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Friday

14 December, 2018

23 Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-3)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture — *Presented* (pages 3-4)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (pages 4-5)

Statements by Minister —

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture — *Laid on the Table* (pages 5-6)

Statements regarding Government Business (pages 6-8)

Matters raised with Permission —

Need for re-determination of zonal jurisdiction of Samastipur and Sonpur railway stations (pages 8-9)

Need to bring legislation to improve the number of women representatives in Parliament and State Assemblies (pages 9-10)

Need for improvement of infrastructure in Indian Railways (pages 10-11)

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee — *Laid on the Table* (pages 11-12)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 13th December, 2018 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 12-498)

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 14th December, 2018/23rd Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, रूल 267 के तहत मेरा एक नोटिस है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Papers to be laid on the
Table. ...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE;
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice), under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the High Court Judges (Salaries and Condition of Service) Act, 1954:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 19th March, 2018, publishing the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 631 (E), dated the 12th July, 2018, publishing the High Court Judges Travelling Allowance Amendment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10722/16/19]
2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice), under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Condition of Service) Act, 1958:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 238 (E), dated the 19th March, 2018, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2018.

- (ii) G.S.R. 630 (E), dated the 12th July, 2018, publishing the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10723/16/19]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 2014 के विधान 12 (4) के अधीन रानी लक्ष्मी बाई केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय भर्ती नियम (शैक्षणिक कर्मचारी) 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग) की अधिसूचना फाइल सं. आरएलबीसीएयू/सीपी/47/2016, दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर, 2018 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9904/16/18]

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...
कृपया अपनी सीट पर वापस जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री विजय गोयल। ...(व्यवधान)...

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Eighty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9826/16/18]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: महोदय, मैं कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 28 के साथ पठित धारा 27 के अधीन जारी कीटनाशी (प्रतिषेध) आदेश, 2018 को प्रकाशित करने वाली कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (कृषि, सहकारिता और किसान कल्याण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3951 (अ), दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 2018 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9916/16/18]

...(व्यवधान)...

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1987 की धारा 29 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9963/16/18]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture. ...(Interruptions)...
Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, how can I present the Report? ...
(Interruptions)... Sir, please bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, how can I present the Report? ... Sir, bring the House in order. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, can you hear me? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: देरेक साहब, आपकी आवाज़ आ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी आवाज़ के अलावा बाकी चीज़ें रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएँगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

(i) Two Hundred Sixty-second Report on the "Development of Buddhist Circuit in India";

(ii) Two Hundred Sixty-third Report on the "Action Taken by the Government

on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-seventh Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Civil Aviation";

- (iii) Two Hundred Sixty-fourth Report on the "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-eighth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Culture";
- (iv) Two Hundred Sixty-fifth Report on the "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Fifty-ninth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways";
- (v) Two Hundred Sixty-sixth Report on the "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred-sixtieth Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Shipping"; and
- (vi) Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Report on the "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred Sixty-first Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Tourism".

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Harnath Singh Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Rajmani Patel. ...(Interruptions)... Reports of the Public Accounts Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़, आप अपनी जगहों पर वापस जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 13th of December, 2018, has allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 7 of 2018) promulgated by the President on the 19th of September, 2018, admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018 - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
3. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 8 of 2018) promulgated by the President on the 26th of September, 2018, admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Three Hours (To be discussed together)
4. Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
5. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 9 of 2018) promulgated by the President on the 2nd of November, 2018, admitted in the name of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Two Hours (To be discussed together)
6. Consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2018 - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i>	
7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for the year 2018-19, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	One Hour

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the subject “Implementation of Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructures” pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 17th December, 2018 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today’s order paper consisting of:—
 - (a) Withdrawal of the Nalanda University (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
 - (b) Further consideration and passing of the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha;
 - (c) Consideration and passing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha; and
 - (d) Consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (a) The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018;
 - (b) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
 - (c) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018; and
 - (d) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

3. Consideration and passing of the Bills after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
- (a) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018;
 - (b) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018;
 - (c) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
 - (d) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017; and
 - (e) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016.
4. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 9 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance)
5. The discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 7 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance) ...*(Interruptions)*...

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि Question Hour को suspend करके राफेल डील पर चर्चा कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question Hour को suspend करके, इनकी मांग मान ली जाए और चर्चा तुरंत आरम्भ कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: 6. Discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 8 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018. (To replace an Ordinance)

7. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for 2018-19 after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

श्री अरुण जेटली: महोदय, राफेल डील पर तुरंत चर्चा कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस पार्टी को कहिए कि तुरंत चर्चा आरम्भ करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो असत्य बातें इन्होंने बोली हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन सब पर यहां चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सभी माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर जाकर बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपनी-अपनी जगहों पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा देश देख रहा है कि हम माननीय सदन में किस तरह का आचरण कर रहे हैं! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कृपया अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया सदन की मर्यादा बनाए रखें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा निवेदन है कि कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरा देश देख रहा है कि क्या स्थिति हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल 13 दिसम्बर था, संसद की रक्षा के लिए लोगों ने कैसे अपना बलिदान दिया! ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय चेयरमैन ने अपील की कि अगर आप में से कोई, जो यह मानते हैं कि सदन की रक्षा करना हमारा धर्म है, तो वे इस अपील पर ज़रूर गौर करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरा देश देख रहा है कि क्या स्थिति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस 11.30 बजे तक स्थगित करने के अलावा मेरे पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने इस हाउस को चलाने का दायित्व इस चेयर को दिया है, न कि इसके लिए दायित्व दिया है कि सदन न चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

हाउस की कार्यवाही 11.30 बजे तक स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से वेल में आना, यहां आकर आक्रामक नारे लगाना, क्या यह लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा को बढ़ाता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका क्या संदेश जाएगा, यह आप खुद सोचिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल माननीय चेयरमैन ने आपसे अपील की थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जीरो ऑवर में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण डिस्कशंस होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जीरो ऑवर ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Need for re-determination of zonal jurisdiction of Samastipur and Sonpur railway stations

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, किसी भी रेल मंडल के क्षेत्राधिकार को निर्धारित करने का मापदंड प्रशासनिक साध्यता तथा भौगोलिक सीमांकन होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि समस्तीपुर मंडल का क्षेत्राधिकार सोनपुर मंडल के किसी रेलवे स्टेशन तक कर दिया जाता है, तो वहां का प्रशासन कैसे चल जाएगा? इसी तरह, यदि सोनपुर मंडल का क्षेत्राधिकार बढ़ाकर समस्तीपुर के पास के किसी रेलवे स्टेशन तक किया जाता है, तो उसके प्रशासन में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां आएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जीरो ऑवर में बड़े महत्वपूर्ण मामले डिस्कस होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप लोग अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप अपनी सीट्स पर लौटें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उचित यह होगा कि आमान परिवर्तन के उपरांत दोनों मंडलों के क्षेत्राधिकार पर प्रशासनिक तथा भौगोलिक व्यवहारिकता को ध्यान में रखकर फैसला लिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि सोनपुर मंडल का क्षेत्राधिकार बढ़ाकर कर्पूरी ग्राम तक किया जाता है, जो कि समस्तीपुर से मात्र 4-5 किलोमीटर दूर है तथा सोनपुर से लगभग 120 किलोमीटर दूर है, तो सोनपुर में बैठे अधिकारी कर्पूरी ग्राम स्टेशन के प्रशासन को कैसे संभालेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इस तरह वेल में आकर नारे लगाना संसद की मर्यादा नहीं बढ़ाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: इसी तरह, समस्तीपुर से पूर्व की ओर उजियारपुर, बरौनी, बेगूसराय होते हुए कटिहार के नजदीक तक के सारे स्टेशंस सोनपुर मंडल में हैं, उनका प्रशासन किस प्रकार चलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंडलों के क्षेत्राधिकार का निर्धारण इस प्रकार करना अतार्किक है और प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से न्यायोचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रेल मंत्री जी को इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिए अपने स्तर से प्रयास करना चाहिए, ताकि सभी मंडलों के क्षेत्राधिकार का औचित्यपूर्ण और तर्कसंगत तरीके से निर्धारण हो सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए प्रयास करना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आपसे निवेदन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें बड़े ज्वलंत मुद्दे उठते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हर राज्य से गंभीर सवाल आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमरा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Need to bring legislation to improve the number of women representatives in Parliament and State Assemblies

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to raise an important issue which concerns not only women but the very social fabric of development and welfare in which our country believes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, 33 per cent reservation for women in all Panchayati Raj institutions was given way back in 1992. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, more than 25 years have passed. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now it should be extended to Parliament and State Assemblies. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Government has time and again passed a resolution. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now there is brute majority in the Lok Sabha for the Ruling Party and we will all be in one voice supporting that 33 per cent reservation should be given to women in Parliament and State Assemblies. That is my submission. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: वंदना जी महिलाओं के आरक्षण के बारे में बात कर रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन से यह अच्छा संदेश नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम इस तरह से सदन में नारे लगाएंगे, तो देश में क्या संदेश जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका नाम जीरो ऑवर में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम (बिहार): सर, आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलें, आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: सर, आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे आपकी आवाज़ सुनाई पड़ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अहमद अशफाक करीम: मुझे आवाज़ नहीं आ रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: करीम साहब, आपकी आवाज़ इधर आ रही है, आप कृपया बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कृपया देखें, आपका विषय बाढ़ के संदर्भ में है। ...(व्यवधान)... डा. संजय सिंह। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री मो. नदीमुल हक। ...(व्यवधान)...

Need for improvement of infrastructure in Indian Railways

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Indian Railways is one of the biggest railway networks in the world. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the CAG recently conducted an audit, studying 15 railway stations across the country with maximum traffic, including Allahabad, Kanpur, Mathura, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Junction (Mughal Sarai), Chennai Central, Howrah, Bhopal, Ahmedabad and New Delhi railway stations. ...(Interruptions)... Its aim was to assess whether the available infrastructure is adequate for handling the present and expected traffic load or not. ...(Interruptions)... The findings paint a grim picture of the Indian Railways. It points to the fact that failure in adequately investing in infrastructure is one of the key reasons behind delays in train services. ...(Interruptions)... Trains have to wait at outer signals or the adjacent station until the platform is vacated by the earlier train because of non-availability of platforms and the detention of goods trains was significantly higher as well. ...(Interruptions)... A look at the station development plans is enough to tell us that the authorities are not paying enough attention to this problem. ...(Interruptions)... The plans do not focus on removing constraints and bottlenecks for ensuring timely arrival and departure of trains. Instead, the authorities are busy renaming stations. ...(Interruptions)... The Government needs to realise that changing names of stations won't help trains come on time. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to provide adequate infrastructural support in improving such facilities in Indian Railways. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: रेलवे का मामला, बाढ़ का मामला, पानी का मामला, ये अत्यंत गम्भीर सवाल उठ रहे हैं। महिलाओं के आरक्षण की बात हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि आप लोग कृपया अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएँ, दोनों पक्ष कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ये होने दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)... तुलसी साहब, रिकॉर्ड पर आप ही की बात आएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय तुलसी जी, रिकॉर्ड पर आप ही की बात आएगी, नारे नहीं आएँगे, कृपया आप अपनी बात कहें। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री महेश पोद्दार। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री संजय सिंह जी। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री के.सी. राममूर्ति जी। ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता जी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2018-19):—

- (i) One Hundred and Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Defence Estates Management';
- (ii) One Hundred and Fourteenth Report on the subject "Performance Audit of Design, Development, Manufacture and Induction of Light Combat Aircraft";
- (iii) One Hundred and Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Performance Audit of Employees State Insurance Corporation and Special Audit of Medical Education Projects of ESIC";
- (iv) One Hundred and Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over voted grants and charged appropriations (2013-14)"; and
- (v) One Hundred and Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over voted grants and charged appropriations (2014-15)".

श्री उपसभापति: कल माननीय चेयरमैन ने बार-बार आग्रह किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा था कि 13 दिसम्बर के दिन लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए हमारे जवानों ने कैसे अपना बलिदान दिया था, कम से कम उस सम्मान में तो हम हाउस चलाएँ, उस पर तो गौर करें! ...(व्यवधान)... देश के कोने-कोने से जनता की सारी समस्याएँ शून्य काल में उठती हैं, उस पर बहस के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं, लोगों में इसका क्या संदेश जाएगा? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदन को चलाना

चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे बार-बार गुज़ारिश कर रहा हूँ, अपील कर रहा हूँ कि आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएँ, सदन को चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस को एडजॉर्न करने के अलावा अब मेरे पास कोई अन्य विकल्प नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 13TH DECEMBER, 2018#**

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Shutting down of field office of Indian Embassy in Nepal

*31. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been asked to shut down its field office at Biratnagar in Nepal, set up way back in 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to call back its staff working at the said office and also to demolish it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) The Camp Office of the Embassy of India in Nepal was opened in Biratnagar in September, 2008 to deal with the situation arising out of devastating Kosi floods. The purpose for which the Camp Office was opened has been fulfilled. The Government of India therefore decided to close the Camp Office. All services being rendered by the Camp Office have ceased with effect from 01 August, 2018. The decision of the Government of India to close the Camp Office with effect from 24 August, 2018 has been notified to all the concerned authorities in India and has also been conveyed to the Government of Nepal through diplomatic channels.

(c) and (d) After its closure in August, 2018, all the six (06) India-based personnel of the Camp Office have been relocated in Indian Missions abroad and at Headquarters. The Camp Office premises were vacated and the rental contract for leasing the property was terminated.

The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 13th December, 2018 was adjourned on account of interruptions in the House. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Friday, the 14th December, 2018.

Staff facilities to Central Ministers

*32. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules governing the staff provided to a Cabinet Minister, Deputy Minister and Minister of State;

(b) what are the criteria for selection of such staff; and

(c) whether there is any provision for special facilities to such personal staff of a Minister and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Personnel and Training prescribes the entitlement of Union Council of Ministers for personal staff (*viz.* number and level of posts admissible), creation of additional posts beyond the normal entitlement of Union Ministers and processing the proposals for seeking relaxation of upper age limit/educational/skill qualification and ante dating the appointment in the personal staff of Ministers.

Instructions have been issued by this Department from time to time indicating the scale of personal staff admissible to Ministers/Deputy Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers and related matters. For facility of reference, the Department of Personnel and Training compiled all the Office Memoranda and instructions on the subject issued up to 26.05.2014 and published “Consolidated instructions regarding entitlement of Personal Staff of Union Council of Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries-regarding” *vide* Department of Personnel and Training’s Office Memorandum No. 8/50/2013-CS-II(C) dated 26.05.2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Union Ministers have discretion in the matter of selection of persons - serving officers or outsiders - for appointment in their personal staff and such appointments will be co-terminus with the office of the Ministers. These appointments shall be within the prescribed scale of entitlement laid down *vide* para 3, 4 and 6 of “Consolidated instructions regarding entitlement of Personal Staff of Union Council of Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries” issued *vide* Department of Personnel and Training’s Office Memorandum No. 8/50/2013-CS-II(C) dated 26.05.2014 (Annexure-A), subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria including educational/skill qualifications as laid down in the para 21 of the said Office Memorandum and any other terms and conditions and guidelines issued from time to time.

(c) This Department has not issued any guidelines regarding special facilities to be provided to the staff working on co-terminus basis with the Union Ministers.

Statement

Rules governing the staff provided to a cabinet Minister,

Deputy Minister and Minister of State

No. 8/50/2013-CS-II-(C)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan
Khan Market, New Delhi-110003

Dated: the 26th May, 2014.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Consolidated instructions relating to the appointment of personal staff attached to Union Council of Ministers—regarding.

The undersigned is directed to state that instructions have been issued relating to the appointment of personal staff attached to Union Council of Ministers from time to time. A need has been felt to compile all the rules/instructions at one place so as to facilitate the cadre units to deal with the cases of matters regarding appointment of personal staff of Union Council of Ministers scrupulously and in a time bound manner. The contents of important/relevant O.M./order on the subject have been further consolidated for the facility of reference and guidance and are being made available on this Department's website www.persmin.nic.in in the dynamic form [Central Secretariat > CSSS > Instructions (Minister's Staff)].

2. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned for information, guidance and necessary action.

Sd/-

(K. Suresh Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 24654020

To,

All Ministries/Departments of Government of India.

Consolidated Instructions-Entitlement of Personal Staff of Ministers

Subject: Consolidated instructions regarding entitlement of Personal Staff of Union Council of Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries-regarding

Instructions have been issued by this Department from time to time indicating the scale of personal staff admissible to Union Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries and related matters.

2. The expression 'single Ministry or independent Department' used hereinafter would mean any single Ministry or a separate Department, as mentioned in the First Schedule to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 as amended from time to time. This would not include different Departments of a single Ministry, like, Department of Expenditure, Department of Economic Affairs, etc., of the Ministry of Finance, but would include separate independent Departments such as the Department of Space, Department of Electronics, etc.

3. Normal Entitlement

The scale of personal staff normally admissible to the Ministers/Deputy Ministers/Parliamentary Secretaries when they hold charge of a single Ministry or a single independent Department is as follows:—

Cabinet Minister

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	Private Secretary	1
2.	Addl. Private Secretary	2
3.	Asstt. Private Secretary	2
4.	First Personal Assistant	1
5.	Second Personal Assistant	1
6.	Hindi Stenographer	1
7.	LDC	1
8.	Driver	1
9.	Jamadar#	1
10.	Peon	4
TOTAL		15

Name subsequently changed to 'Attendant' vide O.M No. 8/5/99-CS.II dated 25.1.2000.

Minister of State

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts	Remarks
1.	Private Secretary	1	
2.	Addl. Private Secretary	1	
3.	Asstt. Private Secretary	1	A MOS holding independent charge of a Ministry/Department may be given one extra Asstt. P.S., if required.
4.	First Personal Assistant	1	
5.	Second Personal Assistant	2	
6.	Hindi Stenographer	1	
7.	LDC	1	
8.	Driver	1	
9.	Jamadar#	1	
10.	Peon	3	
TOTAL		13	

Name subsequently changed to 'Attendant' vide O.M. No. 8/5/99-CS.II dated 25.1.2000.

Ministers of State (Additional Independent Charge)

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	Addl. Private Secretary	1
2.	First P.A.	1
3.	Second P.A.	1
4.	LDC	1
5.	Attendant	1
6.	Peon	1
TOTAL		6

Minister of State (Additional Charge other than on Independent Charge basis)

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	Addl. Private Secretary	1
2.	Second P.A.	1
3.	LDC	1
TOTAL		3

Deputy Minister

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	Private Secretary	1
2.	First P.A.	1
3.	Second P.A.	1
4.	LDC	1
5.	Driver	1
6.	Jamadar#	1
7.	Peon	1
TOTAL		7

Name subsequently changed to 'Attendant' vide O.M. No. O.M. No. 8/5/99-CS II dated 25.12.2000.

Deputy Minister (Additional Charge)

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	First P.A.	1
2.	LDC	1
TOTAL		2

Parliamentary Secretary

Sl.No.	Category of Staff	No. of posts
1.	Private Secretary	1
2.	First P.A.	1
3.	Second P.A.	1
4.	Driver	1
5.	Peon	1
TOTAL		5

Note: The revised pay scales have been notified vide this Department's O.M. No. 8/30/2010-CS.II dated 19.08.2010.

O.M. No.8/3/92-CS.II dt. 14.1.1994 read with O.M. No. 8/37/2004-CS-II dt. 14.09.2007 and O.M. No. 8/30/2010-CS.II dt. 19.8.2010

4. Entitlement of MOS (Independent Charge Holding Charge of more than one Ministry/Department

1. The total entitlement of the personal staff in cases where a MOS (Independent Charge) holds charge of more than one Ministry/Department

be restricted as per the existing norms laid down by DOP&T, from time to time, the number of personal staff to be positioned in different Ministries/Departments allocated to the Minister, be left to the discretion to the Minister. The entitlement of MOS (Independent Charge) to personal staff in such cases may be calculated as if the Minister holds the charge of a Ministry/Department and additional charge of other Ministries/Departments allocated to him.

2. In terms of the norms laid down by this Department *vide* O.M. dated 14.1.1994, an MOS with main independent charge of a Ministry is entitled for a complement of 13+1 personal staff and MOS (without independent charge-main charge) is entitled for a complement of 13 personal staff. Further, in terms of this Department O.M. dated 10/14.9.2007, a MOS (with additional independent charge) is entitled for a set of 6 additional personal staff and MOS (without independent charge with additional charge) is entitled for a set of 3 personal staff.
3. Ministries/Departments concerned are requested to decide the entitlement of personal staff of the MOS (Independent charge and without Independent charge) who have been allocated more than one Ministry/Department accordingly.

(O.M. No. 8/16/2009-CS. II dated 5.6.2009)

5. Revised pay structure relating to personal staff of Union Council of Ministers.

The revised pay structure relating to personal staff of Union Council of Ministers as per 6th CPC shall be as under:—

Name of the post	Pay Scale/Pay Band (in ₹)	Grade Pay (in ₹)
Private Secretary	(PB-4) (₹ 37400-67000)	8700
	(PB-3) (₹ 15600-39100)	7600
Addl. Private Secretary	(PB-3) (₹ 15600-39100)	6600
Asstt. Private Secretary/ 1st P.A.	(PB-2) (₹ 9300-34800)	4800
	(PB-3) (₹ 15600-39100)	5400
	(to PS/SO of CSSS/CSS who have completed four years of 'approved service' in the grade)	
Second P.A.	(PB-2) (₹ 9300-34800)	4600

Name of the post	Pay Scale/Pay Band (in ₹)	Grade Pay (in ₹)
Hindi P.A.	(PB-2) (₹ 9300-34800)	4200
LDC	(PB-1) (₹ 5200-20200)	1900
Attendant	(PB-1) (₹ 5200-20200)	1800
Peon	(PB-1) (₹ 5200-20200)	1800

(O.M. No. 8/30/2010-CS. II dt.19.8.2010)

6. Entitlement in special/specified situations

(i) Cabinet Minister holding charge of two independent Ministries

In situations where a Cabinet Minister is holding g charge of two independent Ministries on regular basis (not holding temporarily), the complement of staff laid down for a Cabinet Minister as mentioned in para 3 above will be admissible separately for each of the two Ministries.

(O.M. No. 8/7/89-CS. II dated 22.6.90)

(ii) A Minister of State holding additional charge of another Ministry or a separate independent Department under another Ministry will be entitled to one additional post of Special P.S (₹ 3700-5000) if the same is required by the Minister. This will not be admissible to a Minister of State holding charge of more than one Department within the same Ministry.

(Vide O.M. No. 8/5/85-CS. II dated 6.8.91)

However, it has been decided to keep in abeyance the provision of admissibility of Special P.S.

(Vide O.M. No. 8/5/85-CS. II dated 8.12.92)

(iii) Minister holding additional charge temporarily

Situations arise when a Minister quits the Council of Ministers by resignation or otherwise and the portfolio held by him is given 'temporarily' to another Ministers as an 'additional charge'. In such a situation, the Minister who is given the 'additional charge' of the portfolio, which was held earlier by another Minister, may be allowed a separate set of personal staff for the 'additional charge' to the extent indicated below for the duration he holds the 'additional charge'.

1.	Private Secretary/Addl. P.S.	1
2.	1 st Personal Assistant	1
3.	21 nd Personal Assistant	1
4.	Lower Division Clerk	1
5.	Attendant	1
6.	Peon	1

Note-1: If Private Secretary is already, there, he need not be changed and may be allowed to continue for the reason that sometimes officers are taken from various services as Private Secretary and it may be desirable to allow him to continue till a permanent incumbent takes charge.

Note-2: The above mentioned decision will not be applicable in a case where a part of any Ministry/Department is clubbed with the existing portfolio of the Minister. In doubtful cases, the test that may be applied is whether any particular Ministry/Department which has been put under charge of a Minister, as an additional one, was earlier having any Minister in charge of it.

Note-3: The post of Special Private Secretary admissible to a Minister of State for holding charge of more than one independent Department as mentioned in sub-para (b) above will not be available in addition to the additional staff indicated above to a Minister of State when he is given additional charge temporarily in the above situation.

(O.M. No. 8/6/86-CS. II dated 4.6.87)

7. Level of the post of Private Secretary.

All members of the Council of Ministers are entitled to have Private Secretary of the same rank, *i.e.* Deputy Secretary (PB-3) [₹ 15600-39100+7600(GP)/Director (PB-4) (₹ 37400-67000+8700(GP))].

(O.M. No. 8/10/89-CS. II dt. 3.8.90)

(O.M. No. 8/30/2010-CS. II dt. 19.8.2010)

8. Creation of posts in excess of the prescribed scale/upgradation of posts in the personal staff of Ministers.

(a) The posts beyond the prescribed scale of personal staff admissible to Ministers, etc. cannot be created except after obtaining prior approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Personnel and Training.

(O.M. No. 8/7/85-CS. II dt. 23.5.85)

- (b) Proposals for creation of additional posts in the personal staff of Ministers are considered in the Ministry of Finance and DOP&T subject to matching savings being made available from within the entitlement of personal staff of the concerned Minister, by surrendering some posts admissible. However, the post of Private Secretary cannot be allowed to be surrendered for providing matching savings. Ministries/Departments should also ensure that, as far as possible, the lower level posts including the posts meant for stenographers are not surrendered for providing matching savings for creation of additional posts in excess of the entitlement.

(O.M. No. 8/5/85-CS. II dt. 6.8.91)

- (c) Upgradation of posts in the personal staff of Ministers to higher scales of pay with a view to regularize the appointment of officials drawing pay in higher pay scales against posts carrying lower pay scale should not be resorted to. Upgradation of posts amounts to creation of new posts *in lieu* of the existing posts on the personal staff and as such it can be done only after obtaining prior approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Personnel and Training.

(O.M. No. 8/11/85-CS. II dt. 18/20.12.85).

9. Tenure of Private Secretaries and other conditions of their appointment.

Ministers have discretion in the matter of selection of persons-serving offices or outsiders for appointment in their personal staff and such appointment will be co-terminus with the office of the Ministers. However, the Policy laid down in regard to the tenure of Private Secretary is as follows:—

- (i) Appointments to the post of Private Secretary to Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers should not be above the rank of Director in (Scale of pay ₹ 4500-5700). The question as to what scale of pay should be allowed to an officer would be decided keeping in view his eligibility for Central deputation in the rank of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Director, as the case may be.
- (ii) A Private Secretary's tenure would be three years (*) or until he ceases to be a Private Secretary, whichever is earlier.
- (iii) On completion of his term as Private Secretary, an officer would be entitled to continue, unless there are other reasons for his not being

* Amended as five years *vide* O.M. No. 31/65/2009-EOMM-I dt. 4.3.2010.

so appointed, at the appropriate level in the Ministry, for the balance period of the normal tenure of the Central deputation. In this respect, no distinction would be made between officers picked from the 'offer list' prepared by the Establishment Officer or directly from the cadre. Appointment at the appropriate level will be subject to availability of vacancy and approval by the competent authority in each case.

- (iv) An officer appointed as a Private Secretary in relaxation of the normal 'cooling off' rules, where such relaxation exceeded period of six months; would be entitled to hold office for a maximum period of three years or till he ceases to hold the post of Private Secretary, whichever is earlier, and he would not be entitled to any further tenure
- (v) Officers of the Central Secretariat Service appointed as Private Secretaries to Ministers would be exempted from the rule of rotation of CSS officers on promotion in the event of their being promoted while serving as Private Secretaries. On their ceasing to hold the post of Private Secretary, they would, however, have to move to a Department other than the one in which they had gained experience as a Deputy Secretary.

(O.M. No. 31/22/90-EO(MM) dt. 13.8.90 and
(O.M. No. 31/65/2009-EO(MM-I) dt. 4.3.2010)

10. While the scale of personal staff admissible to a Minister holding charge of more than one Ministry/Department is regulated by the instructions mentioned above, there is no objection to some of the posts being created in one Department and the remaining in other Department under the charge of the concerned Minister. The concerned Ministries/Departments should also ensure that as far as possible 'included posts' of First Personal Assistant, Addl. Private Secretary, and Second Personal Assistant are created in different Departments under the charge of the Minister in equitable proportion.

(O.M. No. 10/53/77-CS. II dt. 3.2.78) and
(O.M. No. 15/2/78-CS. II dt. 20.5.78)

11. Appointment of Drivers in the personal staff of Ministers

The Staff Car Driver may be provided to Ministers from the strength of the Ministry/Department concerned. Appointment of Driver from outside for the official car of the Minister may be avoided.

(O.M. No. 13/19/83-CS. II dt. 2.12.83).

12. Demitting of office by minister and continuance of personal staff to wind up the office.

All the members on the personal staff of outgoing Minister may continue to hold their posts for a period not exceeding 15 days so as to enable the Ministries/ Departments to make arrangements for their repatriation, etc. Thereafter, only two members in the personal staff of the outgoing Minister should be allowed to continue for another 15 days, if required by the outgoing Minister to wind up his office.

(O.M. No. 10/20179-CS. II dt. 2.8.79).

13. Verification of character and antecedents of non-officials appointed on the personal staff of Ministers.

Relevant instructions for verification of character and antecedents of persons to be appointed in the personal staff of Ministers should be observed while making the appointment. Instructions on the subject have been issued by Establishment Division (Estt. B) of Department of Personnel and Training.

(O.M. No. 8/3/92-CS (I) dt. 14.1.1994)

14. Entitlement to personal staff of functionaries having status of a Minister but who are not members of Council of Ministers.

Norms laid down for entitlement of personal staff by this Department in this and other Office Memoranda are not applicable in the case of functionaries having status of a Minister but who are not members of Council of Ministers. Their entitlement depends on the actual workload, which may not be identical with those of the members of the Union Council of Ministers of the corresponding rank, who have to deal with a substantial amount of work connected with Cabinet and its committees, Parliament and its committees besides discharging their Ministry's functions and public responsibilities. Therefore, the entitlement of such functionaries to the personal staff has to be determined by the concerned Ministry/Department without reference to the norms applicable in the case of members of Union Council of Ministers, on the basis of actual workload, and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(O.M. No. 8/3/92-CS (I) dt. 14.1.1994)

15. Policy on fixing an upper limit of the number of years for which officers can work in the personal staff of Union Council of Ministers in their entire career:—

Policy on fixing an upper limit of the number of years for which officers can

work in the personal staff of Union Council of Ministers in their entire career has been reviewed and accordingly, Appointments Committee of Cabinet has decided as under:—

- (a) A total ceiling of ten years has been prescribed beyond which an officer may not be permitted to be appointed in the personal staff of Ministers, irrespective of level.
- (b) Every time an appointment in the personal staff is made, the Cadre authorities may check whether the officer has worked in personal staff of Minister earlier and if so, his total tenure should be restricted to not more than 10 years in entire career. Further, his tenure as Private Secretary or OSD to the Minister should be limited to five years within the overall limit, on the personal staff of Ministers.
- (c) The ceiling of 10 years and sub limit of five years for Private Secretary/ OSD with the ceiling of ten years in personal staff would be adhered too while processing the cases for appointment of PSs and OSDs. The tenure provided in all such cases would be inclusive of any stint that the officer may have worked in, earlier at Under Secretary or lower levels also in the personal staff of Ministers.
- (d) No relaxation will be granted to the above conditions.
- (e) The personal staff appointed in the PMO is exempted from the above provisions.
- (f) It is further clarified *vide* O.M. dated 4.1.2013 that the period of service rendered in the personal staff of Ministers of any State Government shall not be counted while calculating the total ceiling of ten years towards appointment in the personal staff of Ministers.

(a to e) (O.M. No. 31/65/2009-EO(MM-I) dt. 4.3.2010

(f) (I.D. No. 31/2/2012-EO(MM-I) dt. 4.1.2013)

16. Appointment Committee of Cabinet has approved that:—

- (i) The 10 years limit would be applicable to all appointments in the personal staff of Ministers even for retired or private persons.
- (ii) The ACC directions would be applicable with prospective effect and not with retrospective effect as these instructions are clearly for processing 'future' appointments. It would not be practical to open cases of all appointments with Ministers at all levels and recalculate their tenure or

cancel their appointments as the case may be. These instructions would be effective from the date of issue of the O.M. No. 31/65/2009- EO(MM-I) dated 04.03.2010. No future appointments will be made which are not in accordance with these instructions.

(O.M. No. 31/11/2010-EO(MM-I) dt. 13.5.2010)

17. Service rendered in the personal staff of Ministers on 'informal basis' will also be taken into account while calculating one's service whether he has put in 10 years in the personal staff of Ministers in his entire career.

[F.No. 8/33/2010-CS. II(C) and
EO(MM-1) Note dt. 24.12.2010 in F.No. 8/33/2010-CS. II)

18. Persons appointed on the personal staff of a Minister/Deputy Minister/Parliamentary Secretary have a tenure co-terminus with the office of the Minister/Deputy Minister/Parliamentary Secretary, they, as long as they are in the employment of the Government, hold civil posts and, therefore, according to Rule 1(3) of CCS (Conduct) Rules 1964, all provisions of the conduct rules would be applicable to them. All the officials in the personal staff of a Minister/Deputy Minister/Parliamentary Secretary are required to submit the property returns as also to intimate/seek permission of the competent authority in respect of any transactions in movable/immovable property made by them.

(O.M. 8/1/97-CS. II dt. 20.1.1997)

19. The following decision has been taken at the level of Hon'ble Prime Minister:-

- (i) A blanket ban is imposed on informal attachment of personal staff from subordinate formations of the Ministry, including the public sector undertakings.
- (ii) Half of the staff in excess over the sanctioned strength be returned by the Minister's Office immediately. The other half should be returned after the next 15 days, if the Department of Expenditure does not, in the meantime, concur with the justification for an addition to the staff strength of the Minister's Office. While Secretary, Expenditure will examine any proposal sympathetically, there should be no relaxation of these time limits without the prior approval of the Prime Minister.
- (iii) Disbursement of pay to the staff attached informally to the Minister's Office should not be made unless the Joint Secretary (Administration)

has certified that such staff is working against a post sanctioned for the office of the Minister, where pay is drawn from a subordinate formation, a similar prescription would apply.

(D.O. No 20/48/97-CS. II dt. 20.01.1998)

20. The pay of non-Government officials on appointment in the personal staff of the Minister is regulated in terms of this Department's O.M. No. 2/8/97-Estt (Pay-I I) dated 11.3.1998. If non-Government officials are re-appointed in the personal staff of the Minister and there is no break period between one deputation to another deputation in the personal staff of Minister (if both deputation are with the personal staff of the Minister) and the pay scale of both deputation are identical, the service rendered earlier in the personal staff of the Minister will be taken into consideration on 2nd deputation for the purpose of counting of increment and protection of pay drawn earlier in the personal staff of the Minister.

(U.O. No. 8/8/99-CS. II dt. 18.7.2000)

21. Appointment in the personal staff of ministers-relaxation of upper age limit/ educational/skill qualification.

1. With the rise in the age of retirement of the Central Government employees, the upper age limit for engagement of personal staff of Minister is also raised from 58 years to 60 years. Any proposal regarding appointments of staff on the personal staff of Ministers in relaxation of upper age limit will require of approval of the Prime Minister through DoP&T.
2. The educational/skill qualification for personal staff of Ministers should be similar to the corresponding/comparable posts in the Government and as per directions of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, normally there will be no relaxation in the educational and skill qualification for the personal staff of Ministers. As regards the skill qualification, there is no need to verify this in respect of Government Servants, if their parent post is having similar nature of duties. In other cases, a certificate from a Government recognized Institute should be stressed. However, where it is not possible to obtain a certificate from a Government recognized Institute, in those cases, the candidate may be tested locally for speed test at par with the corresponding posts/grades in Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service by the Ministry/Department concerned. Wherever

the certificate from the Government recognized Institute does not specify the shorthand/typing speed the candidate should be tested locally for skill qualification by conducting speed test at par with the skill qualification, prescribed for the corresponding grades.

3. The educational/skill qualification for appointment in the personal staff of Ministers are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of post	Pay Scale/Pay Band/Grade Pay (in ₹)	Educational Qualification	Skill Qualification
1.	Private Secretary	(PB-4)-₹ 37400-67000+8700 (PB-3)-₹ 15600-39100+7600	Graduation from a recognized University	N.A.
2.	Addl. Private Secretary	(PB-3)-₹ 15600-39100+6600	Graduation from a recognized University	N.A.
3.	Asstt. Private Secretary	(PB-3)- ₹ 15600-39100+5400 (PB-2)- ₹ 9300-34800+4800	Matriculation	English Stenography speed of 100 w.p.m. for a dictation of 10 minutes and its transcription in 50 minutes or Hindi Stenography speed of 100 w.p.m. for a dictation of 10 minutes and its transcription in 65 minutes
4.	First PA	(PB-2)- ₹ 9300-34800+4800	-do-	-do-
5.	Second PA	(PB-2)- ₹ 9300-34800+4600	-do-	-do-
6.	Hindi Steno	(PB-2)- ₹ 9300-34800+4200	-do-	Hindi Stenography speed of 100 w.p.m. for a dictation of 10 minutes and its transcription in 65 minutes
7.	LDC	(PB-1)- ₹ 5200-20200+1900	-do-	English Typing speed of 30 w.p.m. or Hindi Typing speed of 25 w.p.m.

(O.M. No.8/5/98-CS.II Dt. 23.10.2001)

22. Delegation of powers for relaxation of educational qualification.

It has been decided, with the approval of Hon'ble Prime Minister, to delegate the power for relaxation of educational qualification for appointment of officials in personal staff of Union Ministers as under:—

- (i) The power to relax the educational qualification for appointment as Peon in the personal staff of Union Minister is delegated to the respective Ministry.
- (ii) The power to relax the educational qualification for appointment to posts other than Peon in the personal staff of Union Ministers has been delegated to Cabinet Secretary.

(O.M. 8/14/2013-CS-II(C) dt. 23.07.2013)

The Pay band and Grade Pay of the post of Peon and Attendant are same *i.e.* PB-1 (₹ 5200-20200)+1800(GP). The power to relax educational qualification for appointment as 'Attendant' in the personal staff of Union Minister also lies with the Administrative Ministry.

(F. No. 8/49/2013-CS. II (C)

23. Appointment of Non-Government officials in personal staff of ministers.

A Non-Government official shall not be appointed in the personal staff of Ministers before I.B. verification is complete. IB has also been requested to ensure that verification of character and antecedents does not take more than 15 days.

(O.M. No. 8/32/2010-CS-II (C) dt. 4.7.2011)

24. While appointing officials in the personal staff of Ministers, the genuineness of basic documents like educational qualification/character and antecedent verification requires to be verified before appointment.

(O.M. No. 8/11/2012-CS-II(C) Dt. 28.1.2013)

25. Combinations of different posts for creation of post of OSD. Addl. PS and Asstt. PS in the personal staff of Ministers.

Various combinations of posts to be surrendered for creation of posts of OSD, Addl. PS and Asstt. PS in the personal staff of Union Council of Ministers are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of post	Pay Scale/Pay Band/Grade Pay (in ₹)	Combination of posts
1.	OSD	(PB-4) (₹ 37400-67000) + 8700 (GP)	(i) Two posts of Addl. PS; (ii) Addl. PS + Asstt. PS; (iii) Addl. PS + 1st PA; (iv) Addl. PS + 2nd PA + 1 Attendant; (v) Addl. PS + Hindi PA + Peon; (vi) 1st PA + Hindi PA + LDC + Peon; (vii) 2nd PA + Hindi PA + LDC + Peon
2.	OSD	(PB-3) (₹ 15600-39100) + 7600 (GP)	(i) Addl. PS + Asstt. PS (ii) Addl. PS + 1st PA (iii) Addl. PS + Peon (iv) Asstt. PS + Peon (v) 2nd PA + Peon (vi) LDC + 2 Peons (vii) LDC + Attendant + Peon (viii) Attendant + 2 Peon
3.	Addl. PS	(PB-3) (₹ 15600-39100) + 6600 (G P)	(i) Asstt. PS + LDC (ii) Asstt. PS + 1st PA (iii) Asstt. PS + Attendant (iv) Asstt. PS + Peon (v) 1st PA + LDC (vi) 1st PA + Attendant (vii) 1st PA + Peon (viii) 2nd PA + LDC (ix) 2nd PA + Attendant (x) 2nd PA + Peon
4.	Asstt. PS	(PB-2) (₹ 9300-34800) + 4800 (GP)	(i) 2nd PA + Hindi PA (ii) 2nd PA + LDC (iii) 2nd PA + Attendant (iv) 2nd PA + Peon (v) Hindi PA + LDC (vi) Hindi PA + Attendant (vii) Hindi PA + Peon (viii) Attendant + Peon (ix) Two posts of Peons

Note: The pay scales of different posts in the personal staff of Union Council of Ministers are given in this Deptt's O.M. No. 8/30/2010-CS. II(C) dated 19.08.2010.

(O.M. 8/56/2011-CS. II(C) dt. 12.06.2013)

26. Regarding premature cessation of tenure of Private Secretaries/Officers on Special Duty to the ministers.

- (i) The ACC has observed that keeping in view the fact that the appointments of PSs/OSDs to the Minister are made with the express approval of the ACC, it is appropriate that hereafter approval of the same authority “is obtained for premature cessation of tenures in all such cases”.
- (ii) In future all the proposals for premature repatriation of PSs/OSDs to the Ministers are to be submitted to the ACC for prior approval, and no premature 'repatriation may be done in the absence of such an approval.
- (iii) The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet has further directed that, in future, no proposal for appointment of PS/OSD to the Minister will be processed, till the approval of Competent Authority is obtained for premature cessation of term of previous incumbent to the post of PS/OSD.

(F.No. 14/2/2007-EO(MM-I) dt. 10.08.2007)

(F.No. 4/8/2006-EO(MM-I) dt. 19.12.2007)

27. Appointment of PS/OSDs in the personal staff of the Ministers.

- (i) While considering a proposal for *ex-post facto* approval of the appointment of an officer as OSD to a Minister at Deputy Secretary level, the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) observed that many Ministries/Departments are forwarding proposals requesting for *ex-post facto* approval of the Competent Authority for appointments in the personal staff of Ministers.
- (ii) The ACC has reiterated its directions that prior approval of the ACC is required for all appointments in the personal staff of Ministers (other than Private Secretaries) at the level of Deputy Secretary and above. For appointments as Private Secretaries, ACC approval is required for all levels.

(F.No. 24/1/2009-EO(MM-I) dt. 19.08.2010)

28. Methodology to be adopted to ensure compliance of ACC's directions dated 04.03.2010 regarding the prescribed ceiling of 10 years beyond which no officer/official can work in the personal staff of ministers.

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet has directed that the following procedure shall be adopted scrupulously:—

- (i) The Ministries/Departments while processing appointments of officials with the Ministers may request the cadre controlling authority of the officer/official be it a Ministry, Department, State Government, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat etc. to furnish along with the cadre clearance, vigilance clearance etc. of the officer, the complete postings profile of the officer, specifically mentioning whether he/she has worked earlier in any capacity in the personal staff of any Minister.
- (ii) This system will work well for all officers/officials who are employees of the Centre or State Government or any other attached/subordinate office, PSUs etc. under a Government body. This would also be applicable for retired officials.
- (iii) However, a problem may arise when an official to be appointed is a private (Non-Government) person. In such cases (though the bio data of the official is taken from the concerned Ministry) it may not be possible to get the accurate and the complete posting profile of the individual from any established Government or related Department. In such cases, the Minister concerned, with whom the Non-Government/private person is being appointed would give or authenticate an undertaking given by the private person regarding the number of years he has worked earlier. The Ministry may accordingly process the case for his/her appointment with the Minister for the balance period of the total admissible 10 years.
- (iv) The ACC has also directed that earlier appointments could be verified against the above guidelines.

(F.No. 31/11/2010-EO(MM) dt. 26.05.2011)

29. Policy on applicability of 'extended cooling off' in respect of officers appointed as Private Secretaries/OSDS to Ministers with the additional tenure of two years I.E. within the combined tenure of seven years of central deputation.
1. As per extant provisions, the tenure of a Private Secretary to the Minister, irrespective of the service to which he/she belongs should be for a period of five years or co-terminus with the Minister or till the date upto which he/she is retained Private Secretary, whichever is the earliest, provided that the total continuous tenure of an officer on central deputation, when his/her appointment as Private Secretary materializes

after he/she has spent some initial period of Central deputation, shall not exceed, 7 years.

- (ii) In this regard attention is invited to the instructions contained in DoP&T's O.M. No. 5/2/94-EO(MM-II) dated 24.12.99 under which if an officer wants premature repatriation to his/her cadre on personal grounds or his/her services are required by the State Government/parent Cadre and his/her case is not covered in any of the provisions of Para 17.11 of the Central Staffing Scheme the provision of extended 'cooling off' would be invoked. As per this, the additional tenure of two years or the balance tenure of seven years given to an officer while appointed as Private Secretary/OSD to Minister in continuation of another deputation and vice-versa is also taken into account for calculating the 'extended cooling-off'.
- (iii) Representations have been received in this Department for not taking into account the additional tenure of deputation granted over and above the normal tenure of five years while calculating 'extended cooling off' on requests for pre-mature repatriation on personal grounds. This issue has been considered by the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet and it has been decided that the existing method of calculating 'extended cooling off' will continue.

(F.No. 9/22/2009-EO (MM-I) dt. 10.05.2013)

30. Amendment in the policy relating to reversion of officers belonging to all India service as well as Central Services on pre-mature cessation of their tenure as Private Secretary/Officer-on-Special Duty to ministers.

A review of the policy on the above subject has been under consideration of the Government for some time. The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has now approved certain amendments to the existing policy as mentioned below:-

- (i) Officers of all the three All India Services (including IPS) as well as Central Services who are appointed as PS/OSD without completing their "cooling off" should be reverted to their cadre once their term as PS/OSD ends for whatever reason. While appointing such officers as PS/OSD an informed consent should be obtained from them that they are willing to be appointed as PS/OSD in waiver of the "cooling off" requirement, fully aware of the condition that they would be reverted back to their

cadre once their term as PS/OSD ends for whatever reason and that they would be further required to complete the "cooling off" afresh.

- (ii) Officers of all the three All India Services as well as Central Services who are appointed as PS/OSD from the "Offer List" may be allowed to complete their normal period of central deputation if their term as PS/OSD ends for whatever reason before the completion of such term.
- (iii) Officers of all the three All India Services as well as Central Services who are not on the Offer List but are appointed as PS/OSD after completing their "cooling off requirement" should also normally be allowed to complete their full term of Central Deputation, subject to their willingness and suitability, in case their term as PS/OSD ends for whatever reason before the completion of such term.
- (iv) The revised policy would have a prospective effect and cover all those who are appointed as PS/OSD after the date of revision of the policy. Those who are already working as PS/OSD in the Central Government at present as well as those who have already been appointed to posts under the CSS and non-CSS following cessation of their appointment as PS/OSD shall continue to be governed by the pre-revised policy till the completion of their present tenure.

(F.No. 31/15/2011-EO(MM-I) dt. 12.06.2013)

Interest-free education loans to students

*33. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides interest-free loans to students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the budgetary allocation made therefor;
- (c) whether these interest-free education loans are different from education loans provided by banks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Government provides interest subsidy on education loans for higher education to the students from the economically weaker sections of the society. The details are as follows:—

(i) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS):

Under the Scheme, full interest subsidy is provided during the moratorium period (course period plus one year), on the educational loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh, taken by the students having annual parental income up to ₹ 4.5 lakh, from Scheduled Banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme. In the last three years, ₹ 4,742.84 crores have been disbursed towards interest subsidy benefitting 33.84 lakh students. In the current financial year ₹ 2,150 crore has been allocated for the scheme.

(ii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies:

The Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy to the meritorious Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Economically Backward Classes (EBC) students, so as to provide them opportunities to pursue higher education abroad in the field of Arts, Engineering, Medical and Agriculture. The income ceiling is ₹ 8 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum for EBCs. 50% of the outlay is earmarked for girl students. In the last two years, ₹ 22.77 crores have been disbursed towards interest subsidy benefitting 2820 students.

(iii) Padho Pardesh Scheme:

This scheme is implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Padho Pardesh is a scheme of Interest Subsidy on educational loan on overseas studies for the meritorious and economically weaker students belonging to Minority Communities. For availing the benefit of the scheme, the total income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate should not exceed ₹ 6.00 Lac per annum. Under the Scheme, 100% interest subsidy is provided on educational loan availed by the students, enrolled for course at Masters, M. Phil. and Ph.D. levels, for overseas studies under the existing educational loan scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). In the last three years, ₹ 43.22 crores have been disbursed towards interest subsidy benefitting 4596 students.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh

*34. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) and drop out rate under SSA

in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise and elementary, primary, upper primary and secondary education-wise;

(c) the special emphasis Ministry is giving to girls GER in elementary, primary, upper primary and secondary education; and

(d) the details of incentives being given to reduce drop-out rate?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was operational till 2017-18 and now this stands subsumed in Integrated Scheme for School Education – Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19. 2156 primary schools and 4476 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to the State till 2017-18, and all of them are operational. The State has been sanctioned construction of 3408 primary schools, 1047 upper primary schools, 70204 additional classrooms, 7143 drinking water facilities, 36906 toilets, 165 Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and 523 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), out of which State has reported completion of construction of 3408 primary schools, 1045 upper primary schools, 69718 additional classrooms, 6895 drinking water, 36649 toilets, 165 BRCs and 523 CRCs. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17 (provisional) total enrollment at elementary level in the State was 55.60 lakh, Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) 80.5%, drop-out rate 1.53%, transition rate from primary to upper primary 97.2% and retention rate at primary level was 85.71%.

The details of Central share released under SSA/Samagra Shiksha (Elementary Education) during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 in respect of Andhra Pradesh are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

	2016-17	2017-18
Central share released	63302.18	70431.00

The sanctioned Central share released for the year 2018-19 under Samagra Shiksha (for Elementary Education) to the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Sanctioned amount (Central share)	Released (Central Share) As on 12.12.2018
2018-19	81308.00	56508.97

(b) The information is provided as per Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Samagra Shiksha in which SSA and RMSA have subsumed, aims for universal access upto senior secondary education, which *inter alia* addresses the issue of enrolment, retention, reducing the drop-out and girls' education.

SSA and RMSA programmes have provided a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce drop-out of children including girls in schools. These includes enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, girls toilets, girls hotels, laboratories, libraries, arts and craft rooms, drinking water facilities etc. The appointment of additional teachers including women teachers as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators are other interventions. In addition 587 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been sanctioned. The Mid-Day Meal programme is also implemented in elementary schools, to help retain children in schools.

In the scheme of "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao", funds are provided for strengthening girls' education in selected districts with low Child Sex Ratio at the rate of ₹ 5 lakh per district.

Major Interventions emphasized for girls under the Samagra Shiksha are:-

- (i) Opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State.
- (ii) Provision of free text-books to girls upto Class VIII.
- (iii) Uniforms to all girls up to Class VIII.
- (iv) Provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools
- (v) Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation.
- (vi) Provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII.
- (vii) Vocationalization of Secondary Education.
- (viii) Stipend to CWSN girls from class I to Class XII.
- (ix) Upgradation of KGBVs for Girls from classes VI-VIII to classes VI-XII.
- (x) Construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain.

Total Approval under Gender and Equity (for Elementary and Secondary Education) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2018-19 is as follows:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Budget Approved		Progress (till date)	
Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
656295	30895.14	494811	7090.748
Progress in Distribution of 2 sets of School Uniform for girls			
Physical Target for 2017-18		Achievement by 3rd Quarter (up to 31st Dec., 2017)	
1562094		1562094	

Statement

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Andhra Pradesh

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

(Figure in %)

States/UTs	District	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary
2014-15					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	91.41	76.89	NA	NA
	Chittoor	91.56	82.02	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	97.23	75.64	NA	NA
	East Godavari	99.55	83.90	NA	NA
	Guntur	94.89	75.77	NA	NA
	Krishna	94.16	80.30	NA	NA
	Kurnool	95.66	71.65	NA	NA
	Nellore	95.56	76.07	NA	NA
	Prakasam	97.74	71.90	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	92.43	82.06	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	99.02	81.91	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	95.41	79.99	NA	NA
	West Godavari	95.85	82.95	NA	NA
TOTAL		1240.47	1021.05	0.00	0.00

States/UTs	District	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary
2015-16					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	92.23	79.73	NA	NA
	Chittoor	89.54	83.68	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	92.38	76.76	NA	NA
	East Godavari	97.03	87.33	NA	NA
	Guntur	91.35	78.58	NA	NA
	Krishna	92.72	82.99	NA	NA
	Kurnool	94.49	73.67	NA	NA
	Nellore	91.24	77.93	NA	NA
	Prakasam	91.68	73.65	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	91.49	85.57	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	94.97	83.28	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	93.13	82.30	NA	NA
	West Godavari	94.38	86.32	NA	NA
	TOTAL	1206.63	1051.79	0.00	0.00
2016-17					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	92.64	79.50	NA	NA
	Chittoor	88.07	84.04	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	91.70	77.94	NA	NA
	East Godavari	98.60	89.31	NA	NA
	Guntur	93.55	82.46	NA	NA
	Krishna	92.64	86.52	NA	NA
	Kurnool	96.09	75.02	NA	NA
	Nellore	93.93	82.18	NA	NA
	Prakasam	91.08	75.62	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	90.67	85.9	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	96.77	87.17	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	87.69	82.28	NA	NA
	West Godavari	96.38	88.35	NA	NA
	TOTAL	1209.81	1076.29	0.00	0.00

States/UTs	District	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary
Drop-out Rate					
2014-15					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	6.55	5.82	NA	NA
	Chittoor	3.42	1.33	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	10.45	9.45	NA	NA
	East Godavari	0.68	2.00	NA	NA
	Guntur	2.66	1.19	NA	NA
	Krishna	1.67	0.88	NA	NA
	Kurnool	8.80	6.85	NA	NA
	Nellore	3.45	3.18	NA	NA
	Prakasam	7.52	6.72	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	3.87	4.02	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	4.29	3.00	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	2.48	3.94	NA	NA
	West Godavari	0.07	3.24	NA	NA
	TOTAL	55.91	51.62	0.00	0.00
2015-16					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	4.18	4.13	NA	NA
	Chittoor	5.10	3.02	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	10.14	6.71	NA	NA
	East Godavari	5.33	4.09	NA	NA
	Guntur	8.13	6.18	NA	NA
	Krishna	5.44	3.51	NA	NA
	Kurnool	8.33	7.79	NA	NA
	Nellore	8.47	7.57	NA	NA
	Prakasam	11.94	8.65	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	2.96	2.37	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	6.60	6.12	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	4.93	5.21	NA	NA
	West Godavari	5.00	3.13	NA	NA
	TOTAL	86.55	68.48	0.00	0.00

States/UTs	District	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Secondary
2016-17					
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	3.06	3.61	NA	NA
	Chittoor	1.48	1.12	NA	NA
	Cuddapah	4.07	1.28	NA	NA
	East Godavari	1.01	1.45	NA	NA
	Guntur	1.03	-	NA	NA
	Krishna	-	-	NA	NA
	Kurnool	3.79	2.87	NA	NA
	Nellore	0.88	-	NA	NA
	Prakasam	4.62	3.01	NA	NA
	Srikakulam	2.50	1.74	NA	NA
	Visakhapatnam	-	-	NA	NA
	Vizianagaram	5.57	3.10	NA	NA
	West Godavari	0.39	0.53	NA	NA
	TOTAL	28.40	18.71	0.00	0.00

Source: UDISE Data.

Schools for children with disabilities

*35 DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive education policy to address various challenges faced by children with disabilities in their school education, curriculum, pedagogy and examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame within which at least one school meant for children with disabilities would be opened in all districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes Sir, the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 envisaged

some measures for integrating of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) with the general community as equal partners, preparing them for their normal growth and development and enabling them to face life with courage and confidence. In follow up of this vision, the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has formulated various programmes and schemes with a special focus on education of CWSN.

(b) In the year 2018-19, the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD has launched *Samagra Shiksha* – an integrated scheme for School Education covering children from classes I to XII which subsumes the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education. *Samagra Shiksha* emphasizes inclusive education in general schools wherein, children regardless of their abilities/disabilities, participate and learn together in the same class, thus creating an enabling educational environment for all students.

In keeping with the principle of inclusion, CWSN are provided support through specific student oriented interventions *i.e.*,

- Aids and Appliances
- Teaching Aids
- Assistive Devices
- Identification and Assessment Camps
- Teaching and Learning Materials
- Orientation Program for the Parents, Education Administrators, Community
- Sports Events
- World Disability Day
- Braille Books/Kits
- Corrective Surgeries
- Transportation Allowances
- Escort Allowances
- Uniforms (Under RTE)
- Stipend for Girls

- Training of General Teachers
- Financial Assistance for Special Educators
- Use of ICT etc.

Above interventions are provided to address their educational requirements in general schools. Under Inclusive Education 2100918 CWSN has been approved in the year 2018-19 against which ₹ 102350.91 lakh is the estimated approved outlay. The details of the covered CWSN and their approved interventions are as per Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

The Government of India has allocated separate funds for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) under SSA-RTE and IEDSS, RMSA.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	SSA	RMSA	Total Allocation
1.	2015-16	54770.61	22560.17	77330.78
2.	2016-17	57276.67	25203.40	82480.07
3.	2017-18	54477.78	32313.59	86791.37
TOTAL		166525.06	80077.16	246602.22

In order to encourage girl's education and their participation a stipend of ₹ 2000/- for 10 months @ 200/- per month has been provided under the scheme IEDSS, RMSA and the same has been extended to **Samagra Shiksha**. The details of fund allocation and number of girl's child benefitted under the intervention are as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	No. of Girls Student	94940	106155	651595
2	Financial	1885.75	2123.10	12955.60

5803 sports events have been approved to the States and UTs with the approved outlay of ₹ 1104.48 lakhs during the year 2018-19. This has been done to promote social inclusion of CWSN with other students and to enhance their motivation level.

The National Curriculum Framework on School Education (NCF-2005) recommends making the curriculum flexible and appropriate to accommodate the diversity of school children including those with disability in both cognitive and non-cognitive areas.

Additionally, **Samagra Shiksha** follows an inclusive philosophy for CWSN wherein, no special curriculum and pedagogy is developed. However, NCERT has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations for facilitating the teaching-learning process for children with disabilities at elementary level. The NCERT has also developed *Barkhaa* - a supplementary reading series with an inclusive design approach thus, making it accessible to CWSN.

(c) No Sir, there is no provision in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to sanction/open new special schools for CWSN. As per Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child in the age group of 6-14 years including children with disability has the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education. Additionally, the RTE (Amendment) Act, 2012 makes available the right to opt for home based education (HBE) for CWSN.

The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - **Samagra Shiksha**, from 2018-19, which aims to look at education needs of all children including Children with Special Needs, as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of **Samagra Shiksha**, the focus is on providing Inclusive Education to Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in nearby Elementary and Secondary schools, wherein all children including CWSN participate and learn together in the same class.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per Section 3 (2) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, every child with disability has the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in the age group of 6-14 years.

The programmatic interventions of **Samagra Shiksha** have an inclusive perspective. The major thrust of Samagra Shiksha is on education of CWSN through inclusion or mainstreaming the children into the fabric of formal schooling.

Statement-I

Children with Special Needs covered under Samagra Shiksha 2018-19

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of CWSN Approved 2018-19 (Elementary + Secondary) in PAB
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	496

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	86730
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3493
4.	Assam	62432
5.	Bihar	183036
6.	Chandigarh	4303
7.	Chhattisgarh	62475
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	571
9.	Daman and Diu	231
10.	Delhi	18307
11.	Goa	2082
12.	Gujarat	120144
13.	Haryana	27862
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10800
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26809
16.	Jharkhand	64789
17.	Karnataka	79082
18.	Kerala	131698
19.	Lakshadweep	215
20.	Madhya Pradesh	103236
21.	Maharashtra	307519
22.	Manipur	4029
23.	Meghalaya	3946
24.	Mizoram	4568
25.	Nagaland	1276
26.	Odisha	106615
27.	Puducherry	1443
28.	Punjab	63611
29.	Rajasthan	114423
30.	Sikkim	1134
31.	Tamil Nadu	149140

1	2	3
32.	Telangana	45882
33.	Tripura	3537
34.	Uttarakhand	6345
35.	Uttar Pradesh	181909
36.	West Bengal	116750
TOTAL		2100918

Source: Project Approval Board (PAB) Minutes 2018-19.

Statement-II

Provision for children with special needs under Samgra Shiksha 2018-19

Sl. No.	Inclusive Education (up to Highest Class VIII)	Physical (In No.)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sports Events	5803	1104.48
2.	Social Inclusion Programme	1385	346.25
3.	Parental Education Programme	1667	34.18
4.	Training for CWSN	1050	34.07
5.	Braille Books	4909	69.21
6.	Audio visual and printing materials	22	2.2
7.	World Disability Day	95	88.3
8.	Teacher Training on Curriculum Adoption	2700	67.5
9.	Physiotherapy/Speech Therapy	216	21.6
10.	Exposure Visit	27	27
11.	Salary of Resource Teacher	1	2.4
12.	Aids and Appliances for Resource Center Activities	150	225
13.	Cochlear Implant (Screening, Testing, Surgery, Follow-up and Speech Therapy)	43	258
14.	Sight Restoration Surgeries	80	8
15.	Exposure Visit (Anjali Festival)	20	4
16.	Anjali Children Festival	300	6

1	2	3	4
17.	Parental/Community Counselling	3000	30
18.	Identification and Profiling of CWSN	6391	3.2
19.	Accelerated Learning Camp (ALC)	78	1383.64
20.	Purchase/Development of Instructional Materials	121348	840.94
21.	Vocational/Life Skills Training	45	14.25
22.	Extra Curricular Skills Training Workshops	22	4.4
23.	Hostel Allowance	3360	1756.5
24.	Therapeutic Services	47689	1926.22
25.	Helper/Ayas/Attendant	2030	756.6
26.	Braille Stationary Material (Inc. Embossed Charts, Globes etc.)	58070	804.18
27.	Providing Aids and Appliances	198741	8136.38
28.	Identification and Assessment (Medical Assessment Camps)	107530	1871.73
29.	Reader Allowance	9404	158.7
30.	Assistive Devices, Equipments and TLM	46286	1805.01
31.	Transportation allowance	203984	7025.8
32.	Stipend for Girls	536536	10654.42
33.	In-service Training of Special Educators	21760	308.66
34.	Environment Building programme	4820	427.82
35.	Orientation of Principals, Educational Administrators, Parents/Guardians etc.	572610	3437.68
36.	Salary (Previous Spl. Educators)	7509	15299.57
37.	Salary (New Spl. Educators)	309	368.1
38.	Development of Training Material	19654	149.48
39.	Escort Allowance	201752	6814.11
40.	Home Base Education	43236	898.72
41.	Changathykootam/Padanam madhuram	1385	27.7
42.	Surgical Correction	818	137.16
43.	Corrective Surgeries	1040	133.2
TOTAL			67472.36

1	2	3	4
Inclusive Education (Student Oriented Components) (up to Highest Class X or XII)			
1.	Purchase/Development of Instructional Materials	62722	154.1
2.	Hostel Allowance	360	36.17
3.	Therapeutic Services	3490	90.82
4.	Helper/Ayas/Attendant	716	236.89
5.	Braille Stationary Material (Inc. Embossed Charts, Globes etc.)	117969	777.44
6.	Providing Aids and Appliances	44777	1064.43
7.	Identification and Assessment (Medical Assessment Camps)	12868	242.9
8.	Reader Allowance	8932	135.61
9.	Uniform	88143	431.97
10.	Assistive Devices, Equipments and TLM	26555	436.8
11.	Escort Allowance	43116	795.36
12.	Sports and Exposure Visit	5999	314.02
13.	Stipend for Girls	115059	2301.18
14.	Transportation Allowance	71588	1072.09
15.	Home Base Education (Highest Class XII)	760	23.7
16.	Orientation Camp	46	3.22
17.	Talent Search at District and State Level	1	0.12
TOTAL			8116.82
Inclusive Education (Recurring) (upto Highest Class - XII)			
1.	Development of Training Material	4574	53.59
2.	Books and Stationery (Inc. Braille Books for Blind and Large Print Books for Low Vision)	11222	89.89
3.	Impact Study	1	5
4.	Equipment for Children (Hearing Impairment)	75	15
5.	Parent Teacher and Students counselling	5804	31
6.	Curriculum Adaptation	1	10

1	2	3	4
7.	Learning material for Resource Room/Learning Centres	500	50
8.	In-service Training of Special Educators	6466	150.19
9.	Environment Building programme	3911	366.87
10.	Orientation of Principals, Educational Administrators, Parents/Guardians etc.	44661	186.65
11.	Special Pay for Gen. Trained Teachers	150	7.2
12.	Salary (Previous Spl. Educators)	5193	18921.01
13.	Salary (New Spl. Educators)	2597	6438.03
14.	Therapeutic Services	23	16.1
15.	Project on Horticulture Therapy	14	21
16.	Skill Development Programme	5	25
17.	Sports Meet - District Level	14	9.8
18.	Exposure Visits	700	3.5
19.	Sports Meet - State Level	1	3
20.	Including Kaloutsav	41	30.75
21.	World Disability Day	64	11.1
22.	Open Schooling for children with Intellectual Disability	30	1.38
23.	Reimbursement	3	4.73
24.	Surgical Correction	68	13.6
25.	Vocational for CWSN	336	13.05
26.	World Disability Day at District level	13	9.1
27.	Scribe facility	850	8.5
28.	Pre-vocational/Self-Management Skills Training	816	7.34
29.	Assessment of Children with Intellectual Disabilities	29	21.75
30.	Awareness Campaign	29	11.6
31.	National Level Olympic	1	1
32.	Special Educators Not in Position	300	225
TOTAL			26761.73
GRAND TOTAL			102350.91

Source: Project Monitoring System.

Partners for assembling satellites

*36. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISRO has roped in three partners to help it assemble twenty seven satellites at a quicker pace over the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ISRO proposes to launch twenty seven spacecrafts by July, 2021; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. UR Rao Satellite Centre (URSC) has entered into work order contract with three different vendors to help in Assembly, Integration and Testing (AIT) activities of satellites. The companies are:—

(a) M/s. Alpha Design Technologies, Bangalore

(b) BEL, Bangalore

(c) TATA advanced Systems Ltd.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the spacecrafts are as follows:—

1.	Communication Satellite	7
2.	Earth Observation	12
3.	Navigation Satellite	5
4.	Science	3

Promotion of Hindi and other Indian languages

*37. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for promotion and propagation of Hindi and other Indian languages as provided under Article 351 of the Constitution of India;

(b) the progress made by Central Hindi Directorate which was established for implementation of constitutional directive given under the said Article;

(c) since how long the post of Director, is lying vacant in that Directorate; and

(d) the details of efforts made till date by Government for filling up the said post?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting and propagating Hindi through various activities/programmes as undertaken by the following organizations:—

Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) – The organization is involved in preparation of dictionaries (3 monolingual kosh, 3 multilingual kosh, 18 bilingual kosh, 15 trilingual kosh, 19 foreign language dictionaries prepared so far), providing facilities for teaching Hindi to the people of non Hindi speaking States through correspondence courses (5,16,000 students benefitted so far), prepared 100 supplementary education material in the form of DVDs/CDs, which are telecast on Gyan Darshan channel and 100 documentaries of half an hour duration have been uploaded on Youtube Channel named Hindi Bhashavani, running of scheme for financial assistance to voluntary Hindi organizations (around 210 VHOs benefitted every year), free distribution of Hindi books and magazines (around 5000 books per year). All the publications of CHD are available on its website www.chdpublication.mhrd.gov.in. CHD has also instituted awards to the eminent non-Hindi speaking authors. Every year 19 such awards are given by CHD in all 22 Scheduled languages.

Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS)— KHS works for improving the standards of Hindi teaching at various levels, to provide avenues for advance study of Hindi language and literature with special reference to non-Hindi States, North-Eastern States and tribal areas. KHS also works on innovation and development of language technology. It also prepares text books of Hindi as foreign language. Approximately 2074 students have registered in the last 5 years under the various courses conducted by KHS. A total of 143 books/magazines have been published in past 5 years. KHS is also preparing a series of learner's bilingual dictionaries of Hindi and other Indian languages. It is also developing bilingual dictionaries (total 30 so far) related to tribal languages of North-East and other States of India.

KHS is organizing one year duration courses for the foreign students under the propagation of Hindi Abroad scheme and culture exchange programme viz., Hindi Language Proficiency Certificate Course, Hindi Language Proficiency Diploma Course, Hindi Language Advanced Diploma, and Post Graduate Hindi Diploma. About 135-150 foreign students are enrolled annually under the scheme.

KHS accomplishes the above task through its head office at Agra and its regional centres located at Delhi, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Shillong, Mysore, Dimapur, Bhubaneswar and Ahmedabad.

Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) evolves and defines scientific and technical terms in Hindi and all Indian languages and publishes glossaries, encyclopedia etc.

The Government has also established Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya at Wardha (Maharashtra) to promote and to do research in Hindi language at international level.

Further, University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the establishment of Hindi Department in 52 Universities and upgradation of Hindi Department in 27 Universities which are receiving grants from UGC. Hindi Cell has been established/started in the 39 Central Universities.

As far as School education is concerned, Central Board of School Education (CBSE) promotes Hindi by teaching Hindi from class 1 to 12 and compulsory Hindi till class 8. In order to cater to the diverse needs of students in language education, CBSE also offers 38 languages at secondary and 31 languages at senior secondary level.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) promotes teaching of Hindi as first, second and elective languages from classes 1 to 12 and also conducts research, develops materials and organizes training programmes for the promotion of teaching and learning of Hindi.

As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is concerned, Hindi and English are taught to all students of Class I to V under “Three Language Formula”, Hindi, English and Sanskrit are taught mandatorily to all the students of Class VI to VIII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas. Adequate facilities are made available for the teaching of Regional languages from Class VI onwards.

Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) Mysore is working for the promotion and development of Indian languages other than Hindi through its various initiatives /schemes such as publication of various language teaching materials, developing resources and content in the scheduled languages through several schemes/projects which include National Translation Mission, National Testing Services, Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian languages etc. and providing financial assistances to authors, publishers and another voluntary organizations working towards promotion and regional languages. CIIL also trains teachers in various languages through its seven regional centres in different parts of the country. Bharatvani portal has so far published 1571 language learning books (Bhashakosha), 2008 knowledge books (Janankosha), 672 multimedia files (Bahumaadhyama Kosha) and 904 text books (Paa Thyapustaka Kosha). CIIL also works towards the publication of tribal language dictionaries (Kosh),

wherein it has already published 12 tribal language dictionaries in tribal language *inter alia* in Tangkhul, Konyak, Mishmi, Angami, Apatani, tribal languages.

Further, to promote and develop the regional languages in the country, UGC has formulated a scheme for establishment of centres for endangered languages in the Central Universities. A Central University by name Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad has been established specially for promotion, development and research for the Urdu education in the country.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also started a scheme by name Manuscript for Technical Hindi Books and scheme for Publication of Technical Books in Regional Languages. A total of 29 manuscripts and 6 books have been received from various authors under the scheme of Manuscript for Technical Hindi Books.

(c) The post of Director, CHD is lying vacant since 01.05.2007.

(d) Upon falling vacant of the post on 01.05.2007, the efforts were made to fill-up the post in 2008 in consultation with Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). However, UPSC advised that the Recruitment Rules (RRs) are old and therefore, should be de-notified. Accordingly, RR was de-notified in the year 2009 and simultaneously UPSC was requested for one time relaxation for recruitment mode to fill-up the post in the year 2010. UPSC agreed for the same and conducted the interviews. However no one was found suitable for appointment as Director, CHD. Thereafter, the Government decided to make new RRs liberal and finally the revised RRs are in the process of finalization. During all these years, the charge of Director, CHD has been entrusted to other officers of similarly placed language institutions.

Criminal activities at Delhi Metro Stations

*38. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Metro Stations have become a den of criminals where a large number of cases of carrying arms, snatching of ornaments, mobiles etc. are reported almost daily;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to stop such incidents which are causing great inconvenience to commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Central Industrial Security Force

(CISF) has been entrusted security of Delhi Metro. The detection and prevention of crime falls under the domain of concerned State Police Department. Delhi Police has informed that it is not true that Delhi Metro Stations have become den of criminals committing crimes such as, carrying arms, snatching of ornaments and mobiles etc. Delhi Police has also informed that only two cases of snatching gold chains, five cases of mobiles and one case of purse have been reported during the years 2017 and 2018 (till 30.11.2018). During the last 02 years, 32 arms cases have been detected under the Arms Act, 1959 and 30 accused have been detained and handed over to the Metro Police by the CISF personnel at the passenger screening points. The following steps have been taken by Delhi Police to prevent crime in Delhi Metro:—

- (i) The Metro Stations are adequately covered under the jurisdiction of 14 Police Stations of Metro. The number of police stations have been increased from 8 to 14 on 10.12.2015.
- (ii) Delhi Police is doing regular patrolling on Metro Stations with a view to intercept and check the suspects.
- (iii) Group patrolling by Station House Officer and staff at all the Metro Police Stations is being done near Metro Stations to check suspects.
- (iv) Police Assistance Booths are functioning at major metro stations.
- (v) Private security companies working in Metro have been briefed to keep a watch on their staff and to have better supervision on their work.
- (vi) Regular liaison is being kept with the CISF authorities, and joint drives are conducted from time to time.

For sections of Delhi Metro network in the State of Haryana, Commissioner of Police, Gurugram has reported that only one case has been reported of snatching during the year 2016. Commissioner of Police, Faridabad has also informed that two cases under Arms Act, 1959 have been reported during the year 2018 (upto 30.11.2018). Besides CISF personnel, adequate police officials have been deputed outside the metro stations to prevent such incidents.

For sections of Delhi Metro network in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Superintendent of Police, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar have informed that no such incidents have occurred during the last two years. However, to prevent such incidents and for the security of passengers, effective patrolling and checking facilities have been strengthened.

Surgical Strike Day

*39. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suggested/recommended the educational institutions to celebrate a certain day as Surgical Strike Day, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for celebrating a day which essentially marks a cross-border military activity; and

(c) whether there are other such, or more important, military events which are currently a part of recommendations to educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India decided to observe Surgical Strike Day on 29th September, 2018 to commemorate the successes in the war against terrorism. Based on the request received from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Human Resource Development requested University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to conduct following activities in Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs):—

- (i) All HEIs with National Cadet Corps (NCC) units may be asked to have a special parade on 29th September, after which the NCC commander will address them on the modalities of protection of the borders.
- (ii) Other colleges were requested to organise a meeting inviting ex-service men to sensitise the students about the sacrifices made by the armed forces in protecting the borders.
- (iii) It was decided that Multimedia Exhibitions would be organised around India Gate on 29th September, 2018. Similar exhibitions would be organised at all the State Capitals/UTs and important towns/cantonments all over India as public event, citizen led and with the participation from college students also.
- (iv) The students were requested to pledge their support for the armed forces by writing letters and cards, which may be produced in both physical and digital formats and to share these letters and cards with PRO, Defence and PIB for publicity across various media, including social media.

(c) No such information is available with Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Running shelter homes illegally

*40. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the details of women shelter homes, cases of abuse and harassment reported and status of such cases along with the details of their management during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Muzaffarpur shelter home was being run illegally in spite of report to this effect sent to the State Government and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that women in these shelter homes are safe?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The State/UT-wise details of Swadhar Grehs during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Under the "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), funds are provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and managing homes. The setting up of homes are decided by the inter-ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals recommended by the State Governments/UT Administrations, on the basis of need assessment carried out and requirement projected. However, some disturbing incidents of abuse of children in the shelter homes for children have come into the notice of Ministry. Incidence of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar have been reported. In the wake of the disturbing reports of sexual abuses in shelter homes, the Ministry asked the Chief Secretaries to immediately inspect all the facilities claiming to be the Child Care Institutions and submit a report to the Ministry. The States/UTs were asked to undertake inspections under the supervision of District Magistrate/District Collector. The Governments of Bihar was separately asked to submit the report on the incident and the steps taken by them in these matters. The Ministry organized a meeting of the States to

discuss the gaps in the system along with the findings of their inspection reports. The States/UTs informed that out of 8244 registered CCIs, 539 Institutions were closed on account of various reasons. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI. Swadhar Greh and Ujjawala schemes envisage monitoring of the NGOs at three levels, *i.e.* district level, State level and Central level.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of number of Swadhar Grehs

Sl.No.	Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	26	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3.	Assam	12	24	24
4.	Bihar	3	16	16
5.	Punjab	0	2	2
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	3
8.	Delhi	0	2	2
9.	Goa	0	1	1
10.	Gujarat	4	7	7
11.	Haryana	0	1	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	4
13.	Jharkhand	2	3	3
14.	Karnataka	32	61	45
15.	Kerala	3	8	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12	6	6
17.	Maharashtra	45	76	76
18.	Manipur	18	23	23
19.	Mizoram	1	2	2
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	2
21.	Nagaland	0	1	1

Sl.No.	Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
22.	Odisha	44	73	72
23.	Puducherry	0	1	1
24.	Rajasthan	12	14	14
25.	Sikkim	0	1	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	14	40	40
27.	Telangana	10	24	24
28.	Tripura	0	4	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	42	72	76
30.	Uttarakhand	4	4	9
31.	West Bengal	17	48	48
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
TOTAL		289	551	544

SPVs for development of Smart Cities

*41 SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first twenty Smart Cities would be ready only by 2021;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those cities which have been taken up for development;

(c) the total amount spent, so far, on various works in those cities, city-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether Government has asked State Governments to form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), as implementing agencies, for all these cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of States/cities where SPVs have been formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The first twenty Smart Cities were selected in Round 1 in January, 2016. The implementation plan is given by the Smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. The timeline for completion of projects

for cities of Round 1 is upto 2020-21. The names of the first twenty cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission, funds released to them, funds utilized by them and progress of projects in these cities are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV is incorporated under the Companies' Act, 2013 with the State and the Urban Local Body (ULB) having a shareholding of 50:50. The SPV plans, appraises, approves, releases funds, implements and monitors the Smart City development projects. All the 100 cities selected for development as Smart Cities, including the first twenty selected in Round 1, have incorporated SPVs.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and funds utilised by the first twenty cities selected under Smart Cities Mission (SCM)

(₹ in crore)

State	Name of City	Total funds released under SCM	Funds utilized as against release in column 3 (as on Nov., 1, 2018)	Value of projects tendered through all sources#	Value of projects grounded/ completed through all sources (as against column 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	Visakhapatnam	291	221.83	1283.94	982.17
Pradesh	Kakinada	196	194.63	1292.26	802.13
Assam	Guwahati	196	3.38	538.25	25.03
Delhi	NDMC	196	50.36	1115.65	1075.58
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	196	187.92	2456.09	2414.59
	Surat	291	290.75	3658.56	2964.79
Karnataka	Belagavi	196	14.72	1335.01	1093.1
	Davanagere	196	21.9	1377.23	967.02
Kerala	Kochi	196	4.58	526.73	127.33
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	289	196	6071.7	2958.7
Pradesh	Indore	196	190.62	6129.49	3044.24
	Jabalpur	196	109.61	1065.89	883.67
Maharashtra	Solapur	196	27.81	1832.6	60.07
	Pune	196	83.21	4303.36	1554.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196	162.46	4082.83	2823.72
Punjab	Ludhiana	196	12.45	303.19	112.55
Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63.25	1449.84	1067.04
	Udaipur	196	28.86	1309.5	990.18
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	196	150.27	1048.8	986.66
	Chennai	196	142.63	725.05	357.64
TOTAL		4,203	2,157.24	41,905.97	25,290.41

Projects in convergence with other schemes/programmes of Government of India/respective State Government/Urban Local Body or externally funded including those under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Access to education near work sites

*42. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the UNESCO's 2019 Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report released recently wherein it is stated that 80 per cent of migrant children across seven Indian cities do not have access to education near work sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what manner Government proposes to address the issue as inter-State migration rate has been increasing every year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report 2019 has stated that 80 per cent of migrant children across seven Indian cities do not have access to education near work sites. However, the UNESCO Report does not mention the methodology used in the study and the source of this data is stated to be a study by a non-governmental organisation. The UNESCO did not share this data with Government and therefore, this Ministry cannot authenticate the UNESCO Report. However, this Ministry is aware of the issues of providing education to migrant children.

There are a total of 11.42 lakh elementary schools in the country including 7.23 lakh primary and 4.19 lakh upper primary. As per Annual Work Plan and Budget 2018-19 data, 97.15% habitations are served at Primary Schools within a radius

of 1 km., and 96.49% habitations are served by Upper Primary Schools within a radius of 3 kms. Transport/Escort facility is also provided for migrant children. When migrant workers live on the worksites which is generally at a distance from the main village, the access to school for their children becomes an issue. The children of such migrant workers are provided the Transport/Escort facility.

Provisioning of schooling facilities for all children on institutional basis is the fundamental requirement of achieving universal enrolment. In order to ensure free and compulsory education in the age group of 6 to 14 year, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, has laid down norms and standards for opening of schools in neighbourhood. The RTE Act provides children's access to elementary schools within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'The appropriate Government and local authorities' shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. Further, the Act places a compulsion on the State to ensure that no child from the weaker sections or disadvantaged groups is discriminated against in any manner or prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education.

The SSA, since its inception, has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities across the country.

In addition to regular schools, 1,020 residential facilities with sanctioned capacity of 1,08,275 has been sanctioned to States. It includes 333 residential schools and 687 hostels attached with existing schools for children living in remote and sparsely populated habitations of rural and deprived children of urban areas. These residential facilities are in addition to 5,970 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs, Girls residential school at upper level) with a total capacity of 7.25 lakh girls have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls.

Further, to address the issue of seasonal migration for varying periods, States are using various strategies which are supported by Government of India through the provisions under the erstwhile programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA, 2001-02 to 2017-18) and current programme of Samagra Shiksha. All States/UTs are required to conduct household surveys/update household surveys annually to identify out of school children. These surveys also collect information on children affected by migration of their families. All such children are provided adequate support to be able to join school and complete their elementary education. The broad strategies to ensure elementary education to all category of children are as under:—

- (i) Seasonal hostels/residential camps are provided to retain children in their villages (in sending villages) during the period of migration of their families. The intervention primarily aims at retaining 'In-school-children' during the period of migration so that they can continue their education while their parents migrate by providing residential facilities in the villages itself. The residential facility continues till parents of all children return back.
- (ii) Special Training Centres at worksites are provided for children to bring them school and to prepare them for age appropriate classes. Section 4 of the RTE Act, provides for admission of all drop out and never enrolled children (*i.e.* out of school children) in a class appropriate to his or her age and provisioning of special training, in order to be at par with others. This section, thus, guarantees right to age appropriate admission and right to receive special training to all those children who are above six years of age and have not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete their elementary education. Special training is, thus, organized at destination points for migrant children so that they can be at par with other children.

Central Government under Samagra Shiksha provides support for out of school, dropout and migrant children @ ₹ 6000/child/annum for non-residential interventions and ₹ 20,000/child/annum for residential interventions.

- (iii) Mid-Day Meal: The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided, Special Training Centres supported under Samagra Shiksha. During 2017-18, 9.51 crore children studying in 11.34 lakh institutions have been benefitted under the scheme.
- (iv) Provision of Free Uniform: Free Uniform is provided to all girls and boys belonging to SC, ST and BPL categories studying at elementary level. During 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 474435.36 lakh has been approved for 8.24 crore students of elementary level.
- (v) Provision of Free Text Books: Free Text Books are provided to children studying at elementary level. During 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 308042.25 lakh has been approved for 10.14 crore students of elementary level.

Nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards

*43. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nuclear facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and those out of it, separately;

(b) whether four more nuclear reactors were put under such safeguards recently and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether subjecting nuclear facilities to IAEA safeguards would adversely impact India's nuclear security; and

(d) in what manner the Atomic Energy Commission of India would come out of international safeguards in the national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) There are 26 facilities consisting of fuel fabrication facilities, nuclear material stores and fourteen operating Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) and 4 under construction NPPs under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. The remaining 8 operating NPPs, 4 under construction NPPs and all other nuclear facilities are outside the purview of IAEA safeguards.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two indigenous reactors, KAPP 3&4 (2X700 MW) under construction at Kakrapar, Gujarat and two reactors being set up in technical cooperation with Russian Federation - KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu were placed under IAEA safeguards on September 11, 2017 and May 07, 2018 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The nuclear facilities which are required for our energy security and designated as civilian are offered for IAEA safeguards. This is also as per India's separation plan. Further, India's Safeguards Agreement has adequate provisions for termination of IAEA safeguards for a nuclear facility.

Funds for functioning of Eklavya Model Residential Schools

*44. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increased fund allocation sought by the Ministry from the Ministry of Finance to improve the functioning of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) was granted;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details of identified parameters on which funds would be spent for improving the functioning of EMR Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) In the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education in all areas and habitations in the country, the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for ST students take their place among the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are set up in States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The Government in budget 2018-19, has announced that in order to provide best quality education to the tribal children in their own environment by the year 2022, every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons, will have an Eklavya Model Residential School. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development. Accordingly the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sought fund allocation for establishment and running of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs). Expenditure Finance Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Expenditure has recommended enhanced funding for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The funds would be spent on infrastructure, day-to-day running, boarding/lodging and maintenance etc of the schools. The funds would also be utilised for upgrading sports infrastructure as well.

Status of appointment of Lokpal

*45. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to appoint Lokpal in the country;

(b) if so, the present status in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to change the existing criteria for appointment of Lokpal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) After coming into force of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Looking into infirmities in the law and to remove certain difficulties in the operationalisation of the Act including issues emanating from the provisions of Section 4 of the Act, relating to appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, etc. in the absence of a Leader of Opposition

recognized as such in the Lok Sabha, the Government introduced the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014.

The Bill has been reported upon by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The 77th Report of the Committee *inter alia* recommended for redefining the institutional architecture of anti-corruption bodies of the country.

The recommendations are presently under consideration of the Government and Inter Ministerial Committee is seized of the matter. Six meetings of Inter Ministerial Committee have been held so far. Subsequently, in view of the Apex Court's decision in the matter of Common Cause- a registered society, wherein, Hon'ble apex court has concluded its judgement "*— the Act as it stands today is an eminently workable piece of legislation and there is no justification to keep the enforcement of the Act under suspension till the amendments, as proposed, are carried out.*".

The process of selection of Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal has been initiated to operationalise the institution of Lokpal. A specific budgetary provision of ₹ 4.29 crore has also been made during the current year – 2018-2019 for this purpose.

The Selection Committee was reconstituted as per the statutory provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. Upon the recommendations of the Selection Committee, Hon'ble President has nominated Shri Mukul Rohatgi, former Attorney General of India as "Eminent Jurist" as Member of the Selection Committee to fill the vacancy caused due to passing away of Shri P.P. Rao.

Six meetings of the Selection Committee under Section 4(1) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 have been held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister as part of the due process of appointment of Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal in terms of the relevant provisions of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, *i.e.* as per the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act.

In its sixth Meeting held on 19th September, 2018, a Search Committee comprising of eight (8) Members has been constituted. Shrimati Justice Ranjana Prakash Desai has been nominated as the Chairperson by the Selection Committee.

The Search Committee has the responsibility of preparing panel(s) of names to be considered for being appointed as Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal, by the Selection Committee. The Search Committee, in terms of the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 3 of the Search Committee (Constitution, Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Members and the Manner of Selection of Panel of Names for

Appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal) Rules, 2014, may, for the purpose of shortlisting of persons, adopt such short-listing norms as it may be considered appropriate.

In terms of provisions of Section 3 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, the Lokpal shall consist of a Chairperson who is or has been a Chief Justice of India or is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or an eminent person. The said provision also mandates that the Lokpal shall consist of not more than 8 (eight) Members out of whom 50% shall be Judicial Members. A person shall be eligible for being appointed as a Judicial Member if he is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or is or has been a Chief Justice of a High Court. The Member, other than a Judicial Member is to be a person of impeccable integrity and outstanding ability, having a special knowledge and expertise of not less than 25 years in the matters relating to anti-corruption policy, public administration, vigilance, finance including insurance and banking, law and management. Further that not less than fifty per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from amongst the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women.

This provision of the law which lays down the eligibility criteria for appointment of Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal is not proposed to be amended under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

Nuclear power plants put on continuous operation

321. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power plants are put on continuous operation for a long period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of nuclear power plants presently set up along with their power generation capacity;

(d) whether some of the States are not allowing setting up of atomic power plants; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian nuclear power plants have demonstrated safe and reliable continuous operation for long periods; exceeding a year (365 days) 28 times so far. Unit-1 of Kaiga Generating Station (KGS-1) which has been operating continuously for 934 days (as of 03.12.2018) has clocked the World Record for continuous operation among Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) and is a close second among all nuclear power reactors (of all technologies) in the world. Two more reactors, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)-3 (777 days) and RAPS-5 (765 days) have operated continuously for more than two years.

(c) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country comprises of 22 reactors with an installed capacity of 6780 MW.

(d) and (e) In respect of sites accorded 'in principle' approval in various States, in few States the land acquisition could not be started, mainly on account of local factors.

Activities of institutions receiving funds from department

322. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutions which received funds from the department during 2014-15 to 2017-18;

(b) the details of achievements of such institutions during that period, institution-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated for infrastructure developments, business done, profit earned and CSR fund spent by Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) Chavara, Kollam, Kerala, during those years; and

(d) the total uranium potential of our country and the quantity and percentage contribution of Kerala in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Details of CSR fund spent by IREL at Chavara, Kollam, Kerala are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	The details of fund allocated to business done	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*	Nil*
2.	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax- Chavara	(3407)	(6334)	(2900)	(865)
3.	Amount spent in Chavara, Kollam, Kerala towards CSR	99.42	108.77	32.08	44.11

* IREL is a Public Sector Unit, no funds are allocated to IREL for business purposes.

(d) The total Uranium potential of our country as established by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, a Constituent Unit of this Department, is around three (3) lakh tonne(t). The State of Kerala has no known Uranium deposit.

Statement-I

Details of institutions which received funds from the Department

The Aided Institutions under DAE are:

1. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai
2. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai
3. Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai
4. National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar
5. Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar
6. Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad
7. Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar
8. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata
9. Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai
10. Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai

Details of Funds allocated to the Institutions under DAE for the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18

Institute	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18			
	Plan		Non-plan		Total		Plan		Non-plan		Total		Capital		Revenue	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue	Total	Capital	Revenue
TIFR	285	265.91	550.91	350	316	666	269.15	381.32	650.47	161	337.57	498.57	161	337.57	498.57	498.57
TMC	315	210	525	315	225	540	181	289	470	134.8	518.8	134.8	384	518.8	134.8	384
IMSc	18	35.33	53.33	15	34	49	11.05	46.41	57.46	15.99	60.49	15.99	44.5	60.49	15.99	44.5
NISER	50	45.45	95.45	50	41	91	100	85.64	185.64	50	87.64	137.64	50	87.64	137.64	137.64
IPR	550	69.23	619.23	550	80	630	406.72	105.46	512.18	456.94	595.96	456.94	139.02	595.96	456.94	139.02
HRI	15	21.86	36.86	15	24	39	3.56	30.15	33.71	7.7	40.5	7.7	32.8	40.5	7.7	32.8
IoP	10	24.68	34.68	10	26	36	10.3	26.81	37.11	9	37.96	9	28.96	37.96	9	28.96
SINP	35	70.28	105.28	35	84	119	30	88.51	118.51	16.57	125.68	16.57	109.11	125.68	16.57	109.11
HBNI	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AEES	8	46.92	54.92	10	62	72	9.4	60	69.4	5	88.3	5	83.3	88.3	5	83.3
TOTAL	1,286.00	789.66	2,075.66	1,350.00	896	2,246.00	1,021.18	1,113.30	2,134.48	857	1246.9	2103.1	857	1246.9	2103.1	2103.1

(₹ in crores)

Statement-II

Details of achievements made by each of such institutions during the last four years, institution-wise

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, an autonomous institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is engaged in fundamental research in the areas of astronomy, biology, chemical sciences, computer science, mathematics, physics and science education.

The programmes of research were carried forward vigorously in the above fields/areas, both in the main campus in Mumbai and in the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune; National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bengaluru; Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE), Mumbai; The Centre for Applicable Mathematics (CAM), Bengaluru; Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences (TCIS) in Hyderabad; and the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bengaluru. TIFR is also the host institute for the multi-institutional mega science project, the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO).

Some highlights of the work done during the following years in each of these areas of TIFR are short listed as below:—

Year 2014-15

In the School of Mathematics, investigations in number theory showed substantial progress in the third degree of the Lindel of hypothesis.

(A) The School of Natural Sciences comprises of various departments:—

- In the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, three major payloads for the satellite based ASTROSAT experiment were developed at TIFR.
- In the Department of Biological Sciences, a breakthrough was made in understanding how a tug of war between opposing motor complexes regulates the transport of cellular cargo.
- In the Department of Chemical Sciences, a novel combination of spectroscopies was used to study amyloid-beta peptide oligomers throwing light on the origin of Alzheimer's disease.
- In the Department of Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science, progress was made in the study of strongly correlated electron systems, nanophysics, optoelectronics and soft matter.

- In the Department of High Energy Physics, the Indian Neutrino Observatory (INO), a multi-institution project, was sanctioned by the Government of India. TIFR will play a key role in executing this mega science, project. The Large Hadron Collider, at CERN, resumed operation after a hiatus during which it was upgraded. TIFR has contributed to improving the Outer Hadron Calorimeter, a part of the CMS detector.
- In the Department of Nuclear and Atomic Physics, high spin states in nuclei close to closed shells were studied to understand the shell model better.
- In the Department of Theoretical Physics, a fast supercomputer was installed in the National Balloon Facility at Hyderabad. This machine will help on-going studies of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD).
- Research in the School of Technology and Computer Science included contributions addressing important problems in the areas of Complexity of Approximation, Matching Theory, Information and Communication Theory and Formal Methods.

(B) National Centre for Biological Sciences:–

At NCBS, advances were made in the chemical ecology and wildlife biology and conservation programmes, that show great potential given India's biodiversity. Research continued in other well established fields including neuroscience, where it was shown how a single gene, acting in a single stem cell, controls the functional wiring of neural circuits in the brain.

(C) Centre for Applicable Mathematics (CAM):–

At the CAM, important contributions were made to the study of partial differential equations in hyperbolic space.

(D) International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bengaluru:–

At ICTS, an interesting result was a possible resolution to some deep puzzles tied to the black hole information question. Advances were also made in studying (i) signals for the detection of gravity waves and (ii) dynamical systems.

(E) TIFR Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences (TCIS), Hyderabad:–

At TCIS, work was carried out on the reversible formation and isolation of digermene with two remote functionalities. A phase transition in which flocking behavior

appears dramatically was found by studying little pins placed on a vibrating surface, amidst a sea of tiny beads. This offers new possibilities for collective transport in industry or biology.

(F) Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE):—

At HBCSE studies on socio-scientific and development issues in science education looked beyond factual and discipline based knowledge to identify ideological biases in textbooks and patterns of fallacious reasoning in students. A Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platform was developed and used to deliver a course on digital literacy to over 7000 students, in collaboration with other organizations. HBCSE is also the nodal centre in the country for training Indian participants in the science and mathematics Olympiads. Out of the total 30 student team members for the International Olympiads in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Astronomy and Junior Science, 28 bagged medals, including 9 gold medals.

(G) National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), Pune:—

A major upgrade of the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT) operated by NCRA is underway. This upgrade will keep the instrument at the forefront among radio telescopes for the next decade or so. A millisecond pulsar was discovered by GMRT this year throwing light on a transition from a Low-mass X-ray Binary to a Redback Millisecond Pulsar.

(H) National Balloon Facility, Hyderabad:—

Balloon developed by the National Balloon Facility, Hyderabad was used to set a record for a manned balloon flight, along with a jump from an altitude of 41.4 km.

2. Total 40 officers of the Institute have received different awards and distinctions in different categories during the year 2014-15.

Year 2015-16

The year 2015-16 has been a fruitful one for TIFR. Important scientific findings have been made, several key results have been obtained, and some new areas of research have opened up:—

- In Astronomy and Astrophysics a major achievement was the successful launch of ASTROSAT satellite in September 2015, carrying five science payloads on board. The TIFR Balloon Facility designed and fabricated a two-ton balloon for carrying a heavy payload up to an altitude of 11 km.

- In Condensed Matter Physics, detailed experimental evidence for a new class of materials, which can be termed as a “Composite Nanoglass” has been established.
- In High Energy Physics, TIFR has significantly contributed to the CMS experiment going on at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) by analysing data to confirm the presence of the standard model Higgs boson which was discovered earlier. Under the Indian Neutrino Observatory (INO) project, the industrial production of 2m X 2m glass Resistive Plate Chamber (RPC) gaps for the 600 ton. engineering prototype of the Iron Calorimeter (ICAL) detector has begun.
- In Chemistry, novel complexes involving hydrogen bonds were characterized by zero kinetic photoelectron spectroscopy. Identification and characterization of unconventional hydrogen bonded system was achieved, and novel hybrid materials were synthesized by methods involving efficient carbon dioxide capture.
- In Biology, the study on malaria parasite has led to important progress in the identification of an epitope with the potential to emerge as a broad spectrum multistage malaria vaccine candidate. Research has also resulted in new findings in the fields of Metabolism, Skin and Embryonic development, Spermatogenesis, Quantitative genetics and Lipid transport.
- In Mathematics, at the main campus in Colaba, research has been carried out in the fields of Algebra and Algebraic Geometry, Differential Geometry, Number Theory and Combinatorics, and some significant results have been obtained. At the Centre for Applicable Mathematics (CAM), Bengaluru, key findings have been made in the study of partial differential equations and stochastic differential equations. The School of Technology and Computer Science (STCS) has pursued the study of important topics in the areas of computer science as well as systems science.
- The Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE), is the nodal centre in the country for the International Olympiads. This year, of the 30 students who represented India in the International Olympiads, 27 bagged medals including 10 gold. The open house at HBCSE on National Science Day (NSD) witnessed over 2000 visitors.
- A major science discovery in the world this year was the first direct detection of gravitational waves, predicted by Albert Einstein’s general theory of

relativity, and the first observation of a binary black hole merger. This was achieved by the two detectors of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO). TIFR scientists, both at the main campus in Colaba and at the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS) have played an important role in these discoveries. At the ICTS, the group working on Astrophysical Relativity made direct contributions to the recent discovery of Gravitational waves by LIGO to establish the consistency of the observed signal with a binary black hole merger predicted by general relativity.

- Total 47 officers of the Institute have received different awards and distinctions in different categories during the year 2015-16.

Year 2016-17

The year 2016-17 has progressed well in terms of research in crucial areas of science. Astronomy and Astrophysics achievements include setting up of ASTROSAT Payload Operation Centre (POC). The laboratory model of the IRSIS satellite experiment has been extensively tested in the lab. The TANSPEC spectrometer is expected to be commissioned by December, 2017 on 3.6-meter Devasthal Optical Telescope. TIFR Balloon Facility at Hyderabad has upgraded the present S-Band tracking system with 70 MHz Tracking Receiver and Down Converter and tested this new system in three balloon flights (Lab Rats, BATAL and TIFR Engineering Test Flight) with improved payload tracking accuracy with better gain margin.

- In Biological Sciences an important study on Malarial parasites has shown that Circumsporozoite protein (CSP), a malaria antigen used in the only vaccine against the disease on trial (RTS, S), provides the cell flexibility and pliability, possibly by providing a lubrication capacity required for its long and penetrating journey through tissue layers during early infection.
- In Chemical Sciences crucial research is being done on BiVO₄ – n-type semiconductor having photo and electrochemical storage properties.
- In High Energy Physics members participating in CMS and Belle experiments are analysing the data collected over the past years and have published several important physics results which include various searches related to the Higgs boson, in particular, the Higgs decays to two tau leptons. The CMS collaboration has published a total of almost 600 scientific results based on the collision data since 2009. TIFR has built electronics in collaboration with Indian industry using radiation hard material. GRAPES-III has published new results on the earth's magnetic field. On 16 January, 2017, India has become

an Associate Member State of CERN. The initial signing ceremony was held on November 21, 2016 by the Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, Dr. Sekhar Basu and the Director-General of CERN, Dr. Fabiola Gianotti.

- In Nuclear and Atomic Physics innovative use of intense 5 fs duration laser pulses has enabled demonstration of ultrafast intramolecular proton migration and bond-selective dissociation of small molecules for the first time. An optical trapping method has been developed that enables assessment of the differentiation status of cancerous cells by determining the minimum time required for cell-cell adhesion to occur.
- In Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Sciences an important research has found evidence for bulk superconductivity in pure bismuth single crystals at ambient pressure. This discovery also makes Bi as the superconductor with the lowest carrier density thus, breaking the record held by doped SrTiO_3 for nearly 50 years.
- In Theoretical Physics under Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics a novel analytic model was constructed of the X-ray AGN-halo occupation distribution and prospects of constraining the AGN-halo connection with upcoming eROSITA satellite was demonstrated. Under Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics a novel superconductor driven by resonant tunnelling was predicted in the Ionic Hubbard model
- Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education work with visually disabled students learning mathematics, from the perspective of Ableism indicated their mathematical capabilities and inventiveness. This was the first year since India's participation at the international science Olympiads that every student participant from India received either a Gold or a Silver medal.
- National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune have succeeded in detecting emission from singly ionized carbon as well as dust-continuum emission at sub-mm wavelengths from two galaxies associated with two such absorbers at a red shift of $z \sim 4$. Results obtained from GMRT observations (in conjunction with observations from other telescopes) were featured on the cover of the first issue of Nature Astronomy.
- At National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS), Bangalore, a study from Ecology and Evolution group revealed how deep valleys in the Western Ghats Mountains influence the species and biodiversity there, resulting in the new and unique species of birds. A new study showed how a single instance of severe stress can lead to delayed and long-term psychological trauma.

- International Centre of Theoretical Sciences, Bangalore made contributions to the detection of a second gravitational wave event by LIGO, from a binary black hole system, announced in June, 2016. In Fluid Dynamics and Turbulence significant progress was made in understanding the role of triadic interactions in the intermittent fluctuations of velocity field in turbulent flows.
- TIFR-Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences, Hyderabad under Biological Sciences a group working on cancer cell biology has devised a novel image-analysis based assay for the detection of cell cycle stage - this has led to unprecedented insight into DNA damage responses at the single cell level.
- In School of Technology and Computer Science, in the area of algorithms new voting mechanisms were analyzed. Algorithms for non-linear congestion functions were studied for the first time in congestion games.
- In Mathematics evidence was established of a Homotopy and Commutativity Principle for special linear, symplectic and orthogonal automorphisms. The techniques of Euler Class groups were used to prove that certain unimodular rows of length three over a class of rings are completable. A new proof of Suslins n -factorial theorem on unimodular rows was obtained.
- Under Interdisciplinary Mathematics study is being carried out on how dumbbells, placed inside a tilted hollow cylindrical drum that rotates slowly around its axis, climb uphill by forming dynamically stable pairs, seemingly against the pull of gravity. Another study introduced a hierarchy of phase spaces for static friction, which give a graphical way to systematically quantify the directional dependence in static friction *via* subregions of the phase spaces.
- Total 43 officers of the Institute have received different awards and distinctions in different categories during the year 2016-17.

Year 2017-18

- 2017-18 has been a good year for TIFR with respect to accomplishments made in many different scientific domains. The first joint detection of gravitational waves and electromagnetic radiation from a binary neutron star merger (GW170817) by the LIGO Collaboration, in which TIFR scientists are participating, provided unprecedented insights into many aspects of physics, astrophysics and cosmology.

- Researchers from the Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics were part of an effort that performed a generic-IPN test to probe the effects of dipole radiation in the data analysis of binary black hole events like GW170608, and GW170814 and the BNS event GW170817. Members are also working as part of the LIGO Scientific Collaboration. With the data collected by this collaboration, several gravitational wave events were observed, notably the merger of two neutron stars along with the electromagnetic signals and an independent measurement of the Hubble constant became possible. TIFR Balloon Facility at Hyderabad developed a portable antenna orientation system using 1.2m dish antenna to serve as a standby to the existing 3.7m dish antenna, to meet the future requirement of conducting balloon experiment at users' preferred site and to extend flight duration during balloon experiment.
- In Biological Sciences, using the murine malarial model, the long-term effect of a single episode of infection was studied. Studies related to molecular motors and role of intracellular transport indicated that motor protein kinesin plays a vital role in controlling lipid metabolism and neuronal activity in an organism. Separate research using rodents examined the epigenetic, molecular, cellular and cytoarchitectural basis of mood-related behavior generated in response to early adversity and pharmacological drugs used for the anxiety and depression therapy. Studies using zebrafish embryos suggested that application of controlled heat-shock at a certain stage of development could alter the ploidy without staling the development.
- In Chemical Sciences, a real-time Raman visualization of structural events on a donor-pi-acceptor backbone of a conjugated polymer subsequent to photoexcitation was recorded for the first time. Studies were performed on the synthesis of high surface area carbon nanospheres with wrinkled cages and their application in CO₂ capture is being investigated. Techniques were devised to quantify messenger molecules in brain tissue without using any artificial labels. It was discovered that a concentration induced shift in the emission spectra can be used to internally calibrate the concentration of serotonin in living cells.
- In High Energy Physics, data for the CMS experiment at CERN, the Belle experiment, the GRPAES-III experiment and the HAGAR observatory are being analysed. GRAPES- III is undergoing hardware upgrade. The HAGAR group is developing a G-APD based camera for the future.
- In Nuclear and Atomic Physics, experiments also tracked a bunch of electrons traveling faster than light through a piece of glass to find out

how long they actually live. In a significant breakthrough, scientists devised a high power radiation source in the Terahertz (THz) region of the electromagnetic spectrum by irradiating common laboratory liquids like methanol, acetone, dichloroethane, carbon disulphide and water with moderate energy femtosecond laser pulses, ionizing the liquid and forming long plasma channels called filaments. In another crucial study, a team of scientists from TIFR and Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar recreated magnetic turbulence on a table top in the laboratory.

- In Condensed Matter Physics and Materials Science, the functioning of a fully programmable three-qubit quantum processor using superconducting circuits was successfully demonstrated in the area of quantum computation. In Nanomaterials Physics, it was shown that metallic Selenium, due to its unique, chiral crystal structure, is able to rotate Terhertz radiation and this is ascribed to a novel, phonon-mediated mechanism. In semiconductors and opto-electronics, evidence was found for local excitons in the core level spectra of Si/Ge inverted quantum hut embedded silicon. This discovery reveals a novel feature of electron spectroscopy and will help to begin activities in silicon based optoelectronic applications. In the area of magnetism and superconductivity, extremely large positive magnetoresistance (MR) was observed in a high quality single crystal of MoSi₂.
- In Theoretical Physics, the first estimation of the hot circumgalactic medium from a cosmological sample of galaxies observed in both SZ and X-Ray was made, and shown to solve the galactic missing baryon problem. In Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics, a graduate level textbook on the theory of electrons in normal metals, Landau Fermi Liquids and Beyond, was completed. Under High Energy Physics, the ability of the proposed iron calorimeter (ICAL) detector at the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) to determine hadron shower direction was determined through simulations. In a study under String Theory and Mathematical Physics, the dynamics of near extremal black holes in four dimensional anti-de Sitter space was analyzed and was shown to be described by Jackiw-Teitelboim gravity in two dimensional anti-de Sitter space at low energies.
- At the Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, the National Olympiad programmes in Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Junior Science, Mathematics and Physics continued to flourish. Overall, in all subjects, out of 30 participants from India, 10 Gold, 12 Silver, 4 Bronze medals, and 4 Honourable mentions were won at the International Olympiads in the year

2017. An interactive web-portal has been developed for the Vigyan Pratibha project—a new science talent nurture programme for students of Class 8–10 in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), and Atomic Energy Central Schools (AECSs).

- At the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune Phase-2 of the GMRT High Resolution Southern Sky (GHRSS) survey with the upgraded GMRT has begun and led to the discovery of two pulsars in the pilot phase. Using the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope and the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array, a radio relic that traces peripheral shock in a low-mass galaxy cluster PLCK G200.9-28.2 has been discovered. This cluster is the lowest mass cluster known to have radio detected shock at its periphery. In another study, a non-parametric analysis of the new Arecibo data yielded the most stringent present constraint on fractional changes in the fine structure constant from astronomical spectroscopy.
- At the National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, a study from the Biochemistry, Biophysics and Bioinformatics group provided insight into the mutations that occur in the prolonged stationary phase of **Escherichia coli**. The first National Cryo EM Facility in the country was established at NCBS. The facility is equipped with a 300 kV Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) that can do both high-resolution structure determination of macromolecules in solution as well as in situ in cells by tomography. Under Accelerator program for Discovery in Brain Disorders using Stem Cells (ADBS), a multicentre research program has been initiated with an objective to study severe mental illness using clinical, genetics and cell based techniques.
- At the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, Bangalore, contribution was made to the tests of general relativity using the joint gravitational and gamma-ray observations of the binary neutron star merger GW170817/GRB170817A. In Physical Biology, embryonic development and the role of mechanical forces and deformations/flows in these morphogenetic processes was investigated. In a study related to Fluid Dynamics and Turbulence, the Markov Random Field approach to describing the monsoon yielded its first successful results. It was shown that ten spatial patterns over the Indian landmass were sufficient to describe the rainfall in 95 per cent of all monsoon days in the past 110 years. Under Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics, signatures of multifractality in the universal conductance fluctuations in graphene were discovered. In String Theory and Quantum Gravity, it was

demonstrated that locality breaks down in quantum gravity (in particular in superstring theory) when spacetime is probed with correlators or S matrices whose number scales inversely with Newton's constant.

- At the TIFR Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences, Hyderabad, in Biological Sciences, a novel role of a gene named DYRKA1 was identified in the regulation of gene expression. DYRKA1 is essential for brain development and has been implicated in mental retardation. Under NMR Spectroscopy, solid-state Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) experiments were carried out for accurate measurements of distances in various molecules under a variety of experimental conditions. In a study related to Material Sciences, development of large area atomic layers and integration of them to electronic circuitries such as field effect transistors, photodetectors, and magneto-/magneto- dielectric devices were achieved. In Biological Chemistry and Molecular Biophysics group, research is underway to understand the molecular mechanisms of protein aggregation, which are involved in the pathology of Alzheimer's disease and Type-2 diabetes. In a study from the Theoretical Physics group, state-of-the-art numerical simulations were conducted to gain insight in multiphase fluid flow phenomena.
- In the School of Technology and Computer Science, research work was pursued in the areas of computer science as well as systems science. Under Complexity theory, a new simulation theorem that lifts parity decision tree complexity to asymmetric communication complexity was proved. For popular matching problem, it was shown that computing a max-weight popular matching in a bipartite graph is NP-hard and a fast exponential time algorithm was given for this problem. Under Information Theory, information theoretically secure computation over networks was studied and topologies which support secure computation were characterized. In Quantum Computation, an efficient quantum algorithm was developed to estimate average gate fidelity using far lesser randomness than the previous state of the art.
- At the School of Mathematics, a study found a new connection between stable random fields and Patterson-Sullivan measures. Many important contributions were made in the analysis of partial differential equations, scientific computation, control theory, inverse problems, stochastic analysis and in applications of mathematics at TIFR Centre for Applicable Mathematics, Bengaluru. Serrin's symmetry result was established for the highly degenerate normalized p laplacian for which strong comparison is

not known. The work on forced Sine-Gordon equation found application in the study of ferronematic liquid crystals.

- As usual, TIFR's Outreach and Science Popularisation programme, with its many features, was able to connect with the public at large and give a huge number of students and interested persons a flavour of science in general and the work being done at TIFR.

Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai

The Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) is an autonomous research institute under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy

The achievements of TMC in the last four years are as follows:–

Year 2014-15

- The research carried out in TMC over the last 15 years has been helpful in developing a Low cost screening modality by (VIA) visual inspection of cervix using ascetic acid, which has resulted in 31% reduction in deaths in women. The conventional method of screening is by carrying out pap smear test which is carried out in a hospital setting by a qualified medical practioner. Persons who have completed their HSC are trained to carry out this test by going to the different places. This technology and the procedure of training trainers has been shared with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for national implementation. This is also being implemented by countries across the globe.
- Research trials have shown that a low cost injection given prior to surgery of breast cancer could save 28% of patients who would have otherwise died of the disease.
- The Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital in Sangrur District Punjab has become operational.
- A randomized clinical trials of “elective *Vs.* therapeutic neck lymph node dissection in newly diagnosed patients with non metastatic oral cancer” was presented at the plenary session of 2015 American Society of Clinical meeting in Chicago in May, 2015. The study was to carry out a trial to establish the superiority of elective neck dissection with an overall survival benefit of 12.5% and disease-free survival benefit of 23.6%. This translated into prevention of 1 in 8 deaths and 1 in 4 recurrences by performing an elective neck dissection.

Year 2015-16

- The first study questioning the need for surgery in breast cancer was presented at the plenary session of ASCO in 2015 and published in *Lancet Oncology* (2016).
- The Tata Memorial Centre has excelled in providing outreach in cancer care by spreading its wings to far and remote areas of India. Sangrur a peripheral spoke in Punjab is fully functional with a state of art Surgery, Radiotherapy and Medical Oncology. It has treated more than 10000 patients by now. The Registry started in 2013 and 1st Yearly report released on 2016 and it available on website.

Year 2016-17

- The research carried out in TMC over the last 15 years has been helpful in developing a Low cost screening modality by (VIA) visual inspection of cervix using ascetic acid, which has resulted in 31% reduction in deaths in women. The conventional method of screening is by carrying out pap smear test which is carried out in a hospital setting by a qualified medical practioner. Persons who have completed their HSC are trained to carry out this test by going to the different places. This technology and the procedure of training trainers has been shared with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for national implementation. This is also being implemented by countries across the globe.
- Research trials have shown that a low cost injection given prior to surgery of breast cancer could save 28% of patients who would have otherwise died of the disease.
- The Centre for Cancer Epidemiology which is the first in the country has been set up with a dedicated facility in Advanced Centre for Treatment Research and Education in Cancer, Kharghar campus, resulting in major insights into breast, cervical, colorectal and gall bladder cancer.
- The Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital in Sangrur District Punjab has become functional. More than 3000 patients are registered annually. This is the joint successful demonstration of a spoke in Dist. Gen. Hospital for delivery of healthcare in every State.
- A randomised clinical trials of “elective vs therapeutic neck lymph node dissection in newly diagnosed patients with non metastatic oral cancer” was presented at the plenary session of 2015 American Society of Clinical meeting in Chicago in May, 2015. The study was to carry out a trial to

establish the superiority of elective neck dissection with an overall survival benefit of 12.5% and disease-free survival benefit of 23.6%. This translated into prevention of 1 in 8 deaths and 1 in 4 recurrences by performing an elective neck dissection.

- TMC has successfully conducted initial imaging studies in radioisotope tagged monoclonal antibodies for breast cancer and lymphoma. These radioisotope tagged monoclonal antibodies will be proven for therapeutic use in the next 3 years.
- There are a number of ongoing studies in breast (using yoga), cervix and thoracic cancers which will establish new treatments for these cancers.
- The first study questioning the need for surgery in breast cancer was presented at the plenary session of ASCO in 2015 and published in *Lancet Oncology* (2016).
- The National Cancer Grid (NCG) is a large network of 82 major cancer centres, funded by the Government of India through the Department of Atomic Energy. The NCG has been thought of for uniform cancer care in India, seamless integration of documentation and registration of cancer and run research of national importance.
- The Tata Memorial Centre has excelled in providing outreach in cancer care by spreading its wings to far and remote areas of India. Sangrur a peripheral spoke in Punjab is fully functional with a state-of-art Surgery, Radiotherapy and Medical Oncology. It has treated more than 10000 patients by now.
- The Tata Memorial Centre has trained and graduated over 100 qualified professionals in various specialities of cancer including surgery, radiation and medical oncology, pathology, radiology and anesthesiology in the past two years. This would initiate students into oncology to look after cancer patients for the next 30 years.
- Indigenous Bhabhatron Machine was given to 20 centres in the last two years and these machines by now have treated close 100000 patients.
- BHU Varanasi 250 bedded Cancer Hosital the significant progress in the project:-
 - (i) A comprehensive MoU is signed on September 21, 2017, between TMC, BHU Varanasi and Tata Trust with common focus towards improving cancer care in Varanasi and its catchment regions, assigning obligations and responsibilities on DAE (TMC), BHU and Tata Trust, is a major landmark in the future progress of the project.

(ii) The notable progress in the work on ground activities is taken up at BHU by the construction of Boundary Wall and Gate for Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Cancer Centre at BHU, Varanasi by CPWD, for which TMC has entered into MOU with CPWD to construct Compound Wall and Gate along with Residential Quarters, depictive pictures of progress of work are posted in the attachments.

- Indian Railway Cancer Research Institute, Varanasi 100 Bedded Facility of North Eastern Railway transferred to DAE(TMC)

Vacant possession of Railway Cancer Institute building has been taken over and the further processes for commissioning hospital activities from January, 2018, have been initiated on fast track with Tata Trust for commissioning the necessary Medical and Laboratory Equipments. The refurbishment of existing civil structure has begun and is expected to be completed in 3-4 months.

- The results of research trials in TMH have captured plenary slots in international meetings ESMO 2017 and ASTRO 2017. These research results will change the way cancer treatment is practiced globally.

(a) Dr. Sudeep Gupta presented NACT trial at the plenary session of ESMO 2017 Conference on 10th September, 2017.

(b) TMC was the leading contributor for IAEA HDR fractionation study that was presented at ASTRO Plenary in San Diego, September, 2017.

(c) Dr. Supriya Sastri [Chopra] won UICC – Young Leader Programme Award 2017, and appointed as Asia Pacific regional lead by UICC 2017.

Dr. B Borooah Cancer Institute became a grant-in-aid Institute of Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, a unit under umbrella of Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai on 27th November, 2017, inaugurating the following facilities.

Year 2017-18

- The Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) is an autonomous research institute under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy. It comprises of eight centres – the Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH) in Mumbai, the Advanced Centre for
- Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer (ACTREC) in Navi Mumbai, the Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE) in Navi Mumbai, the Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital (HBCH, Sangrur) in Punjab, the Homi Bhabha

Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (HBCHRC) in Visakhapatnam, the Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (HBCHRC) at Mohali in Punjab; the recently acquired Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute in Guwahati; and the soon to be established two cancer centres in Varanasi, the Indian Railway Cancer Institute and Research Centre (renamed as Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital) and the Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Cancer Centre (MPMMMCC) at Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Uttar Pradesh.

- The indigenous radiotherapy machine, the Bhabhatron was supplied to 20 centres across India and to some of the third world countries in the past 2 years. More than a lakh of cancer patients were treated using it.
- The International Peer Review provided a ready mechanism by which TMC was able to demonstrate that its cancer service, research, education and training were of world class in domains of clinical effectiveness, governance, patient focus, research infrastructure, breadth and depth of science, and teaching, training and development. The report of the Second International Peer Review held in 2016 was tabled by the Chairman of the committee, Professor AD Purushotham. The report benchmarked the Tata Memorial Cancer Centre's clinical services, research, education and training programmes as that of the highest standards, considering the complexities of its milieu. TMC has recently introduced 3600 Development Programme (Train the Trainers) was a further commitment of TMC to develop both current and future leaders in its eco-system.
- The National Cancer Grid (NCG) funded through the DAE, continued to grow and now has more than 120 centres across India. As its offshoot, the NCG Virtual Tumor Board (VTB) grew as a web-based platform that included online, multiple clinical experts to address complicated patient management issues.
- The TMC-Navya online second opinion cancer services continued to be popular with the general public. More than 18000 patients from over 50 countries have utilized this service.
- For the first time in India, TMC in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) with support of Tata Trust announced a one-year Advanced Diploma in Patient Navigation called "Kevat". The aim of initiating this program was to create a trained taskforce to facilitate cancer patient's journey right from entry to the hospital to follow-up and getting back to normalcy; and taking into consideration, their emotional and socioeconomic needs in a holistic manner.

- TMC was accepted as a recognized training center in cancer education and research by several national and international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Network for Cancer Treatment and Research (INCTR). TMC had initiated the training of African, Sub-Saharan country doctors and nurses under the Indo-African Forum Summit III.
- The annual fellowship and exchange programs for cancer research and education continued between King's College, London and TMC. TMC successfully conducted initial imaging studies in radioisotope tagged monoclonal antibodies for breast cancer and lymphoma. These radioisotope tagged monoclonal antibodies will be validated for therapeutic use in the next 3 years. Among the many International presentations, three (03) trial studies presented at the European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) and at the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) proved to be of landmark significance in cancer treatment. TMC continued to provide the highest standard of patient care through its services and research, and capacity building by imparting knowledge through various educational activities.
- The Department of Surgical Oncology launched India's first Online Oncology Tutorial as an innovative way of conducting online Continuing Medical Education (CME) program. Tata Memorial Hospital concluded its Platinum Jubilee (1941-2016) celebrations with various educational and cultural events. The celebrations ended with the "Mumbai Declaration" pledge and the unveiling of the book titled, "Indelible Footprints on the Sand of Time" by Honourable Prime Minister, on 25th May, 2017. The platinum jubilee oration was delivered by Nobel laureate, Professor Amaratya Sen on "Healthcare for All: Why and How?" in January, 2017.
- TMH continued to provide services to cancer patients from low income families through the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) Scheme launched by Maharashtra State from 1st April, 2017. This scheme replaced the earlier Rajiv Gandhi Jeevan Yojna Scheme (RGJYS). The tie up of the hospital with the State of Maharashtra continued and more districts were being added for the training programs for all medical and paramedical personnel in cancer screening and treatment.
- The TMH bed strength remained at 629, but the patient registrations increased. The year 2017 saw a total of 72001 new registrations, an increase of 3% over last year. The new patients numbered 44455, those for referred for

second opinion numbered over 21853 and those of Preventive services were 5693. Among the new patients, only 39% were from Maharashtra (10789 from Maharashtra and 5545 from Mumbai); the majority of the others were from the north-east parts of India. There were almost a thousand foreign nationals who had registered.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc.), Chennai

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc.), Chennai is an autonomous research institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), engaged in research work in Computational Biology, Mathematics, Theoretical Physics and Theoretical Computer Science.

The qualified thesis work is submitted to the Homi Bhabha National Institute, which is a deemed to be University of which IMSc. is a part, for award of Ph.D. degrees.

Year 2014-15

- 6 students were awarded Ph.D. degree and 5 students have submitted their Ph.D. theses. One student was also awarded M. Phil. Degree. In addition, 5 students were awarded M.Sc. (by Research) and one submitted the thesis. A total of 51 courses/lecture series were taught at IMSc. during this period, in addition 3 lecture courses were given at Chennai Mathematical Institute for their National Undergraduate Programme.
- There is a vibrant visitors' programme with the Institute hosting a large number of short and long-term visitors from all over the world. About 253 scientists visited the Institute this year.
- Contribution of national and international publications in academic journals by the members of the Institute accounts to about 172 articles this year. Also 7 books were authored by the members, during this period.
- Institute members are also involved in joint projects with colleagues from other national and international institutes. At present there are 13 ongoing projects in progress in IMSc.
- Apart from this regular activity, IMSc. also offers the opportunity of learning for a few students during the summer vacation period. About 56 students availed these opportunities this year.
- The Institute has conducted about 28 conferences/workshops and 263 seminars during the academic year 2014-15.

Year 2015-16

- There are 130 visitors visited the institute during the reporting period. Institute members are also involved in joint projects with colleagues from other national and international institutes.
- There are many ongoing projects in progress in IMSc. Institute members interact extensively with their colleges in the Universities and this interaction takes place *via* (i) Faculty Associateship Programme (ii) Refresher Courses for College Teachers (iii) Science Popularisation programmes.
- The Institute has conducted various conferences and workshops in addition to 288 seminars during this academic year.

Year 2016-17

- The Institute has conducted various conferences and workshops in addition to 313 seminars during the academic year 2016-17. The Institute has also conducted outreach activities and annual activities.
- The peak performance of the Hybrid HPC System is over 85TeraFLOPS with 55TB Parallel file system for storage. It was developed in-house for the use of Parallel computing, Serial computing and GPU computing.
- The Institute is contributing significantly and extensively to the DAE mandate for supporting basic sciences in the area of Theoretical Physics, Theoretical Computer Science, Mathematics and Computational Biology.
- About 5 awards and honours were bestowed on the faculty of the Institute during this period.

Year 2017-18

The Institute has conducted various conferences and workshops in addition to regular seminars during the academic year 2017-18. The list of outreach activities are as under:—

- (i) Summer workshop for school students: April, 2017: Organized by the Ph.D. students of IMSc. this featured 5 days of intense lectures, problem solving and hands-on activities.
- (ii) Enriching Collegiate Education: June, 2017: This was a week-long teachers training workshop for mathematics teachers from arts and science colleges to bridge the gap between college and research level mathematics.
- (iii) Facets: 3-4 July, 2017: The program was attended by about 200 students from various colleges in Chennai. It featured lectures, activities and a panel discussion.

- (iv) **Enriching Mathematics Education: 14-15 September, 2017:** This workshop was attended by 75 high school mathematics teachers and included lectures and problem sessions.
- (v) **Kanita Kaanakam: 23rd October, 2017:** This was the first edition of IMSc's outreach program for school children in Tamil. The programme included interactive mathematics activities and about 125 students from various Government and corporation schools from the area attended the program.
- (vi) **Science Fun, Science Toys: 2nd November, 2017:** Padma Shri awardee Arvind Gupta is a toy inventor and popularizer of science for kids. The talk was accompanied by demonstration of simple toys that he moulds out of trash and everyday goods to simplify the complex concepts of gravity, magnetic field, friction, electricity, Newtonian laws among several other things.
- (vii) **Scientists and school Education: 24th November, 2017:** A discussion was led by Professor Krishna Kumar, former Director, NCERT on what scientists can do to contribute to school curriculum and education.
- (viii) **Teachers' Enrichment Programme; 27th November – 2nd December, 2017:** This week-long workshop was aimed at mathematics teachers in Engineering colleges, to enable them to revisit and update content knowledge.
- (ix) **Science at the Sabha: 11th February, 2018:** "Science at the Sabha" is the flagship outreach event of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences. It connects accomplished mid-career scientists who care deeply about science communication, with the public at large.
- The Institute is contributing significantly and extensively to the DAE mandate for supporting basic sciences in the area of Theoretical Physics, Theoretical Computer Science, Mathematics and Computational Biology. The total 132 research papers were published during this period. About 4 awards and honours were bestowed on the faculty of the Institute during this period.

National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar

National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar is fully funded by the Department of Atomic Energy. NISER strives to be recognized as a Centre of Excellence in Education and Research in Basic Sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics) and in related areas. The aim of this Institute is to nurture world class scientists for the country who will take up challenging research and teaching assignments in universities, R&D laboratories and various industries. The important activity of NISER is high quality teaching for both undergraduate and post-graduate students.

Year 2014-15

Among the major achievements of NISER during the period under review, the stand out one was the 3rd graduation ceremony held on 9.6.2014. Two Ph.D. Scholars and 37 M.Sc. integrated programme students graduated in the third convocation ceremony. Offers for doctoral programmes poured in from reputed universities in Paris Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin-Madison, Maryland, Stony Brook, Louisiana, Houston, Toulouse, Connecticut, Cologne and South Dakota, besides the IITs, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the National Institute of Immunology in the home country.

The following programmes have been organized by the Institute during 2014-15:—

- (i) Public Outreach Programme.
- (ii) Public awareness on Plantation and go-green.
- (iii) Vigilance Awareness Week.
- (iv) Sadbhavna Diwas.
- (v) Official Language Implementation.

The details of Publications, Conference/Seminar/Workshop and Invited Talks/Lectures made/conducted by the Schools of the NISER are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of Publications	No. of Conference/Seminar/Workshop organized or attended	No. of Invited Talks/Lectures
1.	Biological Sciences	32	26	06
2.	Chemical Sciences	43	06	00
3.	Mathematical Sciences	11	53	11
4.	Physical Sciences	105	19	26

The institute have received the following Awards and Honours during this period:—

- (i) The following paper, “Observation of the rare B_0 s to $\mu^+ \mu^-$ decay from the combined analysis of CMS and LHCb data” has been accepted for publication in Nature, arguably the most prestigious scientific journal. NISER was one of the primary authors (specifically NISER-CMS contributed to the paper for background, data-mc validation and other related study). The NISER-CMS team was led by Dr. Sanjay Swain.
- (ii) The first paper with NISER Jatni has been accepted for publication in Physical Review C (American Physical Society journal). “Selecting specific

initial configurations using spectator neutrons in U + U collisions” by Vipul Bairathi, Md. Rihan Haque, and Bedangadas Mohanty.

Year 2015-16

- Among the major achievements of NISER during the period under review, the stand out one was Hon’ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi formally dedicated NISER permanent campus at Jatni, to the nation on 07.02.2016. On this occasion, Hon’ble Governor of Odisha, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Odisha, Minister of State for Atomic Energy in the Prime Minister’s Office, Secretary DAE and many more dignitaries were present. Among other programmes, the 4th graduation ceremony held on 06 June, 2015. Chairman, AEC was the Chief Guest on this historic occasion. 59 (fifty nine) 5 Year Integrated M. Sc. students and 03 (three) Ph.D students graduated this year. Offers for doctoral programme poured in from reputed universities in Paris, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin-Madison, Maryland, Stony Brook, Louisiana, Houston, Toulouse, Connecticut, Cologne and South Dakota, besides the IITs, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and IISC, Bangalore in the home country.

The following programmes have been organized by the Institute during 2015-16:–

- (a) Public Outreach Programme.
 - (b) Public awareness on Plantation and go-green.
 - (c) Vigilance Awareness Week.
 - (d) Sadbhavna Diwas.
 - (e) Official Language Implementation.
- The details of Publications, Conference/Seminar/Workshop organized or attended and Invited Talks/Lectures made/conducted by different schools of the NISER are as under:–

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of Publications	No. of Conference/Seminar/workshop organized or attended	No. of Invited Talks/Lectures
1.	Biological Sciences	59	4	0
2.	Chemical Sciences	77	15	0
3.	Mathematical Sciences	40	67	1
4.	Physical Sciences	163	10	43
5.	Humanities and Social Sciences	5	5	2

- The Institute has received the following Awards and Honours during this period:—
 - (a) Prof. T. K. Chandrashekar, Senior Professor in the School of Chemical Sciences received SASTRA – CNR RAO Award for the Year 2016.
 - (b) Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Physical Sciences, 2015 was awarded to Dr. Bedangadas Mohanty of the School of Physical Sciences.
 - (c) Mr. Ashutosh Kumar received “Oral Presentation Award” in YUVA ISAR Conference held by Indian Society for Assisted Reproduction from 8th-9th August, 2015.
 - (d) Mr. Arijit Ghosh, M.Sc. student in SBS received Second poster award in 1st International Conference on Translational Research: From Basic Science to Clinical Application, at KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, India. 5-7th February, 2015.
 - (e) Dr. Colin Benjamin was awarded DAAD, Germany Research stay at RWTH Aachen University.
 - (f) Dr. Praful Singru was selected as a Member, Executive Council; Society for Evolutionary and Integrative Biology (SEIB), India. 2014-15.
 - (g) Dr. Debasmitta alone was elected as a member; Executive Council (2015-17) of All India Society for Cell Biology, India.
 - (h) Dr. Chandan Goswami has been selected as editorial member (2015) for PeerJ
 - (i) Dr. Kishore C. Panigrahi has been selected as editorial member for “Frontiers in Bioscience.
- From Social Welfare point of view, the social service club of NISER has been actively taking measure to address some major societal issues which include education of children residing in the slums opposite to NISER campus, donation of clothes to the needy and cleanliness drives. Students at NISER have given an expression of their compassionate minds by forming an organisation named “Zariya” to serve a medium for translating their concern and feeling for their fellow beings.

Year 2016-17

- The institute received the prestigious Vishwakarma Award for best construction/ design by Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi.

- The following programmes have been organized by the Institute during 2016-17:–
 - (a) Public Outreach Programme.
 - (b) Mimamsa Quiz.
 - (c) Training Programme in Mathematics (TPM-2016).
 - (d) Summer Outreach Programme in Mathematics (SOPM-2016).
 - (e) Discussion Meeting on Automorphic Forms-2016.
 - (f) School and Workshop on Modular Forms and Black Holes-2017.
- The details of Publications, Conference/Seminar/Workshop organized or attended and Invited Talks/Lectures made/conducted by different Schools of the NISER are as under:–

Sl. No.	Name of the School	No. of Publications	No. of Conference/ Seminar/workshop organized or attended	No. of Invited Talks/Lectures
1.	Biological Sciences	46	33	07
2.	Chemical Sciences	105	31	01
3.	Mathematical Sciences	32	42	00
4.	Physical Sciences	162	02	54
5.	Humanities and Social Sciences	03	05	08
6.	Earth and Planetary Sciences	05	00	02

- The Institute has received the following Awards and Honours during this period:–
 - (a) Dr. Palok Aich has become Member of DBT TASK Force for Biotechnology Ignition Grant (BIG) of the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) - Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), Government of India (GoI), since June, 2016.
 - (b) Dr. Chandan Goswami served as a jury member of “Monitoring meeting of PAC in Health Sciences, DST-SERB” on 7th-8th Feb, 2017.
 - (c) Dr. C. Gunanathan received “ECRP Award-2016.

- (d) Dr. Deepak Dalai has received the Best paper Award at the 6th International Conference on Sensor Networks, SENSORNETS 2017 held in Porto-Portugal February, 19–21, 2017.
- (e) Prof. Bedangadas Mohanty – Got elected as a Fellow of Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.
- (f) Prof. Bedangadas Mohanty – Got elected as Fellow of Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore.
- (g) “Special Jury Presentation Award” to Mr. Manoj Yadav. 2nd International Conference on Translational Research: Applications in Human Health and Agriculture. 14-16th Oct 2016, Bhubaneswar.
- (h) “Best Poster award” to Md. Khurshidul Hassan. 10th year celebration of excellence in science at IISER Kolkata “Advances in Life Sciences” during January, 13-15, 2017.
- From Social Welfare point of view, the social service club of NISER has been actively taking measure to address some major societal issues which include education of children residing in the slums opposite to NISER campus, donation of clothes to the needy and cleanliness drives. Students at NISER have given an expression of their compassionate minds by forming an organisation named “Zariya” to serve a medium for translating their concern and feeling for their fellow beings.

Year 2017-18

- The NISER conducts the nation-wide test viz. National Entrance Screening Test (NEST) to select the most deserving candidates for admission into its flagship 5 years integrated M.Sc. programme, which has been extremely popular and effective. A new batch of 170 students was subsequently admitted and the classes for the academic session 2017-18 started from 2 August, 2017.
- The admissions to the Ph.D programmes were completed in the month of June, 2017. A total of 60 students in the Ph.D. and 6 in Integrated Ph.D. programme were admitted.
- The 6th graduation ceremony was held on 6th June, 2017. Honourable Chief Guest Prof. D. Balasubramanian, Director (Research), Prof. Brien Holden Eye Research Centre of L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad former President, Indian Academy of Sciences, graced the occasion and awarded the degrees to the Graduated students. One Ph.D scholar and 57 Integrated M.Sc. students graduated in the 6th Graduation Ceremony.

- The 6th batch of Integrated M.Sc. graduating students graduated in June, 2017, have bagged offers for Ph.D. positions from various universities in India and abroad. In India, they have secured positions at TIFR, NCBS and IITs. From abroad, students have received offers from various universities including 13 universities under top 50 global rankings in respective subjects, some of them are University of Oxford, ETH Zürich, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Texas A&M University, University of Michigan, RWTH Aachen University, University of British Columbia, Rice University.
- An important measure of NISER's standing is reflected in the awards bagged by its faculty members. Some of the important awards/achievements received in 2017 are listed below:–

Sl.No.	Name	Name of Award	Year
1.	Prof. Bedangadas Mohanty	J C Bose Fellowship by the Department of Science and Technology	2017
2.	Prof. Bedangadas Mohanty	Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences Bangalore.	2017
3.	Dr. Ajaya Kumar Nayak	Ramanujan Fellowship	2017

- NISER has already made a mark, among its peers through its scientific publications. During the year 2017, so far faculty members and students of different schools have published over 100 academic papers in high impact journals underlining their commitment to creating a niche in the global scientific community.
- NISER has conducted a lot of conferences/seminars/meets/talks. Some of the major events are enumerated below:–
 - (i) International Conference on Plant Developmental Biology (ICPDB) 2017
 - (ii) XIth SERC School of Experimental High Energy Physics,
 - (iii) Summer Outreach Programme in Mathematics,
 - (iv) National conference on Science, Technology and Society,
 - (v) Symposium on Recent Advancement in Neuroscience,
 - (vi) One day symposium on "Recent Advancement in Neuroscience",
 - (vii) National String Meeting 2017: IISER NISER Meet and All India People's Science Congress.

- Besides these, NISER has conducted various outreach programmes as its responsibility to reach out to society in which NISER imparts lectures and practical demonstrations to school children and teachers from Odisha and other parts of the country.

Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar

Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, a grant-in-aid institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Mumbai is carrying out experimental and theoretical research in plasma physics with emphasis on the physics of magnetically confined hot plasmas and non-linear plasma phenomena. The scientific and technological programmes of the Institute can broadly be categorised into four main areas viz., (1) Fusion Plasma Experiments; (2) Fusion Technology Developments; (3) Basic Plasma Experiments; and (4) Theoretical, Modelling and Computational Plasma Physics.

Some of the highlights of the work done/achievements during the following years are appended below:—

Year 2014-15

- Year 2014-15 has been a year of ‘up-gradation’ in the Institute. After giving consistent operating performance, in its silver jubilee year, it was decided that ADITYA (the first indigenously designed and built tokamak of India) will be upgraded to have a shaped plasma cross section. An additional set of coils and the vacuum vessel are being changed to achieve this.
- In the Superconducting Steady-state Tokamak-1 (SST-1) maximum plasma current of 75000 A at a Toroidal magnetic field of 1.5 T at the plasma centre assisted with Electron Cyclotron (EC) pre-ionization at the fundamental mode was achieved. These Mega Joule classtoroidal magnetic fields were also operated upto 2.0T. All the diagnostics have also been upgraded with some new diagnostics in place. First successful launching of Lower Hybrid Current Drive waves has been conducted.
- To fulfil the commitment of delivering the Test Blanket Module (TBM) to ITER project, various small experimental set ups like liquid metal heat transfer loop, experimental Helium Cooling Loop etc. are being done to understand and develop the required technologies. For the remote handling and robotics technology, various prototypes are being made and tested. A laboratory scale hydrogen isotope removal system (HIRS) for Helium purge gas to validate design concepts for tritium extraction is being developed.

- Exploration of societal benefits from plasma technologies is continued vigorously at Facilitation Centre for Industrial Plasma Technology (FCIPT). The projects cover various areas such as bio-medics, conventional and green power, textiles, waste management, nano-technology. FCIPT is working on developing Plasma Pyrolysis system (on proof of concept basis) for plastic and paper waste disposal at GIFT (Gujarat International Finance Tech) City - a smart city that is being developed near Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Year 2015-16

- For ITER-India, most of the procurement packages entered into the factory testing phase. Manufacturing and factory testing are being done following international quality assurance and control standards, as is necessary for the ITER project.
- At the Centre of Plasma Physics, Guwahati the commission of the CPP-IPR Magnetized plasma Experiment for Plasma Surface interaction (CIMPLE-PSI) has been successfully completed. The objective is to create ITER Divertor like plasma with extreme hot ion flux to be used for plasma material interaction experiments. Theory and simulation works in the centre are catering to other experimental activities as CPP-IPR.
- For the development of superconducting magnet technology, a dedicated facility has been established. Efforts are being continued in developing materials and fabrication technologies for Plasma Facing Components (PFCs). After successful demonstration of a prototype pellet injector in the laboratory, a single barrel pellet (LLCB) blanket and its associated ancillary systems to ITER projects, many small experiments have been set up. A Virtual and Augmented Reality Integrated Development Lab (VARID-Lab) is being set up.

Year 2016-17

- During the year 2016-17, Institute continued its activities in fusion research, Technology development, Industrial and Societal applications and experimental and theoretical investigations of fundamental plasma physics, apart from deliveries to the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project.
- Academic programmes like Summer School (46 students), Technical Training and Doctoral programmes (42 students) of the institute were continued as usual. The institute had 217 publications in peer reviewed journals apart from 88 Research Reports and 48 Technical Reports published during the year.

Year 2017-18

- Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, a grant-in-aid institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Mumbai is carrying out experimental and theoretical research in plasma physics with emphasis on the physics of magnetically confined hot plasmas and non-linear plasma phenomena. The scientific and technological programmes of the Institute can broadly be categorised into four main areas viz., (1) Fusion Plasma Experiments; (2) Fusion Technology Developments; (3) Basic Plasma Experiments; and (4) Theoretical, Modelling and Computational Plasma Physics.
- Results from several experiments from basic research setups in diverse areas, e.g., plasma transport and turbulence, microwave, non-neutral plasma, surface interactions, negative ion generation, dusty plasma, electrostatic confinement fusion, etc., reported good outcome and resulted in good number of publications in peer reviewed journals.
- Aditya tokamak was routinely operated at about 80mS/90kA plasma current operation after upgrading with installation of graphite limiters. Experiments with several new equipments, e.g., molecular beam injection, fast feedback system, etc., are initiated towards better plasma performance in the machine. In SST-1, several changes were made and success was achieved in simultaneous cooling of both TF coils and a set of PF coils to superconducting temperature. Further changes are being implemented in preparation for enhanced plasma operation.
- On technology development front; new magnets using High Temperature Superconducting materials have been developed and full characterization of indigenously built liquid nitrogen based Cryopumping panels were completed. In several other development areas, viz., diverter, large cryo-plant, fusion blanket technologies, remote handling and negative neutral beam systems, expansion of facilities by addition of new equipments or better diagnostics have been done.
- Emphasis was put on projects bearing direct societal benefits in short time-frame. Several new areas of inter-disciplinary research have been initiated in collaboration with organizations relevant to the intended applications. Few among them are: use of plasma torch in treatment of brain tumours, Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) studies of blood glucose and cancerous cells, hydrophobic coating on glass surface, nanoparticles manufacturing, nitriding of equipments for space applications, seed sterilization, etc. Several new projects in food preservation, textiles, etc. were also initiated.

- Studies in theoretical and computational fields continued in diverse topics like design of future tokamaks and concepts of plasma-thrusters, etc.
- ITER-India reported considerable progress during the year. Manufacture of Cryostat base and lower cylinder made visible progress at site. The In-Wall Shields for sectors were completed. Major deliveries including 2000 pipe spools and several heavy equipments for cooling water system were dispatched to ITER site. So is the case of delivery of Cryo-lines by Indian and European manufacturers. Cryo-distribution system was manufactured and reached test phase in factory. One 100kV power supply was supplied and installed at Padova, Italy as a part of ITER deliverable. In-house R&D activities in 35-65MHz, high power range Radio Frequency system, Diagnostic Neutral Beams, Diagnostics and Power Supplies to have reported several experimental results as well as progress in deliveries.
- The institute had 16 Doctoral Theses submissions and 187 Journal publications during the report period apart from a large number of conference presentations. Other details of importance like facility additions, building construction, administrative reports, etc. are covered at appropriate places in the Annual Report.

Harish Chandra Research Institute

The focus of HRI is on theoretical Physics and Mathematics. The contribution can be assessed in terms of four indicators:–

1. Research Output: The academic members of HRI publish about 120 papers in a year in peer reviewed international publications. Major contributions are in string theory, high energy physics and quantum information, condensed matter and mathematics.
2. Peer Recognition: HRI faculty and students have received awards and fellowships of academies based on their research achievement.
3. HRI contributes to the high quality manpower to meet academic need of the country. The students who complete Ph.D. finally join the science establishments in the country as teachers and researchers.
4. M.Sc. programme significantly widen institutions reach and provide research exposure to students in our country.

Year-wise details of publications, graduated students etc. is as under:—

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Publications	128	154	125
Awards	5	8	5
No. of students graduated	8	6	8
No. of students completed Ph.D.	6	14	11

The major research activities carried out by HRI in the areas of Mathematics and Physics during 2017-18 are as under:—

- **Mathematics:** The Mathematics group at HRI carries out research in several areas. In algebra, work is done on algebraic groups and related structures, the theory of groups and group rings, representation theory, and infinite-dimensional Lie algebras. Work in analysis is in the field of harmonic analysis of Lie groups. Activity in geometry includes discontinuous groups and Riemann surfaces, algebraic topology, vibrational problems on manifolds, Chow groups of rational surfaces, and moduli of vector bundles. The number theory group works on algebraic, analytic and combinatorial number theory, automorphic forms and cryptography.
- **Physics:** HRI carries out research in the fields on astrophysics, condensed matter physics, quantum information and computing, high energy phenomenology and string theory. In astrophysics, work is done on the cosmic microwave background, large scale structure formation and galaxy evolution. Main areas of activity in condensed matter physics are strongly correlated electron systems, mesoscopic systems, quantum Hall effect and superconductivity. In string theory, perturbative and non-perturbative aspects of string theory and quantum field theory are being actively investigated. Research in neutrino physics, strong interactions, lattice gauge theory, super symmetry and various aspects of physics beyond the standard model is done in high-energy phenomenology. The Institute is a member of the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) collaboration.

The following meetings, workshops, lectures, conferences, schools and programmes were organized/hosted by the HRI in 2017-18:—

Sl.No.	Title of the Meetings/Conference/Lecture/Workshop/School/Programmes
1.	HRI has started a Masters programme in Physics, with a laboratory on campus.
2.	HRI hosted several visitors, over the year, on the basis of an Infosys grant.

Sl.No.	Title of the Meetings/Conference/Lecture/Workshop/School/Programmes
3.	“Focused meeting on Stack in Algebraic Geometry” in July, 2017
4.	International conference on “Class Groups of Number Fields and Related Topics” in September, 2017
5.	Quantum Science and Technology (QuST) in October, 2017
6.	Nu HoRIzons VII and School on String Field Theory and String Phenomenology, in February, 2018
7.	the Sangam@HRI-2018 – Instructional Workshop in Particle Physics, in March, 2018

- Fifteen Ph.D. students graduated from HRI during 2017-18. HRI maintained their research productivity, maintaining a position within the top 10 in the Nature India list. About twentyfive students joined the Ph.D. programme this summer, they will enliven what was beginning to look like an ageing campus.

Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar

The Institute of Physics (IoP) is an autonomous research institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Mumbai engaged in research and development activities in the frontier areas of Physics and allied sciences.

Some highlights of the work done/achievements during the following years are appended below:–

Year 2014-15

- 120 papers were published in various national, international refereed journals, while 40 more papers are under review for publication. Institute members have delivered large number of lectures, colloquia, seminars, etc. to promote science and their research work within and outside the country. More than 120 lectures were delivered by various eminent scientists and young researchers at IoP.
- Institute of Physics is a major hub for scientific activities and discussions in the Eastern part of the country.
- The laboratory houses equipment for conducting research in several frontier areas on thin films and nano-materials. Using the facilities existing here, samples can be prepared under sensitive and controlled conditions and can be investigated for their morphological, magnetic, optical vibrational properties.

- The Institute is also actively involved in popularizing science. A Science outreach programme has been organized in different schools of Odisha with collaboration of SCAA. Night sky viewing session was organised using telescope and binoculars at Machhuati, Salipur, Odisha (Coastal Odisha) on 21st February, 2015.

Year 2015-16

- 140 papers were published in the International Peer Reviewed Journals. Besides, the faculty members and research scholars of the Institute have received many academic accolades like distinguished faculty award from Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Ramanujan Fellow, best thesis award from HBNI and best poster award at different conferences.
- A Max-Planck Partner Group in the field of high energy physics is also set up at Institute of Physics. Institute members have delivered large number of lectures, colloquia, seminars, etc. to promote science and there research work within and outside the country.
- Institute of Physics is a major hub for scientific activities and discussions in the Eastern part of the country.
- More than 20 colloquia, 86 seminars lectures were delivered by various eminent scientists and young researchers at our Institute.

Year 2016-17

- The faculty members and research scholars of Institute have received many academic accolades like distinguished faculty award from Indian Academy of Sciences, Indian National Science Academy Award, MRSI Medal in Materials, NASI Scopus Young Scientist Award, best Oral presentation Award etc. Institute members have delivered a large number of lectures, colloquia, seminars, etc. to promote science and research work within and outside the country.
- 117 papers were published in the International Peer Reviewed Journals.
- Around 9 colloquia, 116 seminars and lectures were delivered by various eminent scientists and young researchers at the Institute.
- Year-long academic programmes and scientific events like social outreach, popular talks, telescope making workshop for high schools children, conferences, meetings, workshops, and activities related to recharging of school teachers were organized during the year.

- Eminent national/international scientists were invited to visit Institute on short-term basis, to initiate collaboration with the faculty members of the institute.
- During the year Institute organized programmes like Awareness-cum-Seminar on “Role of Atomic Energy and Nuclear Power in the Service of Mankind” conducted at Soro, Balasore, Public Awareness conducted at Gopabandhu Vidyamandir, Po-Sailo Badabil, Distt.- Cuttack and Public Awareness Programme conducted at Ekalavya Model Residential School, Mahasingi, Kandhamal, Odisha for early college students.

Year 2017-18

- During the academic year 2017-18, excellent research work on both fundamental and applied physics has been carried out by the members of IOP that has resulted in about 150 publications in the international peer-reviewed journals. The IOP members are making leading contributions in the following research areas.
- **Theoretical high energy physics:** The research in theoretical high energy physics includes string theory, HEP phenomenology, quark gluon plasma, cosmology, and astroparticle physics. The major areas of interest are quantum correlations, quantum nonlocality, and quantum communication protocols.
- **Theoretical nuclear physics:** The theoretical nuclear physics group has current interest in studies of nuclear structure that is essential to understand various nuclear phenomena.
- **Experimental high energy physics:** The experimental high energy physics groups at IOP are participating in the collider based experiments at various international laboratories, such as the CMS and ALICE experiments at CERN-LHC, the STAR experiment at RIHC (BNL), USA, and the proposed CBM experiment at FAIR (GSI), Germany. Apart from the physics studies the groups also contribute to the R&D of the state-of-the-art detectors for the present and future experiments.
- **Quantum information/Experimental condensed matter physics/Theoretical condensed matter physics:** The interests of the theoretical condensed matter physics group include quantum condensed matter physics, soft condensed matter and biological physics, and statistical physics. The members of the group have given about 25 presentations within this academic year at various national and international conferences and workshop.

- Furthermore, the members have delivered about 75 seminars and popular talks at various national and international universities, institutions, and colleges. Moreover, the faculty members of IOP have received academic recognitions in the form of J. C. Bose national fellowship, young scientist research grant, presidentship of the electron microscope society of India and members of editorial board of national and international journals.
- The institute has vibrant academic activities, which consist of pre-doctoral, doctoral, and summer student's visiting programmes. During the academic year 2017-18, nine students, who had completed their M.Sc. from various universities and institutions, were admitted to the pre-doctoral programme through an intense selection process.
- During this academic year there are about 10 students who have completed Ph.D. and obtained their Ph.D. degrees from Homi Bhabha National Institute. The institute also conducted the Summer Student's Visiting Programme (SSVP) during the months of May to July. The motivation of the SSVP programme is to expose young students to frontline research areas that are being pursued at the institute. Twelve students from various leading universities and institutions, who had completed one year of their M.Sc., participated in this programme and carried out research projects with faculty members in the institute.
- In this academic year, about 25 eminent scientists of national and international reputation have been invited to deliver colloquium and popular talks. In addition, many students and post-docs from other institutes also visited IOP and delivered seminars. To strengthen the collaborative research work, different workshops like Indo-Japan collaboration meeting on neutrino and particle physics, a joint venture of Max Planck Institute of Solid State research and IOP through MPI partner group programme, and the India-CMS collaboration meeting were organized.
- IOP has been playing a pivotal role in spreading the awareness of science and promoting scientific temper among young school and college students. Towards this effort various programmes such as the National Science Day celebration, student visit programme, sky watching programme etc. have been organized, where school and college students from different parts of Odisha have participated and listened to popular talks by eminent scientists.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata

The Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) is an autonomous institute for basic research under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). The Institute is engaged in research classified in the five major areas *viz.* (a) Biophysical Science Including Chemistry (b) Condensed Matter Physics including Surface Physics and Nano Science, (c) Experimental Nuclear and Particle Physics, (d) Plasma Physics; and (e) Theoretical and Mathematical Physics.

Some highlights of the work done/achievements during the following years are appended below:–

Year 2014-15

- Altogether 446 research publications have been credited during the period with about 30 theses awarded for Ph.D. degree. About 70 publications in high impact journals with impact factor more than 6 in Journals like Physical Review Letters, Reviews in Modern Physics, Journal of High Energy Physics, Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticles Physics, kCell eath and Disease and RNA biology to name a few.
- International Collaboration with CERN in ALLICE and CMS experiments and with SNO Lab in PICASSO experiment for Dark Matter Search. Outreach programmes conducted from the Centre for Advanced Research and Education (CARE) both in and outside SINP, going to remote places of Sundarban to district school in Hoogly and Birbhum, have been successful with overwhelming response from students of high school on science and related area of contemporary interest.

During the year 4 faculty members of SINP have received the awards/fellowships and distinctions.

Year 2015-16

- Altogether 415 research publications have been credited during the period and about 55 theses awarded for Ph.D. degree. About 90 publications in high impact (IF>6.0) journals like Physics Letters B, Journal of High Energy Physics, Astrophysical Journal and Carcinogenesis.
- The successful operation of the Indian Beam Line at Photon Factory (KEK) at Tsukuba has been recognized as a flagship cooperative activity by the honourable Prime Minister of India.

During the year 2 faculty members of the SINP have received the awards/fellowships and distinctions of International Importance.

Year 2016-17

- Altogether 438 research publications have been credited during the period and about 56 theses awarded for Ph.D. degree. And 62 scientific articles published in high impact (I.F. \geq 6) journals like Nature, Science, ACS Catalysis, Nucleic Acids Research, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Chemistry of Materials, Physical Review Letters, ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces, Chemsuschem, Cancer Letters, Acta Biomaterialia, Chemical Engineering Journal and Journal of High Energy Physics, etc.
- ALICE and CMS experiments at CERN, PICASSO experiment at SNO Lab
- Experiments at Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), Hamburg through the Indo-German Collaboration in synchrotron research.
- Successful operation of the Indian Beam Line at Photon Factory (KEK) at Tsukuba, Japan has been recognized as a flagship cooperative activity by the honorable Prime Minister of India. Publications through international collaborations are represented in the following graphical presentation.
- The institute has organised several outreach programmes through the CARE unit (Centre for Advanced Research and Education) both inside and outside SINP and received overwhelming response from the participants.

During the year 1 faculty member received a prestigious fellowship.

Year 2017-18

- During the year 2017-18 - Thirty Five (35) Post M.Sc. students have been inducted into research and teaching programme, Ten (10) undergraduate associates, Twenty Four (24) summer students coming from different parts of the country have been trained in the Institute and Twenty Eight (28) Research Fellows have been awarded Ph.D. degree.
- Important achievements of the SINP during 2017-18 are as follows:—
 - (i) About 450 scientific articles (without collaboration 283 and with collaboration 167) have been published in 128 different journals. Among these, 81 scientific articles (without collaboration 20 and with collaboration 61) have appeared in 12 high impact journals (I.F. \geq 6).
 - (ii) The institute has also participated in several International Collaboration programmes like; ALICE, CMS, CMS Tracker, CMS HCAL, ECHO, Fermi-LAT, INO, MAGIC, LCTPC, PICASSO, PICO, R3B.

- (iii) SINP has established an underground laboratory, named Jaduguda underground Science Laboratory at the existing mine of Uranium Corporation of India Limited in Jharkhand. This laboratory is at present, the only underground science laboratory in India to carry out rare event search experiments, which are otherwise impossible to do at the Earth surface because of very large cosmic radiation background.
- (iv) SINP has also set up a small underground science laboratory at 555 m depth of the existing Uranium mine. To begin with, the laboratory is used to study the performance of detectors under development for a future Dark Matter Search and neutrino experiments in which scientists from SINP, Kolkata, Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jharkhand, National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata, Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai and other institutions are participating.
- (v) The installation, commissioning and training of the LEEM-PEEM system has been successfully completed at the SPMS division of SINP. It is to be highlighted that this is the first such LEEM-PEEM facility available in India. The Low Energy Electron Microscopy (LEEM) and Photo-Emission Electron Microscopy (PEEM) are complementary imaging methods which are not only powerful for imaging the surfaces at very high spatial resolutions (~ 4 nm) but also for the study of different dynamical processes at surfaces in real-time.
- The pilot phase project of Vigyan Pratibha (VP) programme was launched on 31st July, 2017 with a joint session by Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE), Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata through Video Conferencing. Principals, teachers and students of several KV schools participated in the inaugural programme.
- The following special events have been celebrated in SINP during 2017-18:–
 - (i) Foundation Day celebration on 11th January, 2018.
 - (ii) On the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary of Prof. Meghnad Saha, a series of memorial talks were held.
 - (iii) Conferences and School viz. CMNSER 2018, Saha Theory Workshop, AAPCOS-2018.
 - (iv) Outreach Programme.

- (v) Dr. H. Raghuraman has been awarded “Welcome Trust/DBT India Alliance Intermediate Fellowship” in December, 2017.

Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Mumbai

The Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is a Deemed to be University under Section-3 of the UGC Act, 1956 as notified by the Ministry of Human Resources Development in 2005. HBNI has been set up to provide higher education in science, to promote development of science and technology with the help of Research and Development Centres and Grant-in-Aid Institutions under DAE. HBNI is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1870 and has its own Memorandum of Association and Rules.

The HBNI offers a range of academic programmes. Various programmes offered are Ph.D., M.Tech. in engineering sciences and M.Phil. in physical sciences, chemical sciences and life sciences, M.Sc. (Engg.), Integrated M.Sc. of five-year duration at National Institute for Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar, Super Specialty Courses at Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai, Post Graduate Courses at TMC, DRM (Diploma in Radiation Medicine) at BARC, M.Sc. (Nursing) at TMC, M.Sc. (Clinical Research) at TMC, Dip. R.P. (Diploma in Radiological Physics) at BARC, DMRIT (Diploma in Medical Radio Isotope Techniques) at BARC, DFIT (Diploma in Fusion Imaging Technology) at TMC. Around 1590 students are currently pursuing Ph.D. in various disciplines.

HBNI has the following as its constituents Institutions (CIs).

- (i) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam
- (iii) Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), Indore
- (iv) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), Kolkata
- (v) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata
- (vi) Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar
- (vii) Institute of Physics (IOP), Bhubaneswar
- (viii) Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad
- (ix) Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc.), Chennai, and
- (x) Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai.

Year 2014-15

- Two new courses namely Diploma in Fusion Imaging Technology (DFIT) and M.Sc. in Clinical Research were started during the year 2014-15 by TMC.
- In this academic year, 762 students were admitted to various programmes being conducted under HBNI by various CIs and 566 Degrees/Diplomas were awarded.

Year 2015-16

- During 2015-16, 888 students were admitted in different programmes. HBNI has also awarded 200 Ph.D., 165 M.Tech., 6 M.Sc. (Engg.), 79 M.Sc., 70 post-graduate medical degrees MD, DM and MCh, 5 M.Sc. (Nursing) and 40 PG diplomas in radiation protection (Dip.RP), medical radioisotope technology (DMRIT), radiation medicine (DRM) and fusion imaging technology (DFIT). Around 1590 students are currently pursuing Ph.D. in various disciplines.
- The Government of India launched National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) for educational institutions from the year 2015-16 for various disciplines, viz. Engineering (Teaching and Research), Engineering (Teaching), Management, Pharmacy, Architecture and Colleges (UGC). HBNI participated in the ranking framework and provided information as per desired format. India Rankings 2016 were released on April 4, 2016 by then MHRD Minister. HBNI was ranked 17th out of the 233 universities participated in this category.

Year 2016-17

- A Strategic Studies programme has also been identified to ensure availability of adequate qualified human resources to address issues pertaining to nuclear law, economics of nuclear power, nuclear security, nuclear proliferation, intellectual property rights etc.
- During 2016-17, 914 students were admitted in different programmes, out of which 353 students are for Ph.D. Programme. HBNI has awarded 218 Ph.D., 106 M.Tech., 10 M.Sc. (Engg), 73 M.Sc., 107 post-graduate medical degrees, 6 M.Sc. (Nursing) and 42 PG diplomas in radiation protection (Dip RP), medical radioisotope technology (DMRIT), radiation medicine (DRM) and fusion imaging technology (DFIT).

The following major development has taken place during this year:—

- (a) Memorandum of Association (MoA) of the HBNI are amended in compliance with UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) regulations, 2016;
- (b) HBNI has received 21st Rank in University category and 35th rank in overall category (among a total 3319 participants);
- (c) HBNI has signed eleven Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with reputed Universities/Institutes at National and International level for Academic collaborations; and
- (d) In order to have better employment opportunities to the students pursuing Ph.D. programmes under ‘Board of Strategic Studies’ and also to enhance its mandate, the ‘Board of Strategic Studies’ has been renamed to ‘Board of Study for Applied System Analysis’.

Year 2017-18

- During 2017-18, 785 students were admitted in different programmes, out of which 336 students are for Ph.D. Programme. HBNI has awarded 225 Ph.D., 94 M. Tech., 22 M.Sc. (Engg.), 89 M.Sc., 108 post-graduate medical degrees, 5 M.Sc. (Nursing) and 38 PG diplomas in radiation protection (Dip RP), medical radioisotope technology (DMRIT), radiation medicine (DRM) and fusion imaging technology (DFIT).

The following major development has taken place during this year:—

- (i) Review of functioning of HBNI by UGC-AICTE.
- (ii) HBNI has crossed a milestone of award of 1000 Ph.D. degrees (cumulative) during the current academic year.
- (iii) HBNI participated in National Institutional ranking Framework (NIRF) with Dean as HBNI coordinator. India rankings 2018 were released in April, 2018. HBNI was ranked 26th in University category.
- (iv) The draft bill on declaring HBNI as Institution of National Importance (INI) is in advanced stage of submission to competent authority.
- (v) The HBNI-IGCAR faculty members through “Society for Advancement of Chemical Sciences and Education and Research (SACSE), Kalpakkam” carried out 6 outreach programmes in and around Chennai, covering about 1200 students of intermediate, Graduation and Post-graduate students. Demonstration experiments in chemistry, Science Quiz and lectures on fundamental aspects of chemistry were arranged as part of outreach programme. HBNI faculty have

also been involved in conducting more than 10 school workshops in both English and the Tamil medium in the Southern region, to spread awareness about radioactivity and its applications.

Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES)

The Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai an autonomous institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), is established to provide education to the children of the employees of the Department of Atomic Energy and its constituent units. At present, AEES administers 30 Schools/Junior colleges at 16 centres located all over the country and provides education to over 27,000 students.

Year 2014-15

- AEES has launched several long-term key projects such as Application of Science and Technology for Educational Reforms (ASTER) for the development of the complete personality of its students through modern and technical education infrastructure.
- AEES has established the Satellite Interactive Terminals at all centers under which a hub and video recording studio have been set up at Anushaktinagar in Mumbai.

During the year 2014-15, AEES has undertaken the following academic activities for further improvement/development of the students of the AEES:—

- (a) AEES Junior Science and Mathematics Olympiad (in collaboration with HBCSE).
 - b) All India Inter AECS/AEJC Science, Social Science, Mathematics and Teaching Aids Exhibition – 2014.
 - (c) Inter AECS Hindi Vigyan Prashna Manch.
 - (d) Talent Nurture Programme [The Societal Enrichment and Education Programme (SEEP)]
 - (e) Non-scholastic Activities – Sports, N.C.C. and Art.
 - (f) Application of Science and Technology in Educational Reforms (ASTER) Programme.
- More than 156 students of AEES have secured admission in reputed professional colleges of Engineering (including IITs and NITs) and Medicine.

- In the All India Secondary School Examination [AISSE] (CBSE) held in March, 2015, the pass percentage was 98.17. In the Higher Secondary Examination, the pass percentage was 93.51.
- AEES institutes a healthy competition amongst all AEC schools to bring out the best of every child as well as teacher and administrator to achieve brilliance in over all development. The following trophies are awarded to AEC Schools and Junior College for remarkable achievements in different areas:—
 - (i) Dr. Homi Bhabha Rolling Trophy for the best overall performance for Schools and Junior College.
 - (ii) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Rolling Trophy for the best academic performance among Schools and Junior Colleges.
 - (iii) Dr. Raja Ramanna Trophy for the best Co-scholastic Activities among Schools and Junior Colleges.
 - (iv) Dr. Homi Sethna Trophy for the Sports achievements among Schools and Junior colleges.

Year 2015-16

- The Constitution of India gives the right to free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years, as a Fundamental Right. The same was implemented in AEES, in the year 2015-16 and 433 students from various centres were inducted in AEES under RTE.
- In the All India Secondary School Examination held in March, 2016, the average pass percentage was 98.49. In the Higher Secondary Examination, the average pass percentage was 92.29%. More than 200 students of AEES have secured admission to reputed professional colleges for Engineering, Medicine, etc.
- It is important that the children of the country understand the necessity of cleanliness. All AEC schools and Junior colleges took part in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan this year also with great enthusiasm and the message was conveyed to the students about keeping the surroundings clean and tidy for a healthy atmosphere.
- Shri Madan Rao, Principal, AECS-1, Tarapur and Shrimati Usha Chaturvedi, Headmistress, AECS-5, Mumbai were bestowed upon with the National Award for Teachers for the year 2015, conferred by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Year 2016-17

- The All India Junior Science and Mathematics Olympiad as well as the AEES Science, Mathematics, Social Science and Teaching Aides Exhibitions are organized every year to motivate and nurture the students as well as teachers. Selected exhibits are sent to the Jawaharlal Nehru National Science, Mathematics and Environmental Exhibition conducted by NCERT.
- AEES believes in the all round development of the children. Keeping this in mind, AEES in collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy Sports and Cultural Sports and Cultural Council organizes Summer Sports Coaching Camp for school children in various sports.
- AEES institutes a healthy competition amongst all AEC schools to bring out the best of every child as well as teacher and administrator to achieve brilliance in overall development.
- Shri B.S.K. Raju, Principal of AECS-3, Rawatbhata and Shri S.R. Mohanta, Head Master of AECS-2, Tarapur were bestowed upon with the prestigious National Award for Teachers for the year 2016, conferred by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Year 2017-18

- AEES has achieved significant results in its pursuit of excellence in academic as well as non-academic fields. The enrichment of the school libraries, computer aided education, improved sports facilities, play equipment, in-service training programmes for teachers, multimedia programmes and enrichment programmes for students have helped the institutions to set new benchmarks in excellence. Constructions of auditoria, additional classrooms, volleyball and basketball courts etc. have greatly contributed to the strengthening of infrastructural facilities in AEES.
- AEES provides special incentives to the economically and socially deprived children living around its establishments through its Societal Enrichment and Education Programme (SEEP). This faculty, meant for the bright children from the rural/tribal areas, is running at 9 centers and is extended to some of those who are admitted to various schools under RTI programme. At present over 1200 children are receiving free education other facilities under this programme.
- In the All India Secondary School Examination (Class X) conducted by CBSE held in March, 2018, the average pass percentage was 97.11%. In the Higher Secondary Examination (Class XII), the average pass percentage

was 90.79%. More than 55 students of AEES have secured admission to reputed professional colleges for Engineering, Medicine, etc.

- The All India Junior Science and Mathematics Olympiad as well as the AEES Science, Mathematics, Social Science and Teaching Aides Exhibitions are organized every year to motivate and nurture the students as well as teachers. Selected exhibits are sent to the Jawaharlal Nehru National Science, Mathematics and Environmental Exhibition conducted by NCERT.
- AEES believes in the all round development of the children. Keeping this in mind, AEES in collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy Sports and Cultural Sports and Cultural Council organizes Summer Sports Coaching Camp for school children in various sports.
- AEES aims at broader development of the complete personality of its students through modern and technical educational infrastructure. AEES runs a project called Application of Science and Technology for Educational Reforms (ASTER). AEES has established Satellite Interactive Terminals at all centres and a recording studio has been set at Anushaktinagar, Mumbai. 16 programmes on various subjects and interviews were recorded this year.
- AEES institutes a healthy competition amongst all AEC schools to bring out the best of every child as well as teacher and administrator to achieve brilliance in overall development.
- Shrimati Kankana Chandra, PRT of AECS-2, Mumbai was conferred with the prestigious National Award for Teachers for the year 2017 by Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- “Say no to plastic” campaign also formed a part of the students’ learning, this year.

Installation of atomic power plants

†323. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power plants installed and working at present in the country and the quantum of electricity, in megawatt, being generated therein;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to establish new plants in view of future requirement of energy; and

(c) if so, the details of various locations where these plants have to be established and total generation capacity determined for them?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The present installed nuclear power capacity in the country comprises of 22 reactors with an installed capacity of 6780 MW. Of these, at present three reactors are under shutdown Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)-1 (100 MW) under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment, Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)-1 (220 MW) for renovation and Modernisation and Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)-1 (220 MW) for endshield works and 19 reactors with a capacity of 6240 MW are in operation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present there are nine reactors with a capacity of 6700 MW under construction. The details are as follows:—

Location and State	Project	Capacity (MW)
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPP-3 and 4	2 X 700
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPP-7 and 8	2 X 700
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-1 and 2	2 X 700
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-3 and 4	2 X 1000
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	PFBR*	500

* PFBR = Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor.

In addition, the Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting up 12 more reactors with a capacity of 9000 MW. The details are:—

Location and State	Project	Capacity (MW)
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka-1 and 2	2 X 700
Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga-5 and 6	2 X 700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara-1 and 2	2 X 700
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-3 and 4	2 X 700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara-3 and 4	2 X 700
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-5 and 6	2 X 1000

On progressive completion of the projects under construction and accorded sanction, the installed nuclear power capacity will reach 22480 MW by 2031.

The Government has also accorded 'in principle' approval of the following sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future:—

Location and State	Site	Capacity (MW)
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Jaitapur, Units-1 to 6	6 X 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada, Units-1 to 6	6 X 1208
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Units-1 to 6	6 X 1000*
Haripur, West Bengal	Haripur, Units-1 to 6	6 X 1000*
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur, Units-1 to 4	4 X 700

* Nominal Capacity.

Storing of radioactive nuclear fuel wastes

324. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing nuclear power plants are not having facilities to safely store radioactive spent fuels and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is setting up storage units to store these nuclear fuel wastes in Kudankulam and other nuclear power plants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) All existing nuclear power plants have spent fuel storage bays/spent fuel storage Facilities for safe storage of specified quantities of spent nuclear fuel.

(b) India follows a closed fuel cycle policy and spent fuel is not considered as waste but reprocessed to obtain fuel for the next stage. An additional 'Away From Reactor (AFR)' spent fuel storage facility is being set up at Kudankulam to store spent nuclear fuel (beyond the quantity stored in the spent fuel storage facility in the reactors), till reprocessing facilities are established and the fuel is taken up for reprocessing.

AFRs are already in safe operation at Tarapur, Maharashtra since 1990 (AFR-1) and 2012 (AFR-2) and at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan since 2005.

North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme

325. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) for development of North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for and implementation cycle of the scheme;

(d) the details of development work that would be carried out under this scheme;

and

(e) the details of projects being planned at the moment and their estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) under which financial assistance is given to State Governments for projects of (i) physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity to enhance tourism; and (ii) social sector for creation of infrastructure in the areas of primary and secondary sectors of education and health. Only those projects, which are not supported under any other scheme of Central or State Government would be considered for funding under the scheme.

(c) to (e) It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme which will be implemented in 3 (three) financial years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a total outlay of ₹ 1600 crore. The projects proposed by State Governments of North East are considered, in consultation with the respective line Ministries of the Government of India. A total of 46 projects worth ₹ 1433.71 crore have been identified under NESIDS.

Promotion of Indian languages in foreign countries

326. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not focusing on languages such as Telugu, Bengali etc. for promotion in foreign countries; and

(b) the reasons for promoting teaching of Hindi only in the joint declaration signed in Germany for teaching Indian languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry of External Affairs promotes Indian languages in foreign countries. Presently, Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR), is supporting Chairs of Indian studies and has also established one long term Chair of Tamil at Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland and two Sanskrit Chairs, one at Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius and other at Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

The Ministry of External Affairs has taken a new initiative by launching a new

programme “Bharat Ek Parichay”. Under this programme a set of five boxes are sent to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad. Each box contains atleast one book of all the 22 officially recognized languages of India. These boxes are being gifted to the educational institutions abroad, as a mean to promote Indian languages.

(b) The Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) on promotion of languages was signed in 2015 between India and Germany with the intent of strengthening bilateral ties and deepening of cultural relations between India and Germany. The Joint Declaration of Intent aims at promotion of modern Indian languages, including Hindi in Germany.

Summit talks with Japan

327. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Summit talks Prime Minister had with his Japanese counterpart recently;

(b) whether defence and regional security issues were also discussed and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the situation in Indo-Pacific region on the range of regional and global issues was also discussed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) During the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Japan for the 13th India-Japan Annual Summit in October, 2018, both sides reviewed the existing cooperation and discussed the agenda for future cooperation under the framework of India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership. During the visit, a number of important decisions were taken and MoUs/ agreements concluded, covering areas as diverse as economic partnership, maritime security, new and digital technologies, healthcare, food processing, science and technology, earth sciences, environment, sports, etc.

During the Summit, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to promote bilateral security and defence cooperation, including in the area of defence equipment and technology. Regional security issues such as terrorism and nuclear proliferation were also discussed, along with exchange of views on regional and global issues of common interest. The two sides committed to working together to promote peace, stability and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region through economic growth and development and by enhancing connectivity and capacity building.

Foreign visits of Prime Minister

328. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of countries visited by the Prime Minister since 2014 continent-wise;

(b) the name of the Ministers who accompanied the Prime Minister in those visits;

(c) the details of important agreements signed during the visits; and

(d) the details of amount paid to Air India for the travel of Prime Minister abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Information as desired is given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I*Details about foreign visits of Prime Minister*

Sl. No.	Countries visited by the Prime Minister since June, 2014 till date	Details of important agreements signed during the visits
1	2	3
1.	Bhutan, (15-16 June, 2014)	No agreements/MOUs were signed
2.	Brazil (BRICS and Bilateral) (15-16 July 2014)	<p>Bilateral:-</p> <p>Three (03), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Environment. 2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Establishment of a consultation mechanism on mobility and consular issues. 3. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Implementing Arrangement Establishing Cooperation in Augmentation of a Brazilian Earth Station for receiving and processing data from Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites. <p>BRICS:-</p> <p>Four (04), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on setting up a New Development Bank. 2. A treaty setting up the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA). 3. An MoU on technical cooperation amongst Export Credit Insurance/Guarantee Agencies of BRICS countries. 4. An Inter-Bank Cooperation Agreement on Innovation.

3. Nepal
(03-04 August, 2014)

Three (03), as listed below:—
 1. Exchange of Letters regarding Terms of Reference of the Pancheshwar Development Authority.
 2. MoU on Cooperation in Goitre Control.
 3. MoU on Cooperation between Doordarshan and the Nepal Television.
4. Japan
(30 Aug. 3 Sept., 2014)

Eight (08), as listed below:—
 1. Memorandum between Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Government of Japan and the Ministry of Tourism, Republic of India in the field of Tourism.
 2. Implementing Arrangement between the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan and the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology of India.
 3. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Japanese Industrial Standards Committee.
 4. MoU among New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO) Japan and Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India on a Model Project for Energy Management Systems in Telecommunication Towers in India.
 5. Exchange of Notes on ODA loan for Uttarakhand Forest Resource Management Project
 6. Exchange of Notes for the Project for Improvement of the Institute of Child Health and Hospital for Children, Chennai.
 7. Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Buyers Credit for NTPC's Kudgi Power Plant.
 8. Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) loan for NTPC's Auraiya Power Plant.

1	2	3
5. USA - to New York for UNGA and Washington DC for bilateral visit (26-30 Sep., 2014)	1. Both sides agreed to combat terrorist threats and keep their homelands and citizens safe from attacks, while also responding expeditiously to humanitarian disasters and crises. It was agreed to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and remain committed to reducing the salience of nuclear weapons, while promoting universal, verifiable, and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament.	
	2. Both side also agreed to address the consequences of unchecked pollution through cooperation by their Governments, science and academic communities. Both side decided to partner to ensure that both countries have affordable, clean, reliable, and diverse sources of energy, including through their efforts to bring American-origin nuclear power technologies to India.	
	3. MOU between the Export-Import Bank and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency to make available up to \$ 1 billion in financing to bolster India's efforts to transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient energy economy while boosting U.S. renewable energy exports to India.	
6. Myanmar (for ASEAN/EAS) (11-13 Nov., 2014)	Bilateral:- No agreements/MOUs were signed. ASEAN/EAS:- No agreements/MOUs were signed.	
7. Australia (for G-20 and Bilateral) (14-18 Nov., 2014)	Bilateral:- Five (05), as listed below:- 1. Agreement on Social Security. 2. Agreement concerning Transfer of Sentenced Persons. 3. MoU on Combating Narcotics Trafficking and Developing Police Cooperation. 4. MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Arts and Culture.	

5. MoU in the Field of Tourism between Ministry of Tourism of India and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.

G-20:- No agreements/MOUs were signed.

Three (03), as listed below:-

1. MoU between India and Fiji for extending a line of credit for establishing a co-generation plant in Fiji.
2. MoU on Cooperation on Exchange of Information on Structure and Content of Training Programmes for Diplomats.
3. MoU on Earmarking of Land for the Diplomatic Missions in Respective Capitals.

Bilateral:

Ten (10), as listed below:-

1. MoU regarding establishment of Nepal Police Academy at Panauti.

2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Tourism.

3. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine.

4. MoU on Cooperation for Youth Affairs.

5. Line of Credit of US\$ 1 billion.

6. Agreement for the Regulation of Passenger Traffic between the two countries (Motor Vehicle Agreement).

7. Project Development Agreement of Arun-3 Hydropower Project.

8. Agreement on the Establishment of Twinning City Relationship between Janakpur Municipality and Ayodhya City.

9. Agreement on the Establishment of Twinning City Relationship between Kathmandu Municipality and Varanasi City.

8. Fiji
(for FIPIC and Bilateral)
(19-20 Nov., 2014)

9. Nepal (SAARC)
(26-28 Nov., 2014)

1	2	3
		10. Agreement on the Establishment of Twinning City Relationship between Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality and Bodh Gaya City. SAARC: One (01), as listed below:— 1. SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity). One (01), as listed below:— 1. MoU in the field of Renewable Energy Cooperation. Four (04), as listed below:— 1. Protocol for the Importation of Mangoes from India. 2. Cultural Exchange Programme Extension. 3. MoU for Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine and Homeopathy. 4. MoU for Cooperation in the field of Ocean Economy. Four (04), as listed below:— 1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on exemption from visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and official passports. 2. Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on Co-operation and mutual assistance in custom matters. 3. MoU between India and Sri Lanka on Cooperation in the field of youth development. 4. MoU between India and Sri Lanka for the establishment of Rabindranath Tagore Memorial Auditorium in the University of Ruhuna, Matara, Sri Lanka.
10.	Seychelles (10-11 March, 2015)	
11.	Mauritius (11-12 March, 2015)	
12.	Sri Lanka (13-14 March, 2015)	

13. Singapore
(28-29 March, 2015)
 14. France
(09-12 April, 2015)
- No agreements/MoUs were signed.
PM attended the State Funeral of Lee Kaun Yew.
Fourteen (14), as listed below:—
1. Pre-Engineering Agreement between NPCIL and AREVA, clarifying technical parameters.
 2. Programme between ISRO and French National Centre for Space Studies (CNES) for joint fabrication and launch of satellites and joint planetary exploration.
 3. MoU between ISRO and CNES on Megha Tropiques to extend the joint project of the Indo-French Megha Tropiques satellite for two more years.
 4. MoU on Cooperation between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of India and French Ministry of Sports, Youth Affairs, Public Education and Community Life in the fields of sports medicine, institutional cooperation, support of participation of women and the disabled, etc.
 5. MoU on Cooperation in the field of renewable energy between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, Government of France, for exchange of know-how and joint research in the areas of solar, wind, bio-energy, tidal and wave energy sectors.
 6. Railway protocol between Indian Ministry of Railways and French National Railways (SNCF) to establish cooperation for semi-high speed rail and station renovation.
 7. Guarantee Agreement with the French Agency for Development (AFD) for financing to Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).
 8. Administrative Arrangement in the field of Cultural Heritage for cooperation in the field of cultural heritage for training of Indian heritage conservation professionals at the Institute National du Patrimoine (INP).
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9. Letter of Intent on Tourism cooperation to promote sustainable bilateral tourism between the two countries.
10. Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and National Institute of Preventive Archaeological Research (INRAP) for collaboration in preventive archaeology projects and dissemination of culture.
11. MOU between School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi, and National Architecture Institute in Paris, France, to undertake joint planning and geographical studies in India and France and joint training exercises.
12. Letter of Intent on Ayurveda between Ministry of Ayush and University of Strasbourg for promoting Ayurveda as a complementary medicine in France.
13. MoU between National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), India, and the National Commission for Vocational Qualifications (Commission Nationale de la Certification Professionnelle – CNCV) to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge about maintenance of skill qualification registers.
14. MoU between Department of Biotechnology of India, CNRS and University Pierre Marie Curie (UPMC) on Collaboration for establishment of a National Institute of Marine Biology and Biotechnology in India.

Three (03), as listed below:—

15. Germany

(12-14 April, 2015)

1. Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Government of Germany and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India on Indo German Solar Partnership.

2. Joint Declaration of Intent on Sustainable Urban Development between the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conversation, Building and Reactor Safety.

3. Letter of Intent between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Government of Germany and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of Government of India on Indo-German Skill Development Project.

Seventeen (17), as listed below:—

16. Canada

(14-16 April, 2015)

1. Procurement of Uranium Ore Concentrate from M/s. CAMECO Inc. Canada during 2015-2020 between Directorate of Purchase and Stores, Department of Atomic Energy and CAMECO Inc.

2. Cooperation in the field of Outer Space between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Canadian Space Agency.

3. MoU on Technical Cooperation on Railways between Ministry of Railways and Department of Transport, Canada.

4. Letter of Intent between Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Grand Challenges Canada for implementation of collaboration in disease elimination and Saving Brain Initiative.

5. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Aviation-Non Technical and Healthcare Sector between National Skilled Development Corporation (NSDC) and Seneca College, Toronto.

6. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Aviation Sector-Technical between NSDC and Canadore College, North Bay, Ontario.

7. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Water Sector between NSDC and Sir Sandford Fleming College, Lindsay.
8. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development in Sports Sector (Tripartite MoU-Bow Valley College, Alberta - Camosun College, Victoria and NSDC).
9. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Automotive and Construction between NSDC and Algonquin College, Ottawa.
10. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Hydrocarbon Sector between NSDC and College of New Caledonia, Prince George BC.
11. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Hydrocarbon Sector between NSDC and Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Alberta.
12. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Automotive and Agriculture Sector between NSDC and Durham College, Toronto.
13. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development for Apparel and Textiles Sector between NSDC and Fanshawe College, London, Ontario.
14. MoU for Skill Development for Healthcare Sector between NSDC and Camosun College, Victoria, BC.
15. Sector Skills Council MoU for IT, Telecom and Electronics between NSDC and ICTC-CTIC, Ottawa.
16. Sector Skills Council MoU for Green Jobs between NSDC and Eco Canada, Calgary, Alberta.
17. MoU for collaboration in Skill Development between NSDC and Colleges and Institutes, Canada and Colleges and Institutes, Canada (Association of Community Colleges).

17. China

(14-16 May, 2015)

Twenty Four (24), as listed below:—

1. Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of Consulates-General at Chengdu and Chennai and the Extension of the Consular district of the Consulate-General of the Republic of India in Guangzhou to include Jiangxi province.
 2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China on cooperation in the field of Vocational Education and Skill Development.
 3. Action Plan on Cooperation in setting up of Mahatma Gandhi National Institute for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in Ahmedabad/Gandhinagar Gujarat.
 4. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Consultative Mechanism for Cooperation in Trade Negotiations.
 5. Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.
 6. Action Plan between the National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India on Enhancing Cooperation in the Railway Sector (2015-2016).
 7. Memorandum of Understanding on Education Exchange Programme.
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8. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Mines of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the fields of Mining And Mineral Sector.
9. Space Cooperation Outline (2015-2020).
10. Protocol on Health and Safety Regulations on Importing Indian Rapeseed Meal between the Export Inspection Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Republic of India, and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.
11. Memorandum of Understanding between Doordarshan and China Central Television on Cooperation in the field of Broadcasting.
12. Agreement between the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of India and the National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Tourism.
13. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Establishing India-China Think-Tanks Forum
14. Memorandum of Understanding between NITI Aayog of the Government of India and the Development Research Centre, State Council of the People's Republic of China.
15. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Republic of India and the China Earthquake Administration of the People's Republic of China Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Earthquake Sciences and Earthquake Engineering.
16. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Republic of India and the State Oceanic Administration of the People's Republic of China on Cooperation in the field of Ocean Sciences, Ocean Technology, Climate Change, Polar Science and Cryosphere.

17. Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific Cooperation between Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Mines, of the Republic of India and China Geological Survey, Ministry of Land and Resources of People's Republic of China in Geosciences.
 18. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India and Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries on Establishment of States/Provincial Leaders' Forum.
 19. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister-State/Province Relations Between State Government of Karnataka of the Republic of India and Provincial Government of Sichuan of People's Republic of China.
 20. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Chennai, Republic of India and Chongqing, People's Republic of China.
 21. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Hyderabad, Republic of India and Qingdao, People's Republic of China.
 22. Agreement on the Establishment of Sister City Relations between Aurangabad, Republic of India and Dunhuang, People's Republic of China.
 23. Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Fudan University on the Establishment of a Centre for Gandhian and Indian Studies.
 24. Memorandum of Understanding Between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Yunnan Minzu University on the Establishment of a Yoga College.
- Thirteen (13), as listed below:—
1. MoU between Tata Memorial Centre of India and National Cancer Centre of Mongolia for gifting of Bhabhatron-II Telecobalt Unit along with a Radiotherapy Simulator.
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18. Mongolia
(16-18 May, 2015)

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2. MoU Between GoI and GoM on Establishment of Cyber Security Training Centre.
 3. Programme of Cooperation in the Field of Culture for 2015-18.
 4. Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Animal Health and Dairy.
 5. Air Services Agreement between Government of Republic of India and Government of Mongolia.
 6. MoU on establishment of India-Mongolia Friendship Secondary School in Mongolia
 7. MoU on cooperation between Ministry of External Affairs India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia.
 8. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy.
 9. MoU between National Security Council India and National Security Council Mongolia
 10. Treaty on transfer of Sentenced Persons.
 11. MoU between Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Justice of Mongolia on Enhancing Cooperation in Border Guarding, Policing and Surveillance.
 12. MoU between Foreign Service Institute of India and Diplomatic Academy of Mongolia.
 13. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- Seven (07), as listed below:—
1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Korea for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income.
 2. India-Republic of Korea Agreement on Cooperation in Audio-Visual Co-Production.
 3. MOU for Cooperation between the National Security Council Secretariat of the Republic of India and the Office of National Security of the Republic of Korea.

19. South Korea

(18-19 May, 2015)

4. MoU between the Ministry of Power of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of the Republic of Korea concerning Cooperation in the field of Electric Power Development and New Energy Industries.
5. MoU between the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in Youth Matters.
6. Framework of Cooperation in the Field of Road Transport and Highways between the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Republic of Korea.
7. MoU between the Ministry of Shipping of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea on Cooperation in the Fields of Maritime Transport and Logistics.

20. Bangladesh

(6-7 June, 2015)

Twenty Two (22), as listed below:—

1. Land Boundary Agreement - Protocol for exchange of Instrument of Ratification regarding the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement.
2. Exchange of Letters on Modalities for Implementation of India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement.
3. Coastal Shipping Agreement.
4. Bilateral Cooperation Agreement between Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on Cooperation in the field of Standardisation.
5. MoU between Government of India and Government of Bangladesh for extending a new Line of Credit (LoC) of US Dollar 2.0 billion.

6. MoU between India and Bangladesh on Blue Economy and Maritime Cooperation in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.
7. Agreement and Protocol for Regulation of Motor Vehicle Passenger Traffic between the Two Countries (Guwahati-Dhaka and Dhaka-Guwahati).
8. Agreement and Protocol for the Regulation of Motor Vehicle Passenger Traffic between the Two countries (Kolkata to Agartala *Via*. Dhaka and vice-versa).
9. Renewal of Protocol on Inland Waterways Transit and Trade (PIWTT).
10. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh for the year 2015-2017.
11. Memorandum of Understanding between the Coast Guard of India and Bangladesh.
12. Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing Indian Economic Zone in Bangladesh.
13. Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking.
14. Memorandum of Understanding to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes (FCN).
15. Agreement between Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bangladesh Submarine Cable Limited (BSCCL).
16. Agreement between Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Insurance Development and Research Authority, Bangladesh (IDRA).
17. Memorandum of Understanding for a Project under IECC (India Endowment for Climate Change) of SAARC.

18. Memorandum of Understanding between Jamia Milia Islamia, India and Rajshahi University, Bangladesh.
19. Memorandum of Understanding between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India and Dhaka University, Bangladesh for Joint Research on Oceanography of the Bay of Bengal.
20. Statement of Intent on India Bangladesh Education Initiative.
21. Renewal of Bilateral Trade Agreement.
22. MoU between India and Bangladesh on Use of Chittagong and Mongla Ports for Movement of Goods to and from India.
21. Uzbekistan
(6-7 July, 2015)
- Three (03), as listed below:-
1. Inter-Governmental Agreement on cooperation in the field of tourism.
 2. Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Ministry of External Affairs, Republic of India.
 3. Inter-Governmental Programme of Cultural Cooperation for 2015-17.
22. Kazakhstan
(7-8 July, 2015)
- Five (05), as listed below:-
1. Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons.
 2. Agreement on Defence and Military – Technical Cooperation between Republic of India and Republic of Kazakhstan.
 3. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of Republic of India and Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republic of Kazakhstan on Cooperation on Physical Cultural and Sports.
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1	2	3
		<p>4. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways of Republic of India and the Kazakhstan Temir Zholy of Republic of Kazakhstan on Technical Cooperation in the field of Railways.</p> <p>5. Long-term contract between Department of Atomic Energy of Republic of India and JSC National atomic company "Kaz Atom Prom" for sale and purchase of natural uranium concentrates.</p> <p>Five (05) as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. iBRICS Leaders' Ufa declaration. 2. Agreement on Cultural Cooperation. 3. MoU on the Creation of a Joint BRICS Website. 4. MoU under the BRICS Inter-Bank Mechanism on Cooperation with the New Development Bank were signed. 5. The BRICS Strategy for Economic Partnership was also adopted. <p>Eight (08), as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memorandum of Understanding on Supply of Chemical Products between the Indian Public Sector Undertaking 'Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited' and the Turkmen State concern 'Turkmenhimiya'. 2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan. 3. Agreement Between The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of The Republic of India and The State Committee for Sport of Turkmenistan On Cooperation in the field of sports.
23.	Russia (BRICS) (8-10 July, 2015)	
24.	Turkmenistan (10-11 July, 2015)	

4. Programme of Cooperation In Science and Technology between the Government of The Republic of India and The Government of Turkmenistan for the Period of 2015-17.
5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in Yoga and Traditional Medicine.
6. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Republic of India and The Government of Turkmenistan On Cooperation in the field of Tourism.
7. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Turkmenistan on Cooperation in the field of Defence.
8. Indo-Turkmen Joint Statements.

25. Kyrgyz Republic
(11-12 July, 2015)

Four (04), as listed below:-

1. Agreement on Defence Cooperation.
2. Memorandum of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation in the field of Elections.
3. MoU between Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on cooperation in the sphere of Standards.
4. Agreement on Cooperation in Culture.

26. Tajikistan
(12-13 July, 2015)

Two (02), as listed below:-

1. Programme of Cooperation (PoC) between Ministries of Culture of India and Tajikistan in the field of Culture for the years 2016-18.
2. Exchange of Note Verbale (NV) on setting up of Computer Labs in 37 Schools in Tajikistan.

27. UAE (16-17 August, 2015)

No agreements/MoUs were signed.

28. Ireland
(23-28 September, 2015)

No agreements/MoUs were signed.

1	2	3
29. USA (23-28 September, 2015)	<p>Prime Minister met with US President Barack Obama on 28 September, 2015 in New York. Both sides discussed a number of bilateral and global issues of mutual interest. In San Francisco, Prime Minister interacted with a wide range of leaders and representatives from the technology industry and made a strong pitch for emerging technology industry to invest in India and take advantage of the “Digital India” programme.</p> <p>Seven (07), as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU between Centre for Cellular and Molecular Platforms (a section of Company set up in the DBT Biotech Cluster, Bangalore) and the California Institute for Quantitative Biosciences (QB3) to develop Indo-US Life Science Sister Innovation Hub to enhance science-based entrepreneurship, research, academia and businesses by leveraging each other’s ecosystems. 2. Letter of Intent (LoI) between Department of Biotechnology and Prakash Lab, Stanford University for sourcing Foldscope from Prakash Labs to DBT Star Colleges in India and for looking at possibilities for setting up of joint research on other low cost instrumentation in colleges in India. 3. MoU between National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) and the Indus Entrepreneurs to support the creation of a vibrant ecosystem to foster technology entrepreneurship in India and Silicon Valley. 4. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad’s Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIIE) and Lester Centre for Entrepreneurship of the Haas Business School of the University of California to collaborate to jointly promote tech and impact entrepreneurship in India. 	

5. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator to extend Next Generation Intelligent network (NGIN) Membership benefits to CIIE and to jointly promote cleantech entrepreneurship.
6. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Google to support technology and impact entrepreneurs through strategic support.
7. MoU between IIM Ahmedabad's Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE) and Tata Trust to collaborate on Bharat Fund, which will provide seed funding to Indian entrepreneurs.

Twelve (12), as listed below:—

30. UK
(12-14 November, 2015)

1. Agreement between India and UK for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
2. Memorandum of Understanding between India and UK on cooperation in the energy sector.
3. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of AYUSH and Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine for cooperation in the field of research and education in Homoeopathic Medicine.
4. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and UK Cabinet Office on cooperation on public administration and Governance reforms.
5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Atomic Energy and the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change on cooperation with India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership.
6. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways and UK Department for Transport on technical cooperation in the Railways sector.
7. Statement of Intent on partnership for cooperation in the Third Countries.

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		<p>8. Joint announcement by India and UK on setting up of fast track system for UK companies in India.</p> <p>9. MoU on Ease of Doing Business.</p> <p>10. MoU on Skill Development.</p> <p>11. MoU on Crop Sciences.</p> <p>12. Letter of Intent in the areas of Climate Change, Agriculture, Antimicrobial Resistance and Vaccine Development.</p>
31. Turkey (G-20) (15-16 November, 2015)		Under G20, no agreement/MoU was signed. However, G20 Leaders' Antalya declaration was issued at the Summit. A standalone statement on Fight Against Terrorism was also issued.
32. Malaysia (for ASEAN/EAS and Bilateral) (21-23 November, 2015)		<p>Bilateral:—</p> <p>Three (03), as listed below:—</p> <p>1. MoU on Cyber Security between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN), India and Cyber Security Malaysia.</p> <p>2. MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture, India and Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia.</p> <p>3. MoU on Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU) between NITI Aayog and Performance Management and Delivery Unit of Malaysia</p> <p>ASEAN/EAS:— No agreements/MoUs were signed.</p>
33. Singapore (24 November, 2015)		<p>Seven (07), as listed below:—</p> <p>1. Agreement between India and Singapore on the Extension of the Loan of Artifacts to the Asian Civilizations Museum of Singapore.</p>

2. Executive Programme on Cooperation in the fields of the Arts, Heritage, Archives and Library between India and Singapore.
3. Memorandum of Understanding between the town and country Planning Organisation of the Government of India and the Singapore Cooperation Enterprise in Capacity Building in the Field of Urban Planning and Governance.
4. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), Department of Information Technology of the Republic of India and Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team(Sing CERT), Cyber Security Agency of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation in the area of Cyber Security.
5. Memorandum of Understanding between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) in Civil Aviation.
6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) of the Republic of India and the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substance and their Precursors.
7. Memorandum of Understanding between National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) on Cooperation in the field of Planning.

No agreements/MoUs were signed.

Seventeen (17), as listed below:—

1. Protocol amending the agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries 21 December 2010.

34. France (for COP-21)
(29-30 Nov., 2015)

35. Russia
(23-25 December, 2015)

2. Protocol amending agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual travel regime for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports of 3 December, 2004.
3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering.
4. Plan for Cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Republic of India and the Russian Federation for combating Customs violations in 2015-17.
5. Programme of Action agreed between the Department of Atomic Energy of India and the Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" for Localization of Manufacturing in India for Russian-Designed Nuclear Reactor Units.
6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock company "Russian Railways" on technical cooperation in railway sector.
7. MoU between Solar Energy Corporation of India and Russian Energy Agency regarding construction of solar energy plants in the Republic of India.
8. MoU for cooperation between HEC and CNIITMASH for development of Centre of Excellence for heavy engineering design at HEC.
9. MoU for cooperation between HEC and CNIITMASH for upgradation and modernization of HEC's manufacturing facilities.
10. Memorandum of Understanding between Prasar Bharati and Digital Television Russia on Cooperation in the field of Broadcasting.

11. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore (IISc.) and Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU).
 12. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), OJSC "GLONASS" and GLONASS Union.
 13. MoU in the field of investment cooperation in the Russian Far East between the Tata Power Company Limited and Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East.
 14. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation.
 15. Confirmation of successful completion of the first stage pre-completion actions in relation to the creation of a Joint Venture in JSC VankorNeft.
 16. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore the Russian Federation between Rosneft oil company, Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited..
 17. Agreement between Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Republic of India and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) on Cooperation in the field of Ayurveda.
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| 36. | Afghanistan
(25 December, 2015) | No agreements/MoUs were signed. |
| 37. | Pakistan
(25 December, 2015) | No agreements/MoUs were signed. |
| 38. | Belgium/EU
(30 March-3 April, 2016) | No agreements/MoUs were signed. |
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39. USA (Nuclear Security Summit) (30 March – 3 April, 2016)	Prime Minister, along with world leaders participating in the Summit, took stock of the progress of the previous NSS communiqués and work plan as also outlined the future agenda for cooperation. One (01), as listed below:— 1. MoU between the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Science and Technology in India and the National Science Foundation of USA for setting up a new LASER Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO)-an advanced gravitational-wave detector in India.	
40. Saudi Arabia (2 – 3 April, 2016)	Five (05), as listed below:— 1. Agreement on Labour Co-operation between the Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India for Recruitment of General Category Workers. 2. Technical Cooperation Programme between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO). 3. Executive Programme for Cooperation in the field of Handicrafts between the Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) in the Republic of India and Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage. 4. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit-India and the Financial Intelligence Unit-Saudi Arabia concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Related Crimes. 5. Framework for Investment Promotion Cooperation between Invest India and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA).	

41. Iran

(22-23 May, 2016)

Twelve (12), as listed below:-

1. India-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme.
 2. MoU between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran on Policy Dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks.
 3. MoU between Foreign Service Institute, MEA and the School of International Relations, Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 4. Implementation Protocol between Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology on cooperation in the fields of science and technology.
 5. MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Islamic Culture and Relations Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
 6. Bilateral contract on Chabahar Port for port development and operations between IPGPL [India Ports Global Private Limited] and Arya Banader of Iran.
 7. MoU between EXIM Bank and Iran's Ports and Maritime Organisation [PMO] specifying the current terms of credit line for Chabahar Port Project.
 8. Confirmation Statement between EXIM Bank and Central Bank of Iran on Projects in Iran.
 9. MoU between ECGC [Export Credit Guarantee Corporation] Limited of India and the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran [EGFI].
 10. MoU between National Aluminium Company Limited [NALCO] and the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organisation [IMIDRO].
 11. MoU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran.
 12. MoU for cooperation between the National Archives of India and the National Library and Archives Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
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42. Afghanistan (4-9 June, 2016)	No agreements/MoUs were signed	
43. Qatar (4-5 June, 2016)	<p>Seven (07), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Qatar Investment Authority (QIA). 2. Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar. 3. MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND) and the Qatar Financial Information Unit (QFIU) concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes. 4. MoU between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Government of Republic of India and the National Qualifications Authority/Supreme Education Council, Government of the State of Qatar for Cooperation in Skill Development and Recognition of Qualifications. 5. MoU on cooperation in Tourism between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar. 6. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Health between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar. 7. The First Executive Programme for MoU in the field of Youth and Sports between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar. <p>No agreements/MoUs were signed.</p>	
44. Switzerland (5-6 June, 2016)		

45. USA
(6-8 June, 2016)

Documents signed:—

Five (05), as listed below:—

1. Arrangement between the Multi-Agency Centre/Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India and the Terrorist Screening Center of the Government of the United States of America for the exchange of Terrorist Screening Information.
2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America to enhance cooperation on Energy Security, Clean Energy and Climate Change.
3. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Government of India and Government of the United States of America to enhance co-operation on Wildlife Conservation and Combating Wildlife Trafficking.
4. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Consular, Passport and Visa Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and US Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security of the United States for the Development of an International Expedited Traveler Initiative (the Global Entry Programme).
5. Technical arrangement between the Indian Navy and the United States Navy concerning Unclassified Maritime Information Sharing.

Documents finalized:—

Two (02), as listed below:—

1. Information Exchange Annex (IEA) between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America to the Master Information Exchange Agreement concerning Aircraft Carrier Technologies.

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		2. Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Department of Defense of the United States of America.
46.	Mexico (9 June, 2016)	No agreements/MoUs were signed.
47.	Uzbekistan (SCO Summit) (23-24 June, 2016)	One (01), as listed below:— 1. Memorandum of Obligation (to obtain SCO membership).
48.	Mozambique (7 July, 2016)	Three (03), as listed below:— 1. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique on drug demand reduction and prevention of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals and related matters. 2. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique in the field of Youth Affairs and Sports. 3. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique on cooperation in the field of production and marketing of pigeon peas.
49.	South Africa (7-9 July, 2016)	Three (03), as listed below:— 1. Establishment of Cooperation in Grassroots Innovation. 2. Cooperation in Information and Communication Technologies. 3. Cooperation in the field of Tourism. 4. Programme of Cooperation in the fields of Arts and Culture for the year 2016-19.

50. Tanzania
(9-10 July, 2016)
- Five (05), as listed below:—
1. MoU on cooperation in the field of water resource management and development between the two countries.
 2. MoU on Visa Waiver Agreement for Diplomatic/Official Passport Holders between the two countries.
 3. Agreement on Joint Action Plan (JAP) between National Small Industries Corporation of India (NSIC) and Small Industries Development Organization of Tanzania (SIDO).
 4. MoU for establishment of Vocational Training Centre at Zanzibar.
 5. LOC of US\$ 92 million for rehabilitation and improvement of water supply system in Zanzibar.
51. Kenya
(10-11 July, 2016)
- Six (06), as listed below:—
1. Revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA).
 2. Bilateral agreement on exemption of Visa for holders of Diplomatic passports.
 3. MoU on Cooperation in the field of standardisation, expertise sharing and mutual trade between Bureau of Indian Standards and Bureau of Kenya Standards.
 4. MoU on Cooperation in the field of National Housing Policy Development and Management.
 5. Line of Credit Agreement for US \$15 million (first tranche of US \$30 million) to IDB Capital Limited, Kenya, for development of various Small and Medium Enterprises [SMEs] in Kenya.
 6. Line of Credit Agreement for US \$29.95 million to the Government of Kenya for upgrade of Rift Valley Textiles Factory [RIVATEX East Africa Limited], Kenya.
- Ten (10), as listed below:—
1. MoU on cooperation in Cyber Security.
52. Vietnam
(2-3 September, 2016)
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		<p>2. MoU on cooperation in Information Technology.</p> <p>3. Programme of Cooperation in UN Peace keeping Matters.</p> <p>4. Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes.</p> <p>5. Protocol for Amending the Agreement on Avoiding Double Taxation.</p> <p>6. MoU on Health Cooperation.</p> <p>7. MoU on Establishment of the Centre of Excellence in Software Development and Training.</p> <p>8. MoU between the Bureau of Indian Standards and Directorate for Standard, Metrology. and Quality for Cooperation in the fields of Standardization and Conformity Assessment.</p> <p>9. MoU on Cooperation between the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences and the Indian Council of World Affairs.</p> <p>10. Protocol on Celebrating the year 2017 as the Year of Friendship.</p>
53.	China (G-20) (4-5 September, 2016)	Under G20, no agreement/MoU was signed. However, G20 Leaders' Hangzhou declaration was issued at the Summit.
54.	Laos (ASEAN/EAS) (7-8 September, 2016)	Bilateral:- No agreements/MoUs were signed. ASEAN/EAS:- No agreements/MoUs were signed.
55.	Thailand (10-12 November, 2016)	No agreements/MoUs were signed.
56.	Japan (10-12 November, 2016)	Ten (10), as listed below:- 1. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Japan for Cooperation in the Peaceful uses of Nuclear Energy.

2. Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) between the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship of India, Government of India and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, Government of Japan on the Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Programme.
 3. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between ISRO and JAXA concerning Cooperation in the Field of Outer Space.
 4. MoU between Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Republic of India and The Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) on Mutual Collaboration in Marine and Earth Science and Technology.
 5. MoC between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan in the field of Agriculture and Food related Industry.
 6. MoU between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited and Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development.
 7. MoU between Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, GoI and Japan Textiles Products Quality and Technology Centre (QTEC) in the field of Textiles.
 8. MoC in the field of Cultural Exchange between the Ministry of Culture, Government of India and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan.
 9. MoC on Cooperation in Sports between Ministry of Youth affairs and Sports Government of India and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Government of Japan.
 10. MoU between the State Government of Gujarat and Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan.
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57.	Sri Lanka (May, 11-12, 2017)	No agreements/MoUs were signed.
58.	Germany (May, 29-30, 2017)	<p>Twelve (12), as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint Development of Intent (JDI) on Cooperation in the Field of Digitalization, Empowerment and Economic Impact. 2. Collaboration on Training of Indian Skill Development Officers and Cluster Managers 3. JDI on Indo-German Centre for Sustainability. 4. JDI on German Indian Cooperation on Cyber Policy. 5. JDI on Indo-German Development Cooperation. 6. JDI on continuation of cooperation in the field of advanced training of corporate and junior executives from India. 7. JDI on Cooperation in Vocational Education and skill development for Machine Tools. 8. Cooperation in Alternative Medicine. 9. Cooperation in Health Sector. 10. JDI on Collaboration between Foreign Service Institutes. 11. JDI on Cooperation in Railway Sector. 12. JDI on Cooperation for Sustainable Urban Development.
59.	Spain (May 30-31, 2017)	<p>Seven (07), as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU on Technical Cooperation in Civil Aviation between Ministry of Civil Aviation of India and Ministry of Public works and Transport of Spain for cooperation in development of airports, intermodal transport, safety management, air navigation, air traffic control and training.

2. MoU on Cooperation in organ transplantation between India's Directorate General of Health Services and the National Transplant Organization of Spain for cooperation in organ transplantation services including public health policy, capacity building, establishment of National Organ and Tissue Registry etc.
3. MoU on Cooperation in Cyber Security between the Foreign Ministries of India and Spain for exchange of best practices, sharing of information on real time basis, development of joint mechanisms, research and development.
4. MoU on Cooperation in Renewable Energy between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of India and Ministry of Energy and Tourism of Spain for cooperation in renewable energy and specifically in the areas of capacity building, solar energy, biomass/bio-energy and small hydro.
5. Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons between Government of India and Spain for the transfer of persons convicted in one country where the conviction took place to the home country subject to certain conditions.
6. MoU between Foreign Service Institute and Diplomatic Academy of Spain for cooperation between the two institutes by way of exchanging best practices, training of young diplomats, conducting of seminars/workshops etc.
7. Agreement on visa waiver for holders of diplomatic passports.

Five (05), as listed below:—

60. Russia

(May 31- June 02, 2017)

1. Cultural Exchange Programme between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation for the years 2017-2019.
2. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).

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		<p>3. General Framework Agreement between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and Joint Stock Company 'ATOMSTROYEXPORT' for the implementation of Units 5 and 6 of 'Kudankulam' Nuclear Power Plant.</p> <p>4. Memorandum of Cooperation between the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council of India and Public Joint Stock Company 'ALROSA'.</p> <p>5. Agreement for the Nagpur-Secunderabad Semi High Speed Execution Study in India between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock Company 'Russian Railways'.</p>
61. France (June 02-03, 2017)		No agreements/MoUs were signed.
62. Kazakhstan (June 08-09, 2017) (SCO Summit)		<p>Bilateral:- No agreements/MoUs were signed.</p> <p>SCO:- No agreements/MoUs were signed.</p>
63. Portugal (June 24, 2017)		<p>Five (05), as listed below:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU between India and Portugal on Cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes. 2. Protocol amending the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. 3. MoU on Public Administration and Governance Reforms. 4. MoU on Cultural Cooperation. 5. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Youth and Sports.

64. USA
(June 25-26, 2017)
1. Prime Minister Modi and President Trump agreed that a close partnership between the United States and India is central to peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region. Recognizing the significant progress achieved in these endeavors, both leaders agreed, in accordance with the tenets outlined in the U.N. Charter, to a set of common principles for the region, according to which sovereignty and international law are respected and every country can prosper.
 2. Both the leaders also agreed to increase cooperation to prevent terrorist travel and to disrupt global recruitment efforts by expanding intelligence-sharing and operational-level counter terrorism cooperation. They further resolved to strengthen information exchange on plans, movements and linkages of terrorist groups and their leaders, as well as on raising and moving of funds by terrorist groups.
 3. Resolving to expand maritime security cooperation, the leaders announced their intention to build on the implementation of the "White Shipping" data sharing arrangement, which enhances collaboration on maritime domain awareness.
 4. It was agreed to launch the Ministerial 2 plus 2 Strategic Dialogue involving the External Affairs and Defence Ministers of both the countries.
 5. To further coordinate efforts at combating terrorism, it was agreed to launch the Terrorists Designations Dialogue to jointly work on listing of terrorists and terror organisations.
- Three (03), as listed below:—
1. MoU on Cultural Cooperation.
 2. MoU on Water Resources Management.
 3. Protocol Amending the Agreement on Social Security.
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65. Netherlands
(June 27, 2017)

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66.	Israel (July 04-06, 2017)	<p>Seven (07), as listed below:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU between the Department of Science and Technology, India and National Technological Innovation Authority, Israel for setting up of India-Israel Industrial R&D and Technological Innovation Fund. 2. MoU between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Republic of India and the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources of the State of Israel on National Campaign for Water Conservation in India. 3. MoU between U.P. Jal Nigam, Government of Uttar Pradesh, of the Republic of India and the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources of the State of Israel on State Water Utility Reform in India. 4. India-Israel Development Cooperation - Three Year Work Programme in Agriculture 2018-2020. 5. Plan of Cooperation Between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in Atomic Clocks. 6. MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in GEO-LEO Optical Link. 7. MoU between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Israel Space Agency (ISA) regarding cooperation in Electric Propulsion for Small Satellites. <p>Under G20, no agreement/MoU was signed. However, G20 Leaders' Hamburg declaration was issued at the Summit. A standalone statement on Countering Terrorism was also issued.</p>
67.	Germany (July 06-08, 2017) (G-20)	

68. China
(September 03, 2017)
- The visit was to attend 9th BRICS Summit:–
1. BRICS Action Agenda on Economic and Trade Cooperation.
 2. BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020).
 3. Strategic Framework of BRICS Customs Cooperation.
 4. MoU on Strategic Cooperation.
 5. Agreement on extending credit facility in local currency under BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism.
 6. Cooperation Memorandum relating to Credit ratings by Exim Bank under BRICS Interbank Cooperation Mechanism.
- Nine (9) MoUs/Agreement were signed as per details below:–
1. Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Security Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
 2. Memorandum of Understanding on Maritime Security Cooperation Between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
 3. Memorandum of Understanding for Sharing White Shipping Information between the Indian Navy and Myanmar Navy.
 4. Technical Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for providing Coastal Surveillance System.
 5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Republic of India and Food and Drugs (FDA), Ministry of Health and Sports of Myanmar on Cooperation in Medical Products Regulation.
69. Myanmar
(September 05-07, 2017)
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		<p>6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Health and Family welfare of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Health And Sports of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on cooperation in the field of Health and medicine.</p> <p>7. Exchange of Letter for Extension of MoU on the establishment of MIIT.</p> <p>8. Exchange of Letter for Extension of MoU on the establishment of India-Myanmar Centre for Enhancement of IT-Skill.</p> <p>9. Memorandum of understanding in the field of elections between the Election Commission of India and the Union Election Commission of Myanmar.</p> <p>Five (05) MoU's were signed with Philippines:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU on Defence Industry and Logistics Cooperation. 2. MoU between ICWA and FSI. 3. MoU on Cooperation on Agriculture. 4. MoU on MSME, and 5. MoU between ICCR and University of Philippines for setting up a chair of India studies were signed during the visit. <p>No agreements/MoUs were signed.</p>
71.	Switzerland (January 22-23, 2018)	UAE
72.	Palestine, UAE and Oman (February 09-12, 2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MoU between Indian Consortium (OVL, BPRL and IOCL) and ADNOC for acquisition of 10% participating interest in the offshore Lower Zakum Concession.

2. MoU between Government of India and Government of UAE to institutionalise the collaborative administration of contractual employment of Indian workers in UAE.
3. MoU between Ministry of Railways, India and Federal Transport Authority-Land and Maritime of UAE for Technical Cooperation in Rail Sector.
4. MoU between Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) to enhance cooperation between both the countries in financial services industry.
5. MoU between Government of Jammu and Kashmir and DP World to establish multi-modal logistics park and hub in Jammu comprising warehouses and specialised storage solutions.

Palestine

1. MoU between India and Palestine for setting up of India-Palestine Super-specialty hospital at Beit Sahour in Bethelhem Governorate at a cost of US\$ 30 million.
 2. MoU between India and Palestine for setting up of new National Printing Press at Ramallah at a cost of US\$ 5 million.
 3. MoU between India and Palestine Construction of school in Muthalth Al Shuhada Village at a cost of US\$ 1 million.
 4. MoU between India and Palestine Construction of school in Tamoon village in Tubas Governorate in Palestine at a cost of US\$ 1.1 million.
 5. MoU between India and Palestine Assistance of US\$ 0.25 million for construction of additional floor to Jawahar Lal Nehru for Boys at Abu Dees.
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OMAN

1. Agreement on Legal and Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters.
2. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Health.
3. Agreement on mutual visa exemption for holders of diplomatic, Special, service and official passports.
4. MoU on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.
5. MoU on Cooperation between Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, India and Oman Diplomatic Institute.
6. MoU on Academic and Scholarly Cooperation sectors between National Defence College Sultanate of Oman and the Institute for Defence Studies and the Analyses.
7. MoU in the field of Tourism cooperation between India and Oman.
8. Annexure to the MoU on Military Cooperation.

73. Sweden, UK and Germany
(April 16-20, 2018)

4 (four) MoUs were signed between India and Denmark on 16 April, 2018 during the visit of PM at the Nordic Summit:—

1. MoU on Cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
2. MoU in the field of Sustainable and Smart Urban Development.
3. MoU on Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Education.
4. MoU on Food Safety Cooperation.

Sweden

Two documents were signed with Sweden for further strengthening the bilateral cooperation between India and Sweden. These are:—

1. Joint Declaration on Sweden-India Innovation Partnership for a Sustainable Future.
2. Sweden-India Joint Action Plan.

UK

The following MoUs/Agreements were signed:—

1. Joint Announcement by UK and India on Setting up of a Fast Track Mechanism for Indian companies in the UK.
2. MoU regarding Cooperation and Exchange of Information for combating international criminality and tackling serious organised crime.
3. MoU between National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC) on River Ganga Rejuvenation.
4. MoU between NMCG and Scottish Government on River Ganga Rejuvenation.
5. Framework for UK-India Cyber Relationship.
6. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Skill Development, Vocational Education and Training.
7. Arrangement between Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board of India (AERB).
8. MoU on Cooperation in the field of Sustainable Urban Development.
9. MoU for cooperation in the field of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries sector.
10. Addendum to MoU for Newton Bhabha Programme.
11. Statement of Intent (SoI) for Mutual Understanding and Cooperation between NITI Aayog and Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Germany

Brief stopover - No agreements were signed.

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74. China (April 26-28, 2018)		<p>Prime Minister and President of People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping held their first informal Summit in Wuhan on 27-28 April, 2018 to exchange views on overarching issues of bilateral and global importance and to elaborate their respective visions and priorities for national development in the context of the current and future international situation. The two leaders decided to strengthen the Closer Development Partnership in a mutually beneficial and sustainable manner by strengthening strategic communication and cooperating in a wide range of areas, including bilateral trade and investment, cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and facilitating sustainable solutions for global challenges.</p> <p>The visit of Prime Minister of India to Nepal in May 2018, at the invitation of Prime Minister of Nepal, was in keeping with the tradition of regular political exchanges between India and Nepal at the highest levels. The visit provided an opportunity to review the close and multifaceted relations between the two countries to further advance ongoing cooperation in sectors such as agriculture, railway linkages, inland waterways development, economic and development cooperation, trade, economic, civil aviation, water resources, power, culture, and people-to-people ties. No inter-governmental agreements were signed during the visit. The two Prime Ministers laid the foundation stone of 900 MW Arun-III hydropower project in Nepal.</p> <p>Informal visit. No documents signed.</p>
75. Nepal (May 11-12, 2018)		
76. Russia (May 21, 2018)		
77. Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (May 29-June 02, 2018)		<p>Indonesia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement between India and Indonesia for Cooperation in the field of Defence. 2. Framework Agreement between India and Indonesia on Cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes.

3. MoU between India and Indonesia on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.
4. MoU between India and Indonesia on Technical Cooperation in Railways sector.
5. MoU between India and Indonesia on Health Cooperation.
6. MoU between Indian and Indonesia on Pharmaceutical, Biological and Cosmetics Regulatory Functions.
7. MoU between India and Indonesia on Policy dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks.
8. MoU between Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration of India and National Institute of Public Administration of Indonesia (NIPA).
9. Exchange of plan of activities.
10. MoU between Kite Museum Ahmedabad and Layang Layang Gujarat.
11. MoU between Archaeological Survey of India and PT Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan and Ratu Boko concerning World Cultural Heritage of Prambanan Temple and Taj Mahal.
12. MoU between PT Pindad (PERSERO) and Bhukhanvala.
13. MoU between Confederation of Indian Industry and KADIN.
14. MoU between International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore and Agency for Human Resources Development and Research on Communications and Informatics of Ministry of Communications and Informatics of Indonesia.
15. MoU between Himalaya Drug Company and PT Kalbe Farma.

Malaysia

Transit visit to Malaysia to meet new PM of Malaysia.

Singapore

Over 35 MoUs/Agreements including Joint Statement on completion of the second review of CECA, key announcements and launches were made in the areas of Fintech and innovation, Science and Technology, Defence and Strategic partnership, Economic Policy and Service Sector, Trade and Business, Urban and Rural development as well as Training and Skill Development Sectors. PM also unveiled Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Plaque and inaugurated a permanent crafts platform. The launches include International launch of RuPay debit/ credit card, agreement on BHIM, UPI based remittance apps.

1. Joint Statement on conclusion of second review of CECA.

2. Mutual Recognition Agreement on Nursing.

3. Implementation agreement between Indian Navy and Republic of Singapore Navy concerning Mutual Coordination, Logistics and Services Support for Naval Ships', Submarines and Naval Aircraft (including Ship borne Aviation Assets) visits.

4. Extension of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India and the Singapore Computer Emergency Response Team (SINGCERT), cyber security agency of the Republic of Singapore on cooperation in the area of cyber security.

5. Memorandum of Understanding between the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) of the Republic of India and the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors.

6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the Republic of India and the Public Service Division of the Republic of Singapore on Cooperation in the field of Personnel Management and Public Administration.
 7. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and the Monetary Authority of Singapore on the constitution of a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fintech between India and Singapore.
 8. Memorandum of Understanding between the NITI Aayog and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) on Cooperation in the Field of Planning.
 9. Statement of Intent between NITI Aayog and Pan IIM Alumni Association (PIIMA), IIT Alumni Association of Singapore (IITAAAS), The IndUS Entrepreneurs (TiE), and The Indian School of Business Alumni Association – Singapore Chapter (ISBAA) on Cooperation in India's Innovation and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem.
 10. Memorandum of Understanding between NITI Aayog and Nanyang Technological University (NTU) for Research and exchange partnership.
 11. Memorandum of Understanding between National Skill Development Centre (NSDC) and National University of Singapore (NUS) acting through Institute of System Science, Singapore e-Government leadership centre on future skills.
 12. Memorandum of Understanding between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Singapore Polytechnic (SP) concerning Trainer and Assessor Academies Programme.
 13. Memorandum of Understanding between National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Enterprise Singapore Board (ES), a Statutory Board, Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Republic of Singapore to support investment by Singapore skills training providers in India.
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14. Memorandum of Understanding between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Singapore Cooperation Enterprise (SCE) for Waste Water Management and Recycling.
15. Memorandum of Understanding between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Singapore Business Federation (SBF) on creating Family Business Networks and training Family Businesses.
16. Memorandum of Understanding between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Singapore Business Federation (SBF) on Young Professionals Exchange Programme on Business Exposure in India and Singapore.
17. Memorandum of Understanding between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Singapore Manufacturing Federation (SMF) and Singapore Business Federation (SBF) on Promotion of Make in India.
18. Memorandum of Understanding between Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Singapore Space Technology Association, (SSTA) for commercial collaboration in the space sector and the development of the Singapore Space Industry.
19. MoU between FICCI and Food Industry Asia (FIA) for Cooperation in Food processing, safety and capacity building.
20. MoU between Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) and Asian Competitiveness Institute (ACI), Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy for joint research on competitiveness assessment and public policy.
21. Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Doctoral Degree Programme between Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras and NTU.

22. Memorandum of Understanding on Joint Doctoral Degree Programme between Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mumbai and NTU.
23. Memorandum of Understanding for Research and Academic Collaborations between Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) and NTU.
24. Memorandum of Understanding for Research Attachment of Research students between Indian Institute of Science (IISC) and NTU.
25. MoU between Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and waterROAM on rural water treatment solutions.

78. China
(June 09-10, 2018)

During their bilateral meeting 9 June, 2018 on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Qingdao (China), Prime Minister and President of the People's Republic of China Mr. Xi Jinping, reviewed the progress in bilateral relations since the Wuhan Informal Summit of April, 2018. The Chinese side also conveyed acceptance of Prime Minister's invitation to President Xi Jinping to have the next Informal Summit in India in 2019.

The following two bilateral agreements were signed during the visit:—

1. MoU between Ministry of Water Resources, The People's Republic of China and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Republic of India upon Provision of Hydrological Information of the Brahmaputra River in Flood Season by China to India; and
 2. The Protocol between General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare of the Republic of India on Phytosanitary Requirements for Exporting Rice from India to China.
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PM attended the SCO Heads of State meeting in Qingdao, China on 9-10 June, 2018. Outcome documents in the fields of Plan of Action for SCO Treaty on Long term good neighbourliness, friendship and Cooperation for 2018-2022, Prevention of Narcotics Abuse, Environmental Protection, Appeal to Youth, Epidemics, Trade Facilitation, MSMEs, Customs and Tourism were signed.

79. Rwanda, Uganda and South Africa

(July 23-27, 2018)

1. Amendment on the MoU on Cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Animal Resources.
2. Agreement on Cooperation Defence on Capacity Building, Defence, Industry, Science and Technology.

3. MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme for the year 2018-22.

4. MoU on Agricultural Research and Education between RAB and ICAR.

5. MoU on Collaboration in the areas of Leather and Allied Sectors between NIRDA and CSIR-CLRI.

6. LOC Agreement for US\$ 100 million for development of Industrial Parks and expansion of Kigali Special Economic Zones.

7. LOC Agreement for US\$ 100 million for Agriculture irrigation scheme in Rwanda.

8. Trade Cooperation Framework.

Uganda

1. MoU on Defence Cooperation.

2. MoU on Visa exemption for Diplomatic and official passport holders.

3. MoU on Cultural Exchange Programme.

4. MoU on Establishment of Regional Materials Testing Laboratory in Uganda.

South Africa

1. MoU between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, India and the Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa on Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Education.
2. MoU between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of India regarding the Setting up of the "Gandhi Mandela Centre of Specialisation for Artisan Skills" in South Africa.
3. MoU between Indian Space Research Organisation and the South African National Space Agency on Cooperation in the Exploration and uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes.
- (i) On the sidelines of the 4th BIMSTEC Summit, an MoU regarding preliminary survey of the rail line between Raxaul (India) and Kathmandu (Nepal) was signed and exchanged by the two sides, pursuant to the decision made by the two Prime Ministers in April, 2018 to construct a new electrified rail line, with India's financial support, connecting the border city of Raxaul in India to Kathmandu in Nepal with the objective of expanding connectivity to enhance people-to-people linkages and promote economic growth and development.
- (ii) MoU regarding preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey of the broad gauge line between Raxaul (India) and Kathmandu (Nepal).

Following agreements were signed:—

1. Implementing arrangement for deeper cooperation between Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force and Indian Navy - For greater cooperation and exchange of information in Maritime domain awareness between the Indian Navy and Japan Maritime Self Defence Force.

80. Nepal (BIMSTEC)
(August 30-31, 2018)

81. Japan
(October 27-30, 2018)

2. MoC between Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry on Japan-India Digital Partnership - To tap into the synergies and complementarities between Japan's "Society 5.0" and India's flagship programmes like "Digital India", "Smart City" and "Start-up India" in areas of next generation technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), and IoT (Internet of Things), etc.
3. Statement of Intent between NITI Aayog and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan on Artificial Intelligence (AI) - To encourage and develop cooperation on Artificial Intelligence technologies.
4. MoC between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Republic of India and the Office of Healthcare Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan in the field of Healthcare and Wellness - To establish a mechanism to identify potential areas for collaboration between India and Japan in common domains of primary healthcare, prevention of non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and elderly care.
5. MoC between The Ministry of AYUSH of Republic of India and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government of Japan in the field of Healthcare and Wellness - To promote and deepen mutual understanding and interaction between India's Traditional Medicine Systems like "Ayurveda and Yoga" and Japan's ME-BYO.
6. MoU on Food Safety between Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the Food Safety Commission of Japan, The Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan, The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan - For furthering cooperation between the agencies from India and Japan in area of food safety.

7. MoC between Ministry of Food Processing and Industries and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan in the field of Food Processing Industry - Aims at developing India's food processing industry with involvement of relevant stakeholders such as local Governments, private companies, etc.
 8. The Programme for Promoting Investment into India by Japan in the Field of Agriculture and Fisheries between Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, India and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan - To promote development of agricultural value chain and fisheries, including aquaculture, by improving the investment environment for Japanese companies.
 9. MoC on Development of Food Value Chain in Maharashtra between State Government of Maharashtra and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan - To facilitate investment of Japanese companies in food value chain in State of Maharashtra.
 10. Memorandum of Cooperation on Development of Food Value Chain in Uttar Pradesh between The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan and The State Government of Uttar Pradesh, India - To facilitate investment of Japanese companies in food value chain in State of Uttar Pradesh.
 11. MoU between Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India and NEXI, Japan - For stimulating trade and investment between India and Japan and strengthening cooperation in projects in third countries.
 12. MoC in Postal Field between the Ministry of Communications, Government of India and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan - To strengthen cooperation in postal field including setting up of Postal Services Dialogue between Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
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13. MoU between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India and Hiroshima University, Japan for Research Partnership - To promote research partnership in areas such as Electronics, Sensors, High Speed Vision, Robotics, Advanced Manufacturing including Mechatronics, Environmental Research, Intelligent Transportation, etc.
14. MoU between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India and Research Centre for Advanced Science and Technology (RCAST), The University of Tokyo, Japan for Research Partnership - To promote research partnership in areas like Renewable Energy, Electronics including Robotics/IoT, Advanced Materials, etc.
15. Agreement for Cooperation between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India and Institute of Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of Technology (TIT), Japan for joint research in interdisciplinary areas for application in Industrial Research - To establish research partnership between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), India and Institute of Innovative Research, Tokyo Institute of Technology (TIT) in areas such as Advanced Materials, Bioscience and Information Technologies.
16. MoC between The National Centre for Polar and Ocean research (NCPOR) of India, Ministry of Earth Sciences and The National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR) of Japan, The Research Organisation of Information and Systems on Polar Research - To strengthen cooperation in the study of Polar Sciences and related logistics.
17. MoC between India and Japan in the field of Environment Cooperation - To promote greater cooperation between India and Japan for protection and improvement of environment.

18. MoU between National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), India, and Shizuoka University, Japan for Academic and Research exchanges - To promote academic linkages between the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research S.A.S Nagar, and Shizuoka University.
 19. Memorandum of Understanding on Further Cooperation toward Indo-Japan Global Startup between Nagasaki University and IIITDM Kancheepuram, India - Information Technology and Human Resources development along with Indo-Japan Global Startup.
 20. Memorandum of Understanding on Academic and Educational Exchange between Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India and Hiroshima University, Japan - Joint Research Promotion and exchange of students and faculties between the two institutions.
 21. Memorandum of Understanding between Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad and National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology - Joint Research Promotion and exchange of students and faculties between the two institutions.
 22. Academic Exchange Agreement between Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur and Faculty, Graduate School and School of Engineering, Graduate School of Information Science and Technology, Graduate School of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Hokkaido University (MoU) Memorandum of Understanding on Student Exchange between Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur and Graduate School and School of Engineering, Graduate School of Information Science and Technology, Graduate School of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Hokkaido University - Joint Research Promotion and exchange of students and faculties between the two institutions.
 23. MoU between Sports Authority of India (SAI), India and University of Tsukuba, Japan for academic exchanges and sports cooperation - To strengthen cooperation in the field of sports development and excellence through joint programmes.
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		Exchange of Notes of Loan Agreements
		24. Project for the construction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail(II).
		25. Project for Renovation and Modernization of Umiam-Umtru Stage-III Hydroelectric Power Station.
		26. Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 3) (III).
		27. North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (Phase 3) (I).
		28. Project for Sustainable Catchment Forest Management in Tripura.
		G2B/B2B Agreements
		29. Memorandum of Understanding between KAGOME Co., LTD., Japan and Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.
		30. Joint Venture Agreement between State Bank of India (SBI) and SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd. and Hitachi Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.
		31. Memorandum of Understanding between Nissan Steel Industry Co., Ltd., Japan and Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.
		32. Letter of Intents and Acknowledgement of Private Sector Investment Project Proposals by 57 Japanese companies and 15 Indian companies for making investments in India and Japan respectively, supported by Indian and Japanese Governments.
82.	Singapore (November 14-15, 2018)	Multilateral event to attend EAS, Indian ASEAN Summit and other related meetings. No agreement/MoU was signed.
83.	Maldives (November 17, 2018)	No agreements/MoUs were signed.
84.	Argentina (G-20) (November 28 – December 2, 2018)	Under G20, no agreement/MoU was signed. However, G20 Leaders' Declaration was issued at the Summit. A media note was issued at the BRICS Leaders' meeting.

Statement-II

Details of foreign visits along with the details of amount paid for the travel Prime Minister abroad

Financial Year	Place of Visit	Period	PM's Aircraft Maintenance (₹)	Chartered Flights (₹)	Hotline (₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
	Bhutan	15-16 June, 2014		2,45,27,465	9,09,474
	Brazil	13-17 July, 2014		20,35,48,000	63,22,159
	Nepal	3-5 Aug., 2014		IAF BBJ Aircraft	8,79,462
	Japan	30 Aug. - 3 Sep., 2014		13,47,58,000	9,82,438
	USA	25 Sep., - 1 Oct., 2014	220.38 crore	19,04,60,000	60,11,733
	Myanmar, Australia and Fiji	11-20 Nov., 2014		22,58,65,000	97,89,006
	Nepal	25-27 Nov., 2014		IAF BBJ Aircraft	12,94,467
	Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka	10-14 March, 2015		15,85,25,000	43,20,437
	Singapore	28-29 March, 2015		IAF BBJ Aircraft	Services of M/s TCL not availed
	TOTAL		220.38 crore	93,76,83,465	3,05,09,176
2015-16					
	France, Germany and Canada	9-17 April, 2015		31,25,78,000	92,72,183
	China, Mongolia and South Korea	14-19 May, 2015		15,15,43,000	63,51,255
	Bangladesh	6-7 June, 2015		IAF BBJ Aircraft	9,89,877
	Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan	6-14 July, 2015		15,78,39,000	76,10,674

1	2	3	4	5	6
	United Arab Emirates	16-17 Aug., 2015	220.48 crore	5,90,66,000	21,13,062
	Ireland and USA	23-29 Sept., 2015		18,46,95,000	43,59,542
	UK and Turkey	12-16 Nov., 2015		9,30,93,000	27,78,610
	Malaysia and Singapore	20-24 Nov., 2015		7,04,93,000	37,18,369
	France	29-30 Nov., 2015		6,82,81,000	8,19,727
	Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan	23-25 Dec., 2015		8,14,00,000	15,26,808
	TOTAL		220.48 crore	1,17,89,88,000	3,95,40,107
2016-17	Belgium, USA and Saudi Arabia	30 March - 3 April, 2016		15,85,02,000	39,68,890
	Iran	22-23 May, 2016		IAF BBJ Aircraft	13,95,892
	Afghanistan, Qatar, Switzerland, USA and Mexico	4-9 June, 2016		13,91,66,000	49,69,962
	Uzbekistan	23-24 June, 2016	234.35 crore and 142.32 crore	6,32,78,000	11,37,783
	Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya	7-11 July, 2016		12,80,94,000	58,31,206
	Vietnam and China	2-5 Sept., 2016		9,53,91,000	30,35,608
	Laos	7-8 Sept., 2016		4,77,51,000	8,12,795
	Japan	10-12 Nov., 2016		13,05,86,000	Bill not received
	TOTAL		376.67 crore	76,27,68,000	2,11,52,136
2017-18	Sri Lanka	11-12 May, 2017	193.34 crore and 148.43 crore	5,24,04,000	Bill not received
	Germany, Spain, Russia and France	29 May - 3 June, 2017		16,51,95,000	

Kazakhstan	8-9 June, 2017	5,65,08,000	
Portugal, USA and Netherlands	24-27 June, 2017	13,82,81,000	
Israel and Germany	4-8 July, 2017	11,28,48,000	
China and Myanmar	3-7 Sept., 2017	13,87,80,000	
Philippines	12-14 Nov., 2017	10,11,68,000	
Switzerland	22-23 Jan., 2018	13,20,83,000	
Jordan, Palestine, UAE and Oman	9-12 Feb., 2018	9,59,64,000	
TOTAL		341.77 crore	
2018-19			
Sweden, UK and Germany	16-20 April, 2018	10,62,57,000	Bill not received
China	26-28 April, 2018	6,07,46,000	
Nepal	11-12 May, 2018	Bill not received	
Russia	21-22 May, 2018	7,26,38,000	
Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore	29 May - 2 June, 2018	10,21,84,000	
China	9-10 June, 2018	220.42 crore and 203.46 crore	
Rwanda, Uganda and South Africa	23-28 July, 2018	Bill not received	
Nepal	30-31 Aug., 2018	IAF BBJ Aircraft	
Japan	27-30 Oct., 2018		
Singapore	13-15 Nov., 2018		
Maldives	17 Nov., 18	Bill not received	
Argentina	28 Nov., - 3 Dec., 2018		
TOTAL		423.88 crore	42,01,81,000

Bilateral Agreement with Pakistan for release of prisoners

329. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan exchanged a list of civilian prisoners and fishermen lodged in each other's jails, as per the provisions of a bilateral agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan was asked to expedite the release of nine Indian civilian prisoners and 229 Indian fishermen who have completed their sentences and whose nationality have been confirmed; and

(d) whether India has conveyed to Pakistan the need for early release and repatriation of civilian prisoners, missing Indian defence personnel and fishermen along with their boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India and Pakistan, in keeping with the provisions of the Agreement on Consular Access (2008) between the two countries, exchange lists of civilian prisoners and fishermen lodged in each others' jails through diplomatic channels, twice each year, on the 1st of January and 1st of July. While Pakistan handed over lists of 53 Indian and believed-to-be-Indian civilian prisoners and 418 fishermen in their custody on 1st July, 2018, India handed over lists of 249 Pakistani and believed-to-be-Pakistani civil prisoners and 108 fishermen to Pakistan.

(c) and (d) Government has consistently pursued the matter of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners, including civilians, fishermen with boats, and missing Indian defence personnel who are believed to be in Pakistan's custody. Government's persistent efforts have succeeded in securing release of 1748 Indian prisoners, including 1725 fishermen along with 57 boats from Pakistan's custody since 2014. This include 178 Indian prisoners and fishermen who have been repatriated from Pakistan in 2018, so far. The Government has asked Pakistan to provide consular access as also release and repatriate remaining Indian prisoners and fishermen along with their boats in Pakistan's custody. This includes 11 Indian civilian prisoners and 369 fishermen whose nationality has been confirmed and have completed their sentence.

Merger of Passport Office with Ministry

330. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passport employees have demanded that the authorities should consider merger of the passport office with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether many proposals approved by the Cabinet are yet to be implemented in the passport offices; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, the All India Passport Employees Association, a recognized staff association of the Central Passport Organisation (CPO), has requested the Ministry to consider merger of the CPO with the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) The Central Passport Organisation (CPO) was established in 1959 as a Subordinate Office of the Ministry. A Subordinate office functions as a field establishment which is responsible for the execution of the policies of the Government. Accordingly, the Ministry set up the CPO as a Subordinate Office for delivery of passport related services as per the policies framed by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No proposal approved by the Cabinet is pending for implementation by the Passport Offices under the Central Passport Organization.

Energy cooperation between Russia and Pakistan

331. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia has recently held talks for energy cooperation with Pakistan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it would affect the Indo-Russian relations if the deal materializes between the two countries; and

(c) what diplomatic initiative Government would like to take in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There have been reports from time-to-time about energy cooperation between Pakistan and Russia, including in areas of trade in LNG; project for establishing North-South Gas pipeline in Pakistan and feasibility study for under-sea gas pipeline project. In September, 2018, Russia and Pakistan signed an MoU on offshore pipeline project for supply of gas from Iranian gas fields to Pakistan. The pipeline is expected to be 1200 km. and the project is likely to begin in 2019.

(b) and (c) Government of India as a matter of policy does not comment on third country relationships. It pursues an independent foreign policy driven by India's national interests. India and Russia have a Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership that is rooted in longstanding mutual trust, characterized by unmatched reciprocal support to each other's core interests.

Building security architecture in Indo-Pacific region

332. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to develop tie-ups with US, Japan and Australia for building up security architecture in the Indo-Pacific region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been drawn to fine tune the cooperation between the partners and other countries of Indo-Pacific region to ensure security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Prime Minister enunciated India's vision for the Indo-Pacific region during his keynote address at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore on 1st June, 2018. The vision stands for a free, open and inclusive region, which embraces all stakeholders in this region and beyond in a common pursuit of progress and prosperity. The vision entails evolving a common rules-based order for promoting common prosperity and security through dialogue.

India is engaged with all key partners in the region and beyond to ensure peace, stability and security in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Indian push for Nuclear Suppliers Group

333. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no headway in India's push for the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NSG has said that it discussed NSG relationship with India and continues to consider all matters pertaining to implementation of 2008 NSG waiver for India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) continues to be under its consideration. The Government continues to engage with members of the NSG, at the appropriate levels, for an early decision on India's membership of the Group. India has received support from a large number of members of the NSG.

(c) and (d) As per the public statement issued on the occasion of the 2018 Plenary meeting of the NSG (Jurmala, Latvia, 14-15 June, 2018), the Group continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 statement of Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG's relationship with India.

Requirement of additional staff for passport offices

334. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were 2,697 passport office employees in 2009-10 against approximately 60 lakh applications;

(b) whether there has been an increase of 65 lakh applications requiring appointment of additional 2,080 staff members;

(c) whether a large number of passport office employees have been posted at various other offices on deputation, causing shortage of staff at passport offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The sanctioned strength of the Central

Passport Organization (CPO) was 2697 in 2009-10. The number of passport applications received in India in 2009 and 2010 were 51.66 lakh and 55 lakh respectively.

(b) The number of passport applications received was 1.17 crore in 2017. The number of passport applications received between 01.01.2018 and 30.11.2018 is 1.12 crore. The sanctioned strength as on 1 December, 2018, of Central Passport Organization (CPO) is 2741. It includes recently created 32 posts of Junior Hindi Translators, 9 posts of Senior Hindi Translators and 3 posts of Assistant Director (Official Language). In addition, 15 Technical and 6 supporting staff man the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Passport Seva Project. As an interim measure, 361 Data Entry Operators and 60 Office Assistants (MTS) have been deployed against the vacant non-Gazetted posts for smooth functioning of the Passport Offices through an Outsourced Agency to bridge the gap between the sanctioned strength and the working strength of the non-Gazetted posts.

(c) and (d) No. The employees of the CPO have not been posted to other offices on deputation.

Extradition Treaty with Malawi

335. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has approved the signing and ratification of the extradition treaty between India and Malawi;

(b) if so, the details and the legal framework thereof; and

(c) the details of all such treaties signed during the last three years and their impact on seeking extradition of terrorists, economic offenders and other criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes.

(b) An Extradition Treaty between India and Malawi was signed in Lilongwe, Malawi on 5th November, 2018. It contains all standard features and safeguards. It covers any offence punishable with an imprisonment of one year or more under the laws of both the countries. The Treaty is in consonance with the Extradition Act, 1962. The Treaty would provide a strong legal framework for seeking extradition of terrorists, economic offenders and other criminals from and to Malawi.

(c) Similar Treaties signed in the last three years are the India-Afghanistan Extradition Treaty signed on 14 September, 2016, the India-Lithuania Extradition

Treaty signed on 4th October, 2017 and the Extradition Agreement between India and the Kingdom of Morocco signed on 13 November, 2018. These treaties/agreements would strengthen the legal framework for institutionalized co-operation with those countries in combating crimes including terrorism and economic offences.

Offer of help for Kerala from friendly countries

336. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government refused to accept the help from various countries and organizations for revival of devastated Kerala by the torrential rain and flood situation in the month of August, 2018; and

(b) if so, the names and details of the countries and organizations which offered financial as well as technological help for reconstruction of the State and the reasons for not accepting such help from friendly countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) In the wake of the tragic Kerala floods, several countries expressed their sympathies and their willingness to assist in the relief and rehabilitation efforts. In response, Government expressed deep appreciation for such offers and conveyed that, in line with existing policy, it is committed to meeting requirements for relief and rehabilitation through domestic efforts. It was further conveyed that contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Minister's Relief Fund from NRIs, PIOs and international entities such as foundations would, however, be welcome.

British assessment on Indians overstaying in UK

337. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has questioned Britains assessment of the number of Indians overstaying on their visa in U.K.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has called for policies based on statistics, amid an ongoing controversy over Britains failure to include Indian students in the relaxation of visa norms; and

(d) whether the action by Britain was on account of Government's failure to sign an MoU on the return of illegal immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. The United Kingdom has never officially published any assessment as to the number of Indians overstaying on their visa in the UK.

(c) and (d) The issue of non-inclusion of Indian students in UK's "streamlined visa application process for foreign students" announced on 15 June, 2018 was raised with the relevant UK authorities. The UK High Commission in its Note Verbale dated 9th July, 2018 to the MEA stated that Indian students will face no difference in procedures as a result of the announcement.

Permission for visiting Pakistan

338. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to get prior permission for central Ministers and Ministry's in the States/MPs to visit Pakistan;

(b) if so, the nodal authority competent to accord such permission;

(c) whether any advisory is given to the Ministers who visit Pakistan;

(d) the details of permission accorded during each of the last three years;

(e) whether any complaints have been received against Ministers/MPs/Ex. MPs for indulging in anti-National activities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) It is mandatory for Ministers of Central Government and Ministers in the States/MPs to seek clearance from political angle for going to any country, including Pakistan.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs examines and accords clearance from political angle for all visits outside India, including Pakistan.

(c) Delegations are advised to coordinate with respective Missions abroad, in this case with the High Commission of India in Islamabad.

(d) List of Ministers, MPs and Ministers in the States who visited Pakistan since 30 November, 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) As per available records, no complaints of anti-national activities involving our delegations have been received by the High Commission of India in Islamabad during the period of their visits.

(f) Not applicable.

Statement

List of Ministers, MPs and Ministers in the States who visited Pakistan since 30 November, 2015

Sl.No.	Date	Dignitaries	Purpose	Remarks
1.	09.12.2015	External Affair Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	Heart of Asia Conference	Multilateral event
2.	04.08.2016	Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh	7th SAARC Home Ministers meeting	Multilateral event
3.	16-18.08.2016	Shri Kalikash Narayan Singh Deo, MP (LS) Shri Devji Mansingram Patel, MP (LS) Ms. Divya Spandana, MP (LS)	1st SAARC Young Parliamentarians Conference on Peace and Harmony for Development	Multilateral event
4.	March, 2017	Dr. Shashi Tharoor, MP (LS) Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi, MP (LS) Shri Swapan Dasgupta, MP (RS)	Meeting of Asian Parliament Assembly (APA)	Multilateral event
5.	18.08.2018	Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, Punjab Minister for Local Government, Tourism and Cultural Affairs	To attend the oath taking ceremony of Prime Minister Imran Khan	Private visit
6.	28.11.2018	Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri. Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister for State for Housing and Urban Affairs	Groundbreaking ceremony of Kartarpur Sahib Corridor on Pakistan side of the International border	Government of India representative to the ground breaking ceremony
7.	28.11.2018	Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, Punjab Minister for Local Government, Tourism and Cultural Affairs	Groundbreaking ceremony of Kartarpur Sahib Corridor on Pakistan side of the International border	Private visit

Coloured passport

339. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to issue coloured passports for certain categories of people; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacant posts in passport offices

340. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passport office employees have demanded to fill 700 vacant posts at the earliest;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether they have also demanded sanction of 32 additional staff members for an increase of every 1 lakh passport applications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. There are approximately 772 posts lying vacant in various Passport Offices across the country at different levels. As on 1 December, 2018, the sanctioned strength of Central Passport Organization is 2741. It includes recently created 32 posts of Junior Hindi Translators, 9 posts of Senior Hindi Translators and 3 posts of Assistant Director (Official Language). In addition, 15 Technical and 6 supporting staff man the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Passport Seva Project. There are presently 28 vacancies at Group 'A' level, 235 at Group 'B' Gazetted level and 509 at Group 'B' non-Gazetted and Group 'C' level. The Staff Selection Commission has been indented to send the dossiers to fill 7 vacancies of Group 'B' non-Gazetted level and 134 of Group 'C' level. The vacancies at Group 'A' level are filled up by taking officers on deputation from other Government Departments. Ministry has also deployed 361 Data Entry Operators and 60 Office Assistants (MTS) against the vacant non-Gazetted posts for smooth

functioning of the Passport Offices through an Outsourced Agency to bridge the gap between the sanctioned strength and the working strength of the non-Gazetted posts.

(c) and (d) As part of the Passport Seva Project, the Ministry continues to consider increase in the number of Government employees at various levels to keep pace with the growth of passports.

BIMSTEC Summit in Kathmandu

341. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's efforts to promote regional cooperation continued to focus on the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) in the recently concluded Summit in Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other countries at the Summit supported India's efforts to corner Pakistan on terrorism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. India continues to engage with BIMSTEC as an important regional organization. Prime Minister led the Indian delegation for the 4th BIMSTEC Summit held in Kathmandu on 30 - 31 August 2018, which gave a significant push to regional cooperation, and to the strengthening of institutional mechanisms of BIMSTEC including through mandating the drafting of the BIMSTEC Charter. An MoU on BIMSTEC Grid Inter-connection was signed at the Summit.

India actively participated in shaping the outcome of the Summit. Prime Minister announced a number of initiatives to be undertaken by India to advance BIMSTEC cooperation and capacity in diverse areas such as security, disaster management, economy and trade, agriculture, health and digital connectivity as well as activities to promote cultural and youth linkages.

(c) and (d) Cooperation in the area of Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) has been a high priority for BIMSTEC. There is commonality among Member States on the issue of terrorism, as reflected in the Kathmandu Declaration adopted at the Summit, wherein Member States reiterated their strong commitment to

combat terrorism and called upon all countries to devise a comprehensive approach in this regard which should include preventing financing of terrorists and terrorist actions from territories under their control, blocking recruitment and cross-border movement of terrorists and dismantling terrorist safe havens. To further deepen regional cooperation in the areas of security and counter-terrorism, in addition to the annual meeting of the BIMSTEC National Security Chiefs and regular meetings of Joint Working Group on CTTC, the Summit also institutionalised mechanism at the level of BIMSTEC Home Ministers.

Decrease in foreign jobs for Indians

342. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign jobs for Indians have come down this year as compared to last year in Saudi Arabia, USA, UK, Australia, Singapore etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Government has reliable data in respect of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holding Indian workers, emigrating legally, to any of the 18 ECR countries as they need to take clearance and thus automatically get registered. Many countries do not share data with others, including Indian Missions abroad, on the figure of foreign employees in their country citing data privacy and similar laws. Therefore, it is difficult to come to the conclusion that foreign jobs for Indians have come down this year compared to last year.

However, a large number of Indian nationals holding ECR passports reportedly travel to the Gulf countries on tourist visa and get their visas converted to employment visa, thereby bypassing the e-Migrate system. These numbers as well as the number of Non ECR passport holders going to the ECR countries for employment are not reflected in the e-Migrate emigration clearance data. As per the information received from the Indian Missions in Gulf countries, the number of Indian workers in the these countries has gone up in the year 2017 compared to the corresponding numbers in 2015 except Kuwait, where the number has come down. A comparative statement showing the number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries in the years 2015 and 2017, for which full data is available through our Missions in these countries, are given below:—

Name of countries	Number of Indian workers in Gulf	
	2015	2017
Kuwait	70765	38871
Bahrain	210081	227239
KSA	293000	305000
Qatar	650000	691539
UAE	206000	303000
Oman	669882	688226

Illegal migration to USA

343. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an increasing number of Indians are entering USA without obtaining proper visa;

(b) if so, what action Government is taking to stop such illegal migration; and

(c) what punitive action has been taken against agents responsible for such human trafficking which brings bad names to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The U.S. Government does not release a comprehensive list, by nationality, of aliens entering or staying in the U.S. without valid documents. Government of India does not encourage illegal migration of Indian citizens into other countries. From time-to-time, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. facilitate issue of travel documents to undocumented Indians after due verification of nationality, to enable their return to India.

(c) The Government receives, from time-to-time, complaints/grievances from emigrants and their family members/relatives of being cheated by illegal agents. These complaints are forwarded to State/Union Territory Government and Police authorities concerned to take action against such agents, since law and order is a State subject.

Government of India has also issued in May, 2016 Standard Operating Procedure to be followed by States on receipt of complaints. The State Governments have been requested to help create awareness amongst our nationals not to go through illegal agents.

Synergy between OBOR-Act East Policy

344. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese diplomats in India have hinted at a synergy between One Belt One Road (OBOR)-Act East Policy;

(b) the manner in which Government plans to go on with the idea/suggestion; and

(c) the details of recent achievements made under the Act East Policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government has seen such reports. With regard to China's 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) initiative, Government has publically articulated its firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and financial responsibility, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of nations. The inclusion of the so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC), which passes through parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir under illegal occupation of Pakistan, as a flagship project of 'OBOR' reflects lack of appreciation of India's concerns on the issue of sovereignty and territorial integrity. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and asked them to cease these activities.

(c) India's Look East Policy, which has been a major pillar of our foreign policy since the early 1990s, was upgraded in the second half of 2014, to Act East Policy, which focuses on the extended neighbourhood in the Indo-Pacific region. The policy which was originally conceived as an economic initiative, has gained political, strategic and cultural dimensions including establishment of institutional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation. The key principles and objectives of Act East Policy is to promote economic cooperation, cultural ties and develop strategic relationship with countries in the Indo-Pacific region through continuous engagement at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels thereby providing enhanced connectivity to India's North-Eastern States with other countries in our neighbourhood.

India has strategic partnership with a number of countries in the region, including Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia, Singapore and Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and forged close ties with all

countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Apart from ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and East Asia Summit (EAS), India has also been actively engaged in regional fora such as Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), all of which contribute to the realisation of India's Act East Policy.

In addition, various plans at bilateral and regional levels include steady efforts to develop and strengthen connectivity of India's North-East with the ASEAN region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc.). Some of the major ongoing projects include Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project, the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project, Rhi-Tiddim Road Project and Border Haats. A Line of Credit of US\$1 billion has also been offered by our Prime Minister at the ASEAN-India Summit for enhancing physical and digital connectivity between India and ASEAN.

Our Act-East Policy was further reinforced through the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit, which was hosted by India on 25 January, 2018 in New Delhi to mark the 25th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Dialogue Relations. During the Summit, all ten States of the ASEAN agreed with India to further strengthen and deepen the ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership for mutual benefit, across the whole spectrum of political-security, economic, socio-cultural and development cooperation, for building of a peaceful, harmonious, caring and sharing community in our region.

Clearance to Kerala Ministers for foreign visits

345. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has denied clearance request sought by the State Government of Kerala for the State Ministers to visit foreign countries for mobilising fund to rebuild flood affected State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is trying to block all means of financial assistance the State is getting for rebuilding it; and

(d) whether Government is ready to accept the mistake and would correct itself in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No, in the wake of the tragic

Kerala floods, several countries expressed their sympathies and their willingness to assist in the relief and rehabilitation efforts. In response, Government expressed deep appreciation for such offers and conveyed that, in line with existing policy, it is committed to meeting requirements for relief and rehabilitation through domestic efforts. It was further conveyed that contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Minister's Relief Fund from NRIs, PIOs and international entities such as foundations would, however, be welcome.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Logistic sharing agreement with Japan

346. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is expected to sign the Logistics Sharing Agreement with Japan later this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it would benefit India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Kartarpur Corridor

347. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

DR. ANIL AGRAWAL:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Pakistan has provided an official response to India's proposal for opening of Kartarpur Corridor to Kartarpur Sahib;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the timeline for implementation of the project; and

(c) if not whether Government proposes to make request to Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Union Cabinet, on 22 November,

2018, passed a Resolution to celebrate the 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in 2019 and *inter alia* approved building and development of Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District to the International Border on the Indian side to facilitate pilgrims from India to visit Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan. On the same day, the Government of India informed the Government of Pakistan of its decision to build Kartarpur Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District of India to the International Border and urged Pakistan to recognise the sentiments of the Sikh community and to develop a corridor with suitable facilities in their territory from the International Border to Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib.

The Government of Pakistan in response has agreed to build a corridor in its territory from Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib to the International Border.

Hon'ble Vice President of India laid the foundation stone for the construction of the corridor on the Indian side on 26 November, 2018. Union Minister of Food Processing Industries and Minister of State (IC) for Housing and Urban Affairs attended the ground breaking ceremony for development of Kartarpur Corridor on the Pakistan side on 28 November, 2018 as representatives of the Government of India.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is the nodal Ministry for building and development of the corridor on the Indian side.

The Government has urged Pakistan to expedite the construction of the corridor on their side to ensure that Indian citizens can pay their respects at the Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib using the corridor as soon as possible.

Indians seeking asylum in USA

348. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 7,000 Indians have sought asylum in USA during 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sought details from the concerned persons about the reasons for seeking the asylum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The U.S. Government does not publish any statistics on number of asylum-seekers by nationality, nor does it share information

with our Mission or Consulates about Indian nationals seeking asylum in the U.S., due to privacy laws. Such asylum-seekers often avoid contact with our Mission or Consulates while their request is under consideration. Government of India believes that asylum-seekers, while applying for asylum to a foreign Government, denigrate the system in India to obtain personal gains, despite the fact that India, being a democratic country, provides avenues for everyone to redress their grievances lawfully.

Foreign policy regarding China and Pakistan

†349. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign policy of Government regarding China and Pakistan has been a failure because of which incidence of infiltration from China and Pakistan has increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the efforts being made by Government to deal with this problem with China and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government firmly believes that there can be no compromise on the issue of cross border terrorism. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to abide by its commitment, not to allow any territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner and take effective actions to end terrorism and dismantle terrorist infrastructure in territory under its control. Till then, India will continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to cross-border terrorism. This has been demonstrated by the Government on a number of occasions. Besides undertaking of cross LoC counter terrorist operations, security forces continue to appropriately respond to ceasefire violations and attempts at cross border infiltration, neutralising cross-border terrorists. Government of India, in tandem with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has adopted multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration and strengthen the State Government security apparatus.

Government continues to consistently raise the issue of Pakistan sponsored terrorism in bilateral, regional and multilateral fora. Due to these efforts, there is international recognition of the dangers posed by terrorism emanating from Pakistan and reflected in various joint statements issued during bilateral visits and multilateral summits.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There has been broad support for India's position that there can be no justification for terrorism; terrorism is to be condemned in all its forms and manifestations; States that encourage, support or finance terrorism and provide safe havens and sanctuaries should be held accountable; and there is need for greater international cooperation, including by early conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

Insofar as India-China border areas are concerned, since there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two sides, from time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC.

Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meeting, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs, as well as through diplomatic channels.

Government consistently maintains that peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas is an important pre-requisite for the smooth development of bilateral relations.

Opposition of permanent Chinese base in IOR

350. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quadrilateral group, comprising Australia, India, Japan and the United States of America has urged their partner countries to oppose the establishment of permanent Chinese bases in strategically important Indian Ocean Region (IOR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what strategic steps India along with Australia, Japan and USA is taking to oppose establishment of permanent Chinese military bases in IOR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Government engages with various countries through bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral platforms on issues that advance our interests and promote our viewpoint. India has undertaken consultations with Australia, Japan and the United States on regional and global issues of common interest. These discussions focus on cooperation in areas such as connectivity,

sustainable development, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation and maritime and cyber security, with a view to promoting peace, stability and prosperity in an increasingly inter-connected Indo-Pacific region that the four countries share with each other and with other partners.

Amount spent under CSR

351. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent by and total unspent money available under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with each profit making PSUs during the last three years; and

(b) the details and the names of project implementing agencies as well as the amount of sanctioned funds of each of such projects for which the CSR money of PSUs has been spent during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Details of the amounts spent and unspent under CSR by CSR eligible CPSEs during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively. Details of names of projects, implementing agencies and the amount spent on individual projects under CSR is not maintained by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

As per the information available with DPE, expenditure under CSR has been done by CPSEs in projects in sectors such as sanitation, Swachh Bharat, healthcare, drinking water supply, poverty alleviation, education, skill development, social welfare, forests and environment, Clean Ganga, art and culture, sports, rural development, etc. in the last three years.

Statement-I

Details of CSR expenditure incurred by CPSEs during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Amount allocated for CSR (including carried forward, if any)	Actual CSR spent	Unspent CSR amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Airports Authority of India	89.87	29.73	60.14

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.33	0.33	0.00
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	13.09	1.70	11.39
4.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	0.58	0.00	0.58
5.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	3.94	3.96	0.00
6.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.19	0.19	0.00
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	33.01	50.67	0.00
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	10.28	11.24	0.00
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	25.69	7.89	17.80
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	110.10	66.20	43.90
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	154.66	95.59	59.07
12.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	1.35	1.35	0.00
13.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0.73	0.79	0.00
14.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.43	0.04	0.39
15.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	53.03	212.79	0.00
16.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	0.46	2.01	0.00
17.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.32	0.32	0.00
18.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	5.30	5.27	0.03
19.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.23	0.28	0.00
20.	Coal India Ltd.	19.69	73.26	0.00
21.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6.23	6.27	0.00
22.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	25.27	30.96	0.00
23.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.77	0.77	0.00
24.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.84	1.21	0.00
25.	E.C.G.C. Ltd.	16.87	14.43	2.44
26.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	33.17	62.61	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	0.27	0.27	0.00
28.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.10	1.06	0.04
29.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.16	0.26	0.00
30.	Engineers India Ltd.	13.63	14.10	0.00
31.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.52	0.22	0.30
32.	Gail (India) Ltd.	102.34	104.83	0.00
33.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	3.04	3.24	0.00
34.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	0.11	3.28	0.00
35.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	0.10	0.11	0.00
36.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	68.31	90.70	0.00
37.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	9.98	7.68	2.30
38.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	71.67	71.76	0.00
39.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	0.58	1.32	0.00
40.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.30	0.08	0.22
41.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	2.21	1.14	1.07
42.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	24.45	24.45	0.00
43.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.38	0.30	0.08
44.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	6.60	4.07	2.53
45.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	161.11	156.68	4.43
46.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	3.92	3.98	0.00
47.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	33.65	29.63	4.02
48.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2.08	2.11	0.00
49.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	6.45	6.25	0.20

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Ircon International Ltd.	6.03	6.15	0.00
51.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	6.95	7.30	0.00
52.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.20	0.08	0.12
53.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.30	0.31	0.00
54.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.15	0.03	0.12
55.	MSTC Ltd.	1.50	1.47	0.03
56.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	165.64	184.64	0.00
57.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	13.16	11.69	1.47
58.	MECON Ltd.	4.92	2.21	2.71
59.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1.07	1.09	0.00
60.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2.52	2.76	0.00
61.	Moil Ltd.	13.75	14.47	0.00
62.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.87	0.66	1.21
63.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	26.24	27.17	0.00
64.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	0.45	0.74	0.00
65.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.67	0.67	0.00
66.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corpn.	0.61	3.46	0.00
67.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	1.25	0.55	0.70
68.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	2.25	2.49	0.00
69.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	4.88	8.71	0.00
70.	NHDC Ltd.	43.64	26.38	17.26
71.	NHPC Ltd.	43.28	72.68	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
72.	NLC India Ltd.	68.54	81.93	0.00
73.	NMDC Ltd.	193.28	210.09	0.00
74.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	11.99	10.31	1.68
75.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	76.60	153.97	0.00
76.	NTPC Ltd.	349.65	491.80	0.00
77.	Ntpc Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2.09	1.47	0.62
78.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	55.38	23.24	32.14
79.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	13.24	11.58	1.66
80.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	593.70	421.00	172.70
81.	Oil India Ltd.	88.31	92.21	0.00
82.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.73	0.73	0.00
83.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	2.26	0.77	1.49
84.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	0.66	0.45	0.21
85.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.32	0.32	0.00
86.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	260.09	195.52	64.57
87.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	121.79	115.78	6.01
88.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1.90	1.90	0.00
89.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	3.99	5.94	0.00
90.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	3.18	3.21	0.00
91.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.53	0.16	0.37
92.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	9.38	9.66	0.00
93.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	15.00	8.73	6.27
94.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.67	1.69	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
95.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	0.72	0.72	0.00
96.	rites Ltd.	8.10	8.28	0.00
97.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	128.00	128.20	0.00
98.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	4.29	4.82	0.00
99.	SJVN Ltd.	30.47	28.88	1.59
100.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	270.84	270.84	0.00
101.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	100.20	76.20	24.00
102.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.43	0.43	0.00
103.	THDC India Ltd.	13.35	13.35	0.00
104.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.85	2.96	0.00
105.	Wapcos Ltd.	1.99	2.55	0.00
106.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	8.66	65.26	0.00
TOTAL		3904.90	4028.04	547.86

Statement-II

Details of CSR expenditure incurred by CPSEs during 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Amount allocated for CSR (including carried forward, if any)	Actual CSR spent	Unspent CSR amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Airports Authority of India	120.20	60.19	60.01
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.28	0.28	0.00
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	17.65	4.94	12.71
4.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	4.13	4.13	0.00
5.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.11	0.11	0.00
6.	BEML Ltd.	0.63	3.51	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	26.85	11.45	15.40
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	24.99	12.73	12.26
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	55.78	24.55	31.23
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	126.48	72.58	53.90
11.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	218.21	90.98	127.23
12.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0.30	0.29	0.01
13.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	1.41	1.41	0.00
14.	Bridge and Roof Co.(India) Ltd.	0.31	0.32	0.00
15.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	55.90	30.29	25.61
16.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.02	0.02	0.00
17.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.13	0.04	0.00
18.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.20	1.35	0.00
19.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.34	0.31	0.03
20.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	5.37	5.14	0.23
21.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.25	0.27	0.00
22.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.88	1.88	0.00
23.	Coal India Ltd.	127.34	128.05	0.00
24.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	10.87	7.24	3.63
25.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	24.26	24.45	0.00
26.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.63	0.63	0.00
27.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	1.98	1.98	0.00
28.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	2.94	1.78	1.16
29.	E.C.G.C. Ltd.	10.34	5.03	5.31

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	29.19	21.62	7.57
31.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	0.45	0.46	0.00
32.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.44	1.60	0.00
33.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.19	0.17	0.02
34.	Engineers India Ltd.	37.83	11.00	26.83
35.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	1.01	1.01	0.00
36.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.51	0.50	0.01
37.	Gail (India) Ltd.	118.93	123.58	0.00
38.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	3.40	4.55	0.00
39.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	0.67	3.47	0.00
40.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	66.92	67.96	0.00
41.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7.38	5.15	2.23
42.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	107.90	108.11	0.00
43.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.13	0.13	0.00
44.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	0.80	0.86	0.00
45.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	59.80	5.69	54.11
46.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	2.15	1.91	0.24
47.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	20.79	20.79	0.00
48.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.73	0.75	0.00
49.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	6.22	2.93	3.29
50.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	217.10	213.99	3.11
51.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	4.60	4.60	0.00
52.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	36.23	15.71	20.52

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.22	0.58	0.00
54.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.	18.42	4.61	13.81
55.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	0.02	0.02	0.00
56.	Ircon International Ltd.	6.80	5.89	0.91
57.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	8.48	8.43	0.05
58.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.12	0.02	0.10
59.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.40	0.40	0.00
60.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.17	0.03	0.14
61.	KIOCL Ltd.	0.43	0.38	0.05
62.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1.80	0.70	1.10
63.	MMTC Ltd.	0.81	0.81	0.00
64.	MSTC Ltd.	0.80	0.80	0.00
65.	Mahanadi Coalfieldls Ltd.	113.36	166.60	0.00
66.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	5.00	1.45	3.55
67.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	15.20	13.65	1.55
68.	MECON Ltd	2.70	0.67	2.03
69.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1.65	1.70	0.00
70.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	2.80	2.88	0.00
71.	MOIL Ltd.	0.11	0.11	0.00
72.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.88	1.45	0.43
73.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	27.56	30.01	0.00
74.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	1.09	0.04	1.05

1	2	3	4	5
75.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	5.12	2.62	2.50
76.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00	1.00	0.00
77.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	1.31	0.48	0.83
78.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corpn	0.44	0.04	0.40
79.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corpn.	0.74	0.97	0.00
80.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corpn.	0.95	0.17	0.78
81.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2.63	1.09	0.84
82.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	2.68	2.74	0.00
83.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	7.74	8.73	0.00
84.	NHDC Ltd.	38.07	13.76	24.31
85.	NHPC Ltd.	75.82	75.82	0.00
86.	NLC India Ltd.	43.46	37.19	6.27
87.	NMDC Ltd.	248.32	174.18	74.14
88.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	7.69	6.07	1.62
89.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	77.33	77.33	0.00
90.	NTPC Ltd.	227.85	277.81	0.00
91.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	2.81	2.08	0.73
92.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	60.79	71.68	0.00
93.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	25.66	20.69	4.97
94.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	1153.38	525.90	627.48
95.	Oil India Ltd.	107.42	108.37	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
96.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.71	0.13	0.58
97.	PEC Ltd.	0.50	0.24	0.26
98.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	1.25	1.24	0.01
99.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.54	0.54	0.00
100.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	268.31	168.11	100.20
101.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	270.65	147.27	123.38
102.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1.61	1.61	0.00
103.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	5.30	6.12	0.00
104.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	3.59	3.59	0.00
105.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.77	0.59	0.18
106.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	8.61	8.63	0.00
107.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	13.75	8.53	5.22
108.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.15	0.53	0.62
109.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	0.98	0.98	0.00
110.	Rites Ltd.	9.20	9.20	0.00
111.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	146.57	69.80	76.77
112.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.57	0.57	0.00
113.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	1.38	1.38	0.00
114.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	3.19	3.19	0.00
115.	SJVN Ltd.	37.16	37.16	0.00
116.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	0.29	0.29	0.00
117.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	228.85	42.50	186.35
118.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.22	0.07	0.15
119.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	28.14	29.05	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
120.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.48	0.48	0.00
121.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	0.73	0.65	0.08
122.	THDC India Ltd.	15.28	15.33	0.00
123.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.51	0.34	0.17
124.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	1.98	1.98	0.00
125.	WAPCOS Ltd.	2.29	3.17	0.00
126.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	8.96	10.81	0.00
TOTAL		4929.70	3336.50	1730.26

Statement-III

CSR expenditure by CPSEs during 2017-18 (Provisional)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSEs	Amount allocated for CSR (including carried forward, if any)	Actual CSR spent	Unspent CSR amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	1.41	0.04	1.37
2.	Air India Express Ltd.	3.98	0.30	3.68
3.	Airports Authority of India	110.33	71.90	38.43
4.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	0.19	0.19	0.00
5.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	19.48	6.96	12.52
6.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India	2.19	1.99	0.20
7.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	4.47	4.38	0.09
8.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.	0.12	0.12	0.00
9.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	0.25	0.06	0.19
10.	BEML Ltd.	3.34	3.34	0.00
11.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	0.15	0.15	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	28.35	2.74	25.61
13.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	27.35	17.76	9.59
14.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	68.20	24.60	43.60
15.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	64.30	33.16	31.14
16.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	310.56	166.02	144.54
17.	Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	0.60	0.57	0.03
18.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Ltd.	1.14	0.89	0.25
19.	Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	0.37	0.37	0.00
20.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	0.04	0.00	0.04
21.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.91	0.09	0.82
22.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	54.80	45.68	9.12
23.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd	0.01	0.01	0.00
24.	Central Electronics Ltd.	0.12	0.12	0.00
25.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	1.50	1.37	0.13
26.	Central Railside Warehouse Co. Ltd.	0.27	0.27	0.00
27.	Central Warehousing Corpn.	5.48	5.28	0.20
28.	Certification Engineers International Ltd.	0.31	0.31	0.00
29.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	9.20	9.18	0.02
30.	COAL India Ltd.	24.31	24.31	0.00
31.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	8.54	8.57	0.00
32.	Concor Air Ltd.	0.73	0.13	0.60
33.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	26.75	15.75	11.00

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.32	0.32	0.00
35.	Dedicated Fright Corridor Corp. of India Ltd.	2.10	2.08	0.02
36.	Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.	2.23	1.09	1.14
37.	Delhi Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0.00
38.	E.C.G.C. Ltd.	12.31	6.56	5.75
39.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	28.21	12.69	15.52
40.	EdCIL (India) Ltd.	0.68	0.69	0.00
41.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.54	1.39	0.15
42.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.02	0.01	0.01
43.	Engineers India Ltd.	35.99	14.74	21.25
44.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.	1.08	1.11	0.00
45.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	0.63	0.63	0.00
46.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	104.51	91.65	12.86
47.	GAIL Gas Ltd	1.18	1.17	0.01
48.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.	2.67	2.67	0.00
49.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	2.28	2.88	0.00
50.	HIL (India) Ltd.	0.12	0.12	0.00
51.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	73.94	77.29	0.00
52.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	3.70	3.43	0.27
53.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	0.06	0.06	0.00
54.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	156.38	156.86	0.00
55.	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	0.17	0.00	0.17
56.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	0.26	0.29	0.00
57.	Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	22.89	12.29	10.60
58.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	1.44	1.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
59.	India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.	17.32	17.32	0.00
60.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	0.18	0.00	0.18
61.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.59	0.60	0.00
62.	India Trade Promotion Organisation	6.90	3.34	3.56
63.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	331.05	331.05	0.00
64.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.	5.68	5.44	0.24
65.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	60.49	23.78	36.71
66.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.80	0.80	0.00
67.	Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.	24.14	3.61	20.53
68.	Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	0.12	0.12	0.00
69.	Ircon International Ltd.	8.58	8.73	0.00
70.	Ircon PB Tollway Ltd	0.07	0.00	0.07
71.	Kamarajar Port Ltd.	8.90	2.20	6.70
72.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.11	0.11	0.00
73.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.63	0.64	0.00
74.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	0.09	0.02	0.07
75.	KIOCL Ltd.	0.16	0.16	0.00
76.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	2.64	1.06	1.58
77.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.	0.21	0.21	0.00
78.	MMTC Ltd.	1.26	0.49	0.77

1	2	3	4	5
79.	MSTC Ltd.	2.14	2.15	0.00
80.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	0.07	0.07	0.00
81.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	122.85	267.52	0.00
82.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	33.87	10.30	23.57
83.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd.	37.37	24.35	13.02
84.	MECON Ltd.	4.98	0.42	4.56
85.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	2.48	2.03	0.45
86.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	3.26	3.28	0.00
87.	MOIL Ltd.	9.22	9.62	0.00
88.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	1.10	1.01	0.09
89.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	27.88	29.01	0.00
90.	National Backward Classes Finance and Devp. Co.	1.12	0.46	0.66
91.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	6.85	2.97	3.88
92.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00	0.58	0.42
93.	National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corpn. Ltd.	0.49	0.11	0.38
94.	National Hadicapped Finance and Development Corpn. Ltd	0.38	0.07	0.31
95.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	1.98	0.00	1.98
96.	National Minorities Devp. and Finance Corporation	1.28	0.01	1.27
97.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	0.48	0.48	0.00
98.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Devpt. Corpn.	0.92	0.09	0.83

1	2	3	4	5
99.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	0.87	0.33	0.54
100.	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Devp. Corpn.	1.22	0.17	1.05
101.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	2.13	1.13	1.00
102.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	3.03	3.03	0.00
103.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	8.76	8.96	0.00
104.	NBCC Services Ltd.	0.13	0.13	0.00
105.	NHDC Ltd.	44.36	21.07	23.29
106.	NHPC Ltd.	59.52	38.55	20.97
107.	NLC India Ltd.	43.59	43.59	0.00
108.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	1.44	1.44	0.00
109.	NMDC Ltd.	195.16	169.37	25.79
110.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	8.55	5.32	3.23
111.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	72.47	36.59	35.88
112.	NTPC Ltd.	220.75	241.54	0.00
113.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	1.88	1.70	0.18
114.	Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.	62.66	63.14	0.00
115.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	45.94	46.25	0.00
116.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	2017.71	503.44	1514.27
117.	Oil India Ltd.	61.76	100.58	0.00
118.	Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd.	0.71	0.13	0.58
119.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	0.88	0.29	0.59
120.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	1.26	1.20	0.06
121.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	249.41	118.18	131.23

1	2	3	4	5
122.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	281.32	157.99	123.33
123.	Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	1.27	1.28	0.00
124.	PFC Capital Advisory Service Ltd.	0.03	0.03	0.00
125.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	0.70	0.00	0.70
126.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	7.67	7.67	0.00
127.	Railtel Corporation India Ltd.	3.70	0.76	2.94
128.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	0.22	0.16	0.06
129.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	0.55	0.49	0.06
130.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	7.73	7.79	0.00
131.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	13.00	9.60	3.40
132.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	1.25	0.95	0.30
133.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	1.08	0.58	0.50
134.	Rites Ltd.	9.90	9.90	0.00
135.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	238.72	49.45	189.27
136.	Sail Refractory Company Ltd.	0.64	0.64	0.00
137.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	4.66	4.66	0.00
138.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	7.47	3.11	4.36
139.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	0.13	0.00	0.13
140.	SJVN Ltd.	37.50	38.76	0.00
141.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	0.29	0.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
142.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	279.65	93.62	186.03
143.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.15	0.13	0.02
144.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	26.00	25.70	0.30
145.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	0.51	0.51	0.00
146.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.	1.47	1.21	0.26
147.	THDC India Ltd.	16.20	16.20	0.00
148.	The Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	0.37	0.27	0.10
149.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.50	1.92	0.58
150.	Vigyan Industries Ltd.	0.01	0.01	0.00
151.	Wapcos Ltd.	2.68	3.03	0.00
152.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	9.12	7.23	1.89
TOTAL		6024.81	3442.38	2795.64

Release of payments of MSMEs

352. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether verification of MSMEs for release of payments has been completed and all documents required by M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota have since been provided by MSME;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in releasing legitimate dues of MSMEs when payments of employees for M/s ILK against VRS/VSS scheme has been cleared; and

(c) by when the PSUs would release the payments of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Instrumentation Limited, Kota has reported that with reference to the response submitted in Rajya Sabha for Unstarred Question No. 2586 answered on 9th August, 2018, in the case of M/s Capital Infrastructure Limited, Noida, while processing the payment, it was found that certain further clarification/documents are required for the release of the payment.

Instrumentation Limited, Kota has reported that representatives of M/s Capital Infrastructure Limited, Noida have visited Kota in the last few days and has submitted the required documents. A payment of ₹ 63,64,198/- has been credited towards settlement of dues against a Back to Back contract in terms of the work order to M/s. Capital Infrastructure Limited, Noida.

Land and other assets under CPSEs

353. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has identified huge tracts of land and other assets of some Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) that would be hived off and disposed separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to utilise these funds so collected through the sale of these assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) CPSEs function under their administrative Ministries/Departments. Matters relating to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including those relating to land and other assets of CPSEs are dealt with by the CPSEs in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments. Identification of land and other assets of CPSEs and their hiving off and disposal, if any, are done by the CPSEs and its administrative Ministries/Departments. As the nodal Ministry of CPSEs, DPE has on 14.6.2018 issued guidelines on time-bound closure of sick/loss making CPSEs and disposal of movable and immovable assets of CPSEs to all the administrative Ministries/Departments of CPSEs. These guidelines are also available on the DPE website (www.dpe.gov.in) under “DPE guidelines” under “Financial policies” at Sl.No. 32).

(c) As per the guidelines issued on 14.6.2018, the administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE in consultation with Land Management Agency identifies/undertakes sale/transfer of land of CPSE under closure. As per para 7 of the guidelines, proceeds from sale of assets after making payment for all liabilities would be deposited in Consolidated Fund of India.

Assistance for construction of Statue of Unity in Gujarat

†354. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings working under the Ministry;
- (b) the details of grants/assistance given by above PSUs for the construction of Statue of Unity in Gujarat; and
- (c) the heads under which above grants/assistance have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are 31 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) working under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI).

- (b) No grant/assistance has been given by any PSUs under DHI.
- (c) Does not arise.

Closure of heavy industries

355. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of heavy industries which are under closure inspite of they being declared as Navratna Industries;
- (b) the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of PSUs which are stable/profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), there are 23 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) approved for closure/Under liquidation are given in Statement (*See below*). None of the 23 CPSEs approved for closure/Under liquidation are Navratna CPSEs.

- (c) As per the Public Enterprises Survey-2016-17, there are 174 'Profit making' CPSEs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of CPSEs/Units approved for closure/under liquidation by the Government

Sl.No.	Name of the Ministry/Department/CPSE	Date of Government approval
1	2	3
Department of Heavy Industry		
1.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	22.12.2015
2.	HMT Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
3.	HMT Chinnar Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	6.1.2016
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	28.9.2016
6.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.	27.10.2016
7.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.	30.11.2016
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	28.02.2014
9.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Under liquidation
10.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Under liquidation
11.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd. (closure of HPCL and merger with AUCL)	19.9.2018
Ministry of Shipping		
12.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	31.8.2016
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
13.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016
14.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
15.	IOCL-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
16.	CREDIA HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change		
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd., Port Blair	16.8.2017
Ministry of Railways		
18.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd.	23.8.2017
19.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	4.4.2018

1	2	3
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals		
20.	Closing down the operations of all the plants at Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. except CNA/N ₂ O ₄ plant	17.5.2017
Department of Food and Public Distribution		
21.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	Under liquidation
Ministry of Textiles		
22.	National Jute Manufactures Corpn. Ltd.	10.10.2018
23.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	10.10.2018

Automotive Mission Plan

356. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Automotive Mission Plan has not been revived after 2016;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of initiatives taken for further improvement in the plan, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Department of Heavy Industry has finalized the Automotive Mission Plan 2016 – 26 (AMP 2026) jointly with the Indian Automobile Industry after series of consultations with other stakeholders, including relevant Government departments. The Plan seeks to achieve the following objectives:—

- I. To make the Automotive Industry to be a job creator – 65 million jobs.
- II. To make the Automotive Industry the prime mover of Manufacturing sector and “Make in India” Programme.
- III. To aim at increasing export of vehicles by 5 times and components by 7.5 times.
- IV. To create a coordinated and stable policy regime for the Automotive sector.

AMP 2026 also seeks to define the trajectory of evolution of the automotive system in India including the glide path of specific regulations and policies that govern research, design, technology, manufacturing and imports/exports of automotive vehicles and components and service. This includes new technologies like electric vehicles and associated infrastructure and new fuel efficiency regulations as well.

Ridership and revenue of Delhi Metro

357. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total ridership of Delhi Metro during 2008 to 2018;
- (b) the details of progression of fares;
- (c) what is the break-up of the DMRC's expenditure incurred and revenue earned during that period, head-wise;
- (d) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to augment non-fare revenue sources;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that total ridership of Delhi Metro during 2008 to November, 2018 was 762,47,45,986.

(b) The details of progression of fares are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The break-up of the DMRC's income and expenditure from 2007-08 to 2017-18 head-wise, as received from DMRC, is as below:—

(₹ in lakhs)			
Income		Expenditure	
Particulars	2007-08 to 2017-18	Particulars	2007-08 to 2017-18
1	2	3	4
Revenue from Operations	2,764,224.09	Operating Expenses	1,449,286.74
Other Income	357,052.01	Consultancy	1,954.99
		Real Estate	2,732.44
		Decrease in the Inventory (Land)	2,779.74
		Miscellaneous Expenses	61.42
		Written Off	

1	2	3	4
		Depreciation/ Amortization Expense	991,767.67
		Interest and Finance Charges	49,698.12
		External Project Works	41,317.47
		Employees' Benefits Expense	337,153.62
		Finance Cost	163,269.46
		Other Expenses	215,766.28
		Prior Period Adjustments (Net)	1,324.50
TOTAL	3,121,276.10		3,257,112.45

(d) to (f) The following steps have been taken to augment non-fare revenue sources:—

- (i) Issue of detailed guidelines in March, 2009 to facilitate property development.
- (ii) Allotment of land by other departments at Government rates.
- (iii) Exemption from prior approval of local bodies for operational structures/buildings.
- (iv) Regular review of the progress through Board meetings.

DMRC has generated revenue of ₹ 3,765.74 crores from property development from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2018.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		18-21	14	18-21	15	18-21	21						
		21-24	15	21-24	16	21-24	22						
				24-27	17	24-27	23						
				27-30	18	27-31	25						
				30-33	19	31-35	27						
				33-36	20	35-39	28						
				36-39	21	39-44	29						
				>39	22	>44	30						

* Excluding 10% peak hours discount.

Shelter homes in Andhra Pradesh

358. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:
SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge gap between number of urban homeless and capacity of shelter homes available in various States;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the number of shelter homes available in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of shortage of such homes in that State, district-wise;

(d) in what manner the Ministry justifies sanctioning only two shelter homes in Nellore of the State; and

(e) the details of facilities available in those shelter homes and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve facilities and open more shelter homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) (a) The Committee on Urban Homeless, constituted as per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 11.11.2016, had pointed out a huge gap between number of urban homeless and capacity of the shelters available in States/UTs.

(b) The Operational Guidelines of Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission prescribe for the systematic survey to be undertaken in cities/towns so as to assess accurately the need for shelters at suitable locations. The guidelines are applicable to the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per information available, a total of 1776 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs under DAY-NULM. Out of these, 1076 are operational and remaining are under construction/refurbishment.

(c) The information on number of shelters for urban homeless sanctioned and the additional requirement of shelters by 2022, district-wise, in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of Governments of States/UTs in this regard, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering a scheme of SUH, through respective States/UTs. As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are 4 Urban

Local Bodies namely Nellore, Gudur, Kavali and Venkatagiri in Nellore District. In these, presently, two shelters in Nellore Municipality and one shelter in Gudur Municipality are functional. The facilities available in the shelter homes in Nellore district are given in Statement-II (*See below*). In case of non-availability of land for establishing shelter, on an *ad-hoc* basis, the States may take the buildings on rent, till 2022, by when the permanent shelters are set up.

Statement-I

Number of shelters for urban homeless sanctioned and the additional requirement of shelters by 2022, district-wise, in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of SUHs sanctioned	Target for Additional Shelters by 2022
1.	Srikakulam	1	3
2.	Vizianagaram	2	6
3.	Visakhapatnam	10	4
4.	East Godavari	6	2
5.	West Godavari	3	11
6.	Krishna	11	8
7.	Guntur	14	13
8.	Prakasam	3	10
9.	Nellore	4	27
10.	Anantapur	19	0
11.	Chittoor	10	6
12.	Kurnool	9	12
13.	Kadapa	14	10
TOTAL		106	112

Statement-II

Facilities being provided in the Shelters for Urban Homeless established in Nellore district

1. Well ventilated rooms.
2. Water arrangements for both drinking and sanitation.
3. Adequate bathing rooms and toilets.

4. Standard lighting and electric fans for providing aeration in the shelter.
5. Provision of Breakfast and Dinner.
6. First-aid kit.
7. Provision of Cots, blankets, beds.
8. Periodical Medical Checkups.
9. Facilitation for convergence with other services/entitlements such as providing Aadhar card, Ration card, Voter card, Health card and Pension Card.

Water recharging projects under UIDSSMT

359. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of water recharging projects/schemes approved/undertaken by Government under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last two years, State-wise, project-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) has come to an end on 31 March, 2014. Therefore, no project has been approved/undertaken under the scheme during the last two years.

Expenditure on smart cities

360. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of cities selected as smart cities in the country, at present;
- (b) the total amount allocated during the year 2017-18 for Smart Cities Mission; and
- (c) the total amount spent, so far, on each city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart City under the Mission in various round as detailed below:—

- 20 Smart Cities selected in Round 1 in January, 2016.
- 13 Smart Cities were selected in Fast Track Round in May, 2016.
- 27 Smart Cities selected in Round 2 in September, 2016.

- 30 Smart Cities selected in Round 3 in June, 2017.
- 10 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January, 2018 and June, 2018.

The names of cities selected as smart cities in the country is given in Statement-I (See below),

(b) Under Smart Cities Mission, Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crores over the Mission Period *i.e.* on an average of ₹ 100 crores per city per year. An equal amount on matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/ULB. Since the launch of the Mission in 2015, ₹ 13846.20 crore have been released to State Governments/UTs for development of cities selected as Smart Cities.

(c) City-wise details of funds released and utilised by cities under Smart Cities Mission is given given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 100 cities selected in various rounds under Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds	Rounds of Selection
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	FT
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	R1
		2. Tirupati	R2
		3. Kakinada	R1
		4. Amaravati	R3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	R3
		2. Itanagar	R4
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	R1
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	R3
		2. Bhagalpur	FT
		3. Patna	R3
		4. Biharsharif	R4
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	FT
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	FT
		2. Bilaspur	R3
		3. Naya Raipur	R3

1	2	3	4
8. Daman and Diu	1. Diu		R4
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa		R4
10. Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council		R1
11. Goa	1. Panaji		FT
12. Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar		R3
	2. Ahmedabad		R1
	3. Surat		R1
	4. Vadodara		R2
	5. Rajkot		R3
	6. Dahod		R3
13. Haryana	1. Karnal		R3
	2. Faridabad		FT
14. Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala		FT
	2. Shimla		R3
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu		R3
	2. Srinagar		R3
16. Jharkhand	1. Ranchi		FT
17. Karnataka	1. Mangaluru		R2
	2. Belagavi		R1
	3. Shivamogga		R2
	4. Hubballi-Dharwad		R2
	5. Tumakuru		R2
	6. Davanegere		R1
	7. Bangalore		R3
18. Kerala	1. Kochi		R1
	2. Thiruvananthapuram		R3
19. Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti		R4
20. Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal		R1
	2. Indore		R1
	3. Jabalpur		R1
	4. Gwalior		R2
	5. Sagar		R3
	6. Satna		R3
	7. Ujjain		R2

1	2	3	4
21. Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad	R3	
	2. Nashik	R2	
	3. Thane	R2	
	4. Solapur	R1	
	5. Nagpur	R2	
	6. Kalyan-Dombivali	R2	
	7. Aurangabad	R2	
	8. Pune	R1	
22. Manipur	1. Imphal	FT	
23. Meghalaya	1. Shillong	R4	
24. Mizoram	1. Aizawl	R3	
25. Nagaland	1. Kohima	R2	
26. Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	R1	
	2. Raurkela	R2	
27. Puducherry	1. Puducherry	R3	
28. Punjab	1. Ludhiana	R1	
	2. Jalandhar	R2	
	3. Amritsar	R2	
29. Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	R1	
	2. Udaipur	R1	
	3. Kota	R2	
	4. Ajmer	R2	
30. Sikkim	1. Namchi	R2	
	2. Gangtok	R3	
31. Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	R3	
	2. Tirunelveli	R3	
	3. Thanjavur	R2	
	4. Tiruppur	R3	
	5. Salem	R2	
	6. Vellore	R2	
	7. Coimbatore	R1	
	8. Madurai	R2	
	9. Thoothukudi	R3	
	10. Chennai	R1	
	11. Erode	R4	

1	2	3	4
32. Telangana	1. Karimnagar	R3	
	2. Greater Warangal	FT	
33. Tripura	1. Agartala	FT	
34. Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh	R3	
	2. Jhansi	R3	
	3. Kanpur	R2	
	4. Allahabad	R3	
	5. Lucknow	FT	
	6. Varanasi	R2	
	7. Agra	R2	
	8. Bareilly	R4	
	9. Moradabad	R4	
	10. Saharanpur	R4	
35. Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	R3	
36. West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	FT	
TOTAL		100	

Statement-II

State-wise/City-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Smart Cities Mission

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	Total funds released	Expenditure incurred (as on Nov., 1, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	291	221.83
		Tirupati	196	-
		Kakinada	196	194.63
		Amaravati	194	100.83
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	196	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	54	2.00
		Itanagar	52	-

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	Guwahati	196	3.38
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	56	1.48
		Bhagalpur	196	0.37
		Biharsharif	55	2.00
		Patna	104	4.00
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	196	15.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	196	47.25
		Bilaspur	58	8.82
		Naya Raipur	118	18.00
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	104	0.42
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	54	0
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	196	50.36
11.	Goa	Panaji	118.2	23.83
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	110	19.88
		Ahmedabad	196	187.92
		Surat	291	290.75
		Vadodara	196	71.94
		Rajkot	110	22.71
		Dahod	59	0.36
13.	Haryana	Karnal	53	1.45
		Faridabad	196	12.45
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	196	37.36
		Shimla	54	1.15
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	196	22.52
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/Srinagar	2	1.60
		Srinagar	52	4.22
		Jammu	54	15.00
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	117	6.84
		Belagavi	196	14.72

1	2	3	4	5
		Shivamogga	117	6.45
		Hubballi-Dharwad	117	7.79
		Tumakuru	117	20.02
		Davanagere	196	21.90
		Bengaluru	53	-
18.	Kerala	Kochi	196	4.58
		Thiruvananthapuram	52	0.90
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	50	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	289	196.00
		Indore	196	190.62
		Jabalpur	196	109.61
		Gwalior	196	14.48
		Sagar	56	0.59
		Satna	190	3.78
		Ujjain	196	14.05
21.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	196	-
		Nashik	196	15.73
		Thane	196	31.29
		Greater Mumbai*	2	-
		Amravati*	2	0.65
		Solapur	196	27.81
		Nagpur	196	111.80
		Kalyan-Dombivali	196	6.61
		Aurangabad	196	5.60
		Pune	196	83.21
22.	Manipur	Imphal	111	0.99
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	-
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	55	2.00
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	111	2.00
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	196	162.46
		Rourkela	190	7.57

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry	102	0.30
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	196	12.45
		Jalandhar	56	10.84
		Amritsar	56	8.88
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	196	63.25
		Udaipur	196	28.86
		Kota	196	49.82
		Ajmer	196	74.48
30.	Sikkim	Namchi	196	112.01
		Gangtok	51	16.85
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	125	2.00
		Tirunelveli	60	37.71
		Dindigul*	2	-
		Thanjavur	117	18.76
		Tiruppur	108	26.95
		Salem	117	81.21
		Vellore	117	1.07
		Coimbatore	196	150.27
		Madurai	117	12.91
		Erode	190	64.51
		Thoothukudi	60	3.32
		Chennai	196	142.63
32.	Telangana	Karimnagar	54	0.73
		Greater Warangal	94	13.70
33.	Tripura	Agartala	196	13.49
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	54	1.04
		Aligarh	56	1.12
		Saharanpur	56	0.81
		Bareilly	55	1.38
		Jhansi	56	2.49

1	2	3	4	5
		Kanpur	117	29.14
		Allahabad	196	20.49
		Lucknow	196	5.06
		Varanasi	196	59.16
		Ghaziabad*	2	0.60
		Agra	196	29.65
		Rampur*	2	0.21
		Merrut/Raebareli*	2	-
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	56	2.79
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	52	-
		Bidhannagar*	2	-
		Durgapur*	2	-
		Haldia*	2	-
TOTAL			13846.2	3,560.22

* Cities which did not get selected for development as Smart Cities.

Implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules

361. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps for Solid Waste Management during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of status of implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) various steps have been taken for waste management including policy intervention, conducting Swachh Survekshan and star rating for garbage free cities, continuous monitoring, periodical reviews, issue of various technical advisories and guidelines, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities, training programmes and workshops, etc. Further, Government of India provides additional

Central assistance of 35% of the total project cost to all statutory cities/towns as per the guidelines of SBM (Urban) for Solid Waste Management.

(c) Status of implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under SBM (U) is as under:—

	Total Wards (Nos.)	Wards with 100% door to door collection (Nos.): Oct., 18	Wards with 100% source segregation (Nos.): Oct., 18	Total waste processing (%): Oct., 18
TOTAL/AVERAGE	84,191	70,273	44,074	40%

Assistance sanctioned for Smart Cities

362. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central and State assistance sanctioned, out of the promised amount to the hundred Smart Cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission, city-wise;

(b) the details of utilization of Central assistance fund from the date of release, so far, city-wise; and

(c) the details of the projects approved under each smart city under the Smart Cities Mission, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Central Government shall give financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years, on an average of ₹ 500 crore per city. An equal amount, on a matching basis, is to be contributed by the State/ULB. So far, ₹ 13,846.20 crore have been released to State Governments/UTs under the Mission, of which ₹ 3560.22 crore has been utilised. City-wise details of funds released, funds utilised and project stat and expenditure incurred is given in Statement-I [*Refer to the Statement appended to the U.S.Q. No. 360 (part c)*] .

(c) A total of 5,151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been included by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs). The details of these SCPs have been provided on the Ministry's website at www.smartcities.gov.in. Details of progress of projects city-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-II

City-wise details of project progress (as on November 30, 2018)

Under Smart Cities Mission

(₹ in crore)

City Name	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	No. of Projects	Project value	No. of Projects	Project value	No. of Projects	Project value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agartala	9	269.4	9	33.24	1	0.68
Agra	14	601.02	22	852.72	11	249.32
Ahmedabad	3	41.5	18	1499.91	21	914.68
Aizawl	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	16	100.68	37	720.97	19	89.36
Aligarh	7	512.35	1	0.43	—	—
Allahabad	9	152.04	120	798.04	3	2.33
Amravati	4	982.22	8	387.35	—	—
Amritsar	5	169.77	2	11.17	—	—
Aurangabad	1	120	1	236.5	1	0.52
Bareilly	1	348	—	—	—	—
Belagavi	16	241.91	21	643.46	9	449.64
Bengaluru	1	37	2	27.5	—	—
Bhagalpur	3	535.24	4	498.75	5	12.39
Bhopal	3	3113	42	1733.66	21	1225.04
Bhubaneswar	4	1259.11	20	2806.17	3	17.55
Bihar Sharif	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilaspur	1	201.14	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	3	57.35	12	160.45	10	77.64
Chennai	8	367.41	20	352.48	4	5.16
Coimbatore	3	62.14	27	936.79	8	49.87
Dahod	9	273.68	1	17.22	—	—
Davanagere	22	410.21	19	966.34	3	0.68
Dehradun	2	3.64	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dharamshala	2	5.14	6	39.89	2	31.86
Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erode	1	15	3	193.91	—	—
Faridabad	4	174.52	7	24.75	3	2.71
Gandhinagar	3	165.25	6	140.92	1	1.76
Gangtok	—	—	1	22.61	—	—
Guwahati	5	513.22	4	20.03	2	5
Gwalior	16	513.78	32	750.8	9	304.97
Hubli-Dharwad	23	524.11	7	303.4	5	3.56
Imphal	—	—	2	41.16	—	—
Indore	27	3085.25	70	2904.25	42	139.99
Itanagar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jabalpur	9	182.22	35	554.21	21	329.46
Jaipur	19	382.8	32	833.79	12	233.25
Jalandhar	3	41.23	1	6.53	—	—
Jammu	1	17	2	215.86	—	—
Jhansi	12	1535.33	5	441.98	6	341.6
Kakinada	11	490.13	23	707.04	3	95.09
Kalyan-Dombivali	2	617	5	226.6	1	1.88
Kanpur	13	494.94	9	1213.33	3	112.52
Karimnagar	3	231.7	—	—	—	—
Karnal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavarati	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	10	399.4	5	101.78	2	25.55
Kohima	1	32.28	1	60	—	—
Kota	14	892.03	15	494.29	13	215.08
Lucknow	9	504.97	23	514.82	8	71.05
Ludhiana	5	190.64	8	112.55	—	—
Madurai	3	113.88	4	244.07	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mangaluru	12	178.56	17	179.13	1	1.23
Moradabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	—	—	2	21.84	1	0.15
Nagpur	1	237.4	3	1134.65	2	521.29
Namchi	1	8	7	286	1	7.5
Nashik	11	718.42	12	479.78	18	409.93
Naya Raipur	1	8	1	10	1	158
NDMC	2	40.07	27	936.74	34	138.84
New Town Kolkata	—	—	1	10	—	—
Panaji	6	126.34	8	240.11	7	13.82
Pasighat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patna	19	1174.73	2	84.9	1	490
Pimpri- Chinchwad	17	695.41	1	15	—	—
Port Blair	—	—	1	5.05	—	—
Puducherry	—	—	1	14.83	—	—
Pune	21	2749.16	24	1173.19	12	381.01
Raipur	23	515.42	31	422.08	39	47.91
Rajkot	12	2170.74	5	44.94	2	72.36
Ranchi	4	562.8	15	1332.38	—	—
Rourkela	5	497.28	6	374.11	1	0.06
Sagar	—	—	10	1004.94	—	—
Saharanpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	2	13.58	4	408.26	5	26.11
Satna	4	204.13	10	327.46	—	—
Shimla	—	—	4	138.19	—	—
Shivamogga	23	523.41	8	168.86	2	20.45
Silvassa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solapur	10	1772.53	15	52.4	7	7.67
Srinagar	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surat	11	693.77	36	2709.96	28	254.83
Thane	9	1066.8	25	424.15	4	17.08
Thanjavur	10	353.37	3	15	1	14.44
Thoothukudi	2	1.74	11	28.57	3	0.15
Tiruchirappalli	—	—	3	113.48	—	—
Tirunelveli	—	—	2	85.75	—	—
Tirupati	26	1367.95	12	110.35	2	0.26
Tiruppur	3	327.17	3	90.31	—	—
Tiruvananthapuram	5	82.7	5	191.19	—	—
Tumakuru	14	183.48	22	793.45	7	1.85
Udaipur	21	319.32	15	957.24	13	32.94
Ujjain	9	492.83	22	1242.95	13	162.19
Vadodara	10	420	25	1519.69	15	478.36
Varanasi	7	82.86	23	895.83	34	836.29
Vellore	—	—	2	57.14	1	198.39
Visakhapatnam	13	301.77	24	708.34	15	273.83
Warangal	13	192.28	10	127.22	2	489.96
GRAND TOTAL	667	39062.65	1150	41787.18	525	10079.09

Dumping of municipal waste

363. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that 75 per cent of municipal waste is dumped without processing;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that many States process as low as 2 per cent of the total municipal waste in their respective States;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh does not process even 10 per cent of its municipal waste; and

(d) if so, in what manner the Ministry looks at this unacceptable level of processing by many States, including Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The processing capacity of Municipal Solid Waste in the country as on 31.10.2018 is approximately 40%.

(b) None of the State(s) processes municipal solid waste as low as 2 per cent.

(c) Presently, Andhra Pradesh processes 29% of total Municipal Solid Waste.

(d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) various steps have been taken for waste management including policy intervention, conducting Swachh Survekshan and star rating for garbage free cities, continuous monitoring, periodical reviews, issue of various technical advisories and guidelines, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities, training programmes and workshops, etc. Further, Government of India provides additional Central assistance of 35% of the total project cost to all statutory cities/towns as per the guidelines of SBM (Urban) for Solid Waste Management.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh under PMAY

364. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ₹ 11,200 crore has been approved and released for Andhra Pradesh under PMAY (Urban) since its beginning in 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has, so far, utilized only ₹ 1,135 crore;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the physical targets set and achieved in the area of affordable housing, slum re-development in that State during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Central assistance of ₹ 14,414.72 crore has been approved for construction of 9,59,847 houses for the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] since its beginning in 2015. An amount of ₹ 3,627.00 crore has been released to the State Government under PMAY (U). Besides, under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY (U), ₹ 113.22 crore has been disbursed to beneficiaries as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 5,298 houses in the State. The State Government has submitted Utilization Certificates of ₹ 2,788.82 crore. This, however, excludes utilization of ₹ 113.22 crore under CLSS.

(d) Under the scheme, no State-wise physical targets have been set by the Ministry. States/Union Territories are required to undertake a demand assessment and validate the same to determine the actual requirement of houses to be covered under the PMAY (U). A demand of 13.78 lakh houses has so far been reported under the scheme by State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Physical progress made in the area of affordable housing including slum re-development under PMAY (U) in the State during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded and completed under affordable housing including slum redevelopment during each of last three and current years in the State of Andhra Pradesh under PMAY(U) as on 30th Nov., 2018

						(In Nos.)
Sl. No.	District	Houses	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantapur	Sanctioned (Nos.)	6	11,241	64,992	66,261
		Grounded (Nos.)	6	7,448	61,104	21
		Completed (Nos.)	6	3,471	5,614	21
2.	Chittoor	Sanctioned (Nos.)	4	8,178	25,142	13,193
		Grounded (Nos.)	4	5,744	25,142	45
		Completed (Nos.)	4	2,434	2,781	45
3.	East Godavari	Sanctioned (Nos.)	5	24,364	29,641	5,873
		Grounded (Nos.)	5	20,409	20,001	125
		Completed (Nos.)	5	8,868	3,934	125
4.	Guntur	Sanctioned (Nos.)	8	24,604	43,776	19,634
		Grounded (Nos.)	8	15,811	40,288	142
		Completed (Nos.)	8	7,646	6,032	125
5.	Kadapa	Sanctioned (Nos.)	-	7,480	24,415	723
		Grounded (Nos.)	-	6,025	23,962	52
		Completed (Nos.)	-	1,442	3,172	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Krishna	Sanctioned (Nos.)	1,416	15,193	65,691	15,580
		Grounded (Nos.)	1,416	4,791	46,135	276
		Completed (Nos.)	24	1,312	2,565	276
7.	Kurnool	Sanctioned (Nos.)	7	18,636	38,539	27,513
		Grounded (Nos.)	7	18,469	38,229	76
		Completed (Nos.)	7	6,050	6,685	76
8.	Prakasam	Sanctioned (Nos.)	-	5,073	27,616	4,830
		Grounded (Nos.)	-	4,530	27,616	30
		Completed (Nos.)	-	528	1,785	30
9.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Sanctioned (Nos.)	-	20,696	53,761	13,230
		Grounded (Nos.)	-	16,149	14,677	102
		Completed (Nos.)	-	8,487	2,224	102
10.	Srikakulam	Sanctioned (Nos.)	-	2,180	15,833	31,188
		Grounded (Nos.)	-	2,180	14,677	12
		Completed (Nos.)	-	1,604	2,224	12
11.	Visakhapatnam	Sanctioned (Nos.)	211	20,047	64,795	40,255
		Grounded (Nos.)	7	17,135	60,784	315
		Completed (Nos.)	7	1,604	4,544	315
12.	Vizianagaram	Sanctioned (Nos.)	1	11,387	7,818	34,168
		Grounded (Nos.)	1	9,378	7,818	79
		Completed (Nos.)	1	4,398	141	79
13.	West Godavari	Sanctioned (Nos.)	-	24,308	28,439	5,406
		Grounded (Nos.)	-	23,678	27,891	82
		Completed (Nos.)	-	5,421	2,601	82
GRAND TOTAL		Sanctioned (Nos.)	1,658	1,93,387	4,90,458	2,77,854*
		Grounded (Nos.)	1,454	1,51,747	4,47,168	1,357*
		Completed (Nos.)	62	63,824	44,726	1,357*

* In additional, district-wise breakup of 1788 houses under CLSS for the current year is awaited from Central Nodal Agencies.

Overcrowding in major cities

365. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the pitiable condition of some of the major cities of the country which are overcrowded beyond their carrying capacity leading to intense problems concerning civic amenities like drinking water, roads, transport, sewage, parking, heavy traffic, environmental pollution, etc.;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to put a cap on increase in the density of inhabitants in such cities; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to get any detailed study of cities like Bengaluru, Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Kolkata, etc. conducted by experts to suggest workable solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. However, in order to improve civic amenities in cities, Government of India supports States in their efforts for infrastructure development and capacity building, through its various flagship schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) etc.

Further, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, for the guidance of the States, has released Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014. These guidelines are intended to be comprehensive for promoting balanced and orderly regional and urban planning and development. The Ministry has also released Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 which is an advisory document for providing guidance to the States. MBBL, 2016 covers various construction aspects of buildings so as to achieve orderly development.

(c) No. Sir.

Smart cities in Andhra Pradesh

366. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of smart cities projects identified by the Ministry in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of financial assistance granted/released/pending with the Ministry;

(c) whether the funds released by the Ministry is sufficient to speed up the process of implementation of these projects; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Kakinada and Amaravati of Andhra Pradesh State have been selected for development as Smart Cities. The details of the smart cities projects in these cities have been given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) available on Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

(b) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central Government will provide financial support to the extent of ₹ 500 crore per city over a period of five years. An equal amount on matching basis is to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). So far, an amount of ₹ 877 crore has been released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Smart City Mission. City-wise details of funds released are at given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

*City-wise details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh
under Smart Cities Mission*

(₹ in crore)

State	Name of cities	Total released
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	291
	Tirupati	196
	Kakinada	196
	Amaravati	194

Mono Rail project in Kerala

367. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Mono Rail project in Kerala is likely to be completed, the status thereof at present; and

(b) the funds allocated for the project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Hence, Respective state Governments are responsible for initiating/developing, and funding urban transport infrastructure including metro rail projects. The Central Government considers financial assistance for metro rail proposals in cities or urban agglomerates as per Metro Rail Policy 2017, on the basis of the feasibility of the proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the concerned State Governments. No proposal of Mono Rail project in Kerala is with this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses sanctioned under PMAY for Karnataka

368. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses that sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for Karnataka, so far;

(b) the reasons why only a little over 50,000 houses have been constructed in that State, so far;

(c) the details of financial progress of the project proposals under PMAY in that State; and

(d) by when all the sanctioned houses are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)], 4,10,468 houses have so far been sanctioned for the State of Karnataka.

(b) The Government provides financial assistance to the urban poor under the PMAY (U) through States/Union Territories (UTs) for construction of houses. As per PMAY (U) scheme guidelines, construction of houses is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. The State Government has so far started construction of 1,90,788 houses of which 70,583 houses have been completed. This includes 11,976 houses under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under PMAY (U). The State Government of Karnataka has reported that the progress of construction of houses under Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) depends on arrangement of beneficiary contribution by the beneficiaries themselves, while construction of houses under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) starts on finalization of tenders after following due procedures.

(c) The houses sanctioned so far for the State of Karnataka under PMAY (U) involves Central assistance of ₹ 6523.98 crore of which ₹ 2553.51 crore has been released to the State. This includes ₹ 254.71 crore disbursed as interest subsidy to 11,976 beneficiaries of the State for acquisition/construction of houses under CLSS of PMAY (U).

(d) The housing projects under PMAY (U), in general, have a gestation period ranging from one to two years. The State Government is advised to adhere to the timelines mentioned in the Detailed Project Reports for completing construction of the houses.

Request for grant to Bengaluru Metro Rail Project

369. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new Metro Rail Policy, the Ministry has to provide ten per cent of the total project cost as grant;

(b) if so, whether any request from the State Government of Karnataka has been received for giving ten per cent grant to Bengaluru Metro Rail Project Phase-2A (Silk Board to K.R. Puram) and Phase-2B (Nagawara to Kempegowda International Airport);

(c) if so, the action Ministry has taken so far on the above request; and

(d) by when it would release ten per cent grant for the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Metro Rail Policy-2017, the options for Central financial assistance for metro rail projects are as below:—

- (i) Projects in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode are eligible for grant up to 20% under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme of Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- (ii) A grant of 10% of the total project cost is admissible for metro projects implemented by State Governments, which will be provided subject to the other conditions as per Metro Rail Policy-2017.
- (iii) Equal Sharing of equity between Central and State Government with a maximum contribution of 20 % of the project cost by the extant Government.

(b) Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance in the form of grant of ₹ 420.20 crore and ₹ 500 crore from Government of India for phase-2A and 2B of Bengaluru metro rail projects respectively. Phase 2A is proposed for 17 km. from Silk Board to K. R. Puram, with an estimated completion cost of ₹ 4,202 crore and phase 2B for 29 km., from Nagawara to Kempegowda International Airport, at an estimated completion cost of ₹ 5,950 crore.

(c) and (d) After preliminary examination of the proposals, clarifications were sought from Government of Karnataka in August, 2018. A response from Government of Karnataka is awaited.

Illegal construction on DDA land

†370. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some people have raised illegal construction on and occupied land of DDA; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove such illegal encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that as and when any encroachment is noticed/reported, prompt action for removal of such illegal construction/encroachment is taken with the help of police authorities. Further, the following systemic improvements have been introduced by DDA to check unauthorized construction/encroachment and to protect its land:—

- (i) Uploading of photographs of vacant land on monthly basis.
- (ii) Construction of boundary walls/fencing on vacant lands and prominent display of signboards.
- (iii) Constitution of Quick Response Team for early detection and removal of encroachments.
- (iv) Development of Mobile App to ensure timely detection/reporting of encroachments.
- (v) Social vigilant teams have been constituted to seek assistance of general public in protection and management of DDA land

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Projects under AMRUT scheme

371. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether AMRUT scheme was launched by Government in 2015 with an aim to establish infrastructure for robust sewage networks and adequate water supply in urban areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 2,400 projects worth ₹ 74,000 crore have been approved under State annual action plans for five years, *i.e.*, 2015 to 2020;

(c) if so, the current status in terms of the number of completed projects; and

(d) the details of funds spent on each project proposed under the scheme, project-wise, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹ 77,640 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹ 35,990 crore. As per the details provided by the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) on the AMRUT portal, 5,345 projects worth ₹ 78,979 crore are at various stages of implementation including 993 completed projects worth ₹ 2,308 crore.

(d). Under the Mission, States/UTs have been empowered to select, appraise, approve and implement individual projects. The Ministry does not approve individual projects but accords approval to the SAAPs submitted by the States/UTs and releases Central Assistance as per Mission guidelines.

Under AMRUT, the Central Assistance is released in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments are released after submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of Central Assistance released and corresponding State share along with report of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) and some other details.

So far ₹ 10,473 crore has been released to States/UTs as Central Assistance for implementing projects against the approved SAAPs under AMRUT. The State/UT-wise details of fund allocation and project implementation is given in Statement.

Statement*The State/UT-wise details of fund allocation and project implementation under AMRUT*(Status as on 5.12.2018)
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved SAAP	CA released	Projects Completed	Projects against which contracts awarded and work in progress	Projects against which NIT issued	Projects against which DPRs approved and NITs to be issued	Total projects taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	2.21	1	6		4	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2890.17	528.3	509	2,678	144	-	3,331
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	25.25		15	50	50	115
4.	Assam	657.14	73.23			3	337	340
5.	Bihar	2469.77	232.96		2,029	161	187	2,377
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	26.95	6	30	1	1	38
7.	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	407.9	37	1,917	658	22	2,634
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.82	2.16		41		-	41

9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	3.6		17		-	17
10.	Delhi	802.31	160.46	20	495		274	789
11.	Goa	209.18	20.91	14	23	24	44	105
12.	Gujarat	4884.42	414	390	3,152	741	636	4,919
13.	Haryana	2565.74	152.9	72	2,145	87	-	2,304
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	54.81	19	149	11	37	216
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	593.05	265.15	29	447	37	19	532
16.	Jharkhand	1245.74	113.23	7	1,605		1	1,614
17.	Karnataka	4952.87	1,141.87	81	4,490	636	36	5,243
18.	Kerala	2359.38	232.24	16	1,360	761	693	2,830
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	0.73		1		1	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6200.67	1,471.29	214	6,133	83	14	6,444
21.	Maharashtra	7759.32	706.81	34	6,895	953	123	8,005
22.	Manipur	180.31	32.46	1	207		3	211
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	8.91		5		0	5
24.	Mizoram	140.25	74.44	21	40	26	47	134
25.	Nagaland	120.22	21.63	1	34		20	55
26.	Odisha	1598.96	394.15	231	1,427	73	-	1,731

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Puducherry	64.91	12.98	0	16	14	22	52
28.	Punjab	2766.62	240.89	71	263	801	255	1,390
29.	Rajasthan	3223.94	576.7	67	2,926	197	34	3,224
30.	Sikkim	40.06	7.21	1	23		5	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	11194.78	951.31	258	5,230	6,100	-	11,588
32.	Telangana	1666.26	166.52	122	1,524		15	1,661
33.	Tripura	148.25	26.68		12	117	-	129
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	984.49	46	3,826	2,413	6,146	12,431
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	106.75	14	333	55	58	460
36.	West Bengal	4035.00	831	26	3,023	339	584	3,972
TOTAL		77,640	10,473.08	2,308	52,518	14,488	9,665	78,979*

Status as on 05.12.2018.

* Some States/UTs have taken up projects in excess of the size of approved SAAPs. In such cases, the entire additional cost will be incurred by the concerned State/UT.

MoUs with foreign entities under Smart Cities Mission

372. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed MoUs with foreign entities for completing projects under Smart Cities Mission;

(b) if so, the details of contracts signed in 99 cities selected and the amounts sanctioned along with the names of foreign entities, city-wise;

(c) whether MoUs have also been signed with private companies for completing projects under the Mission; and

(d) if so, the details of companies along with the amounts sanctioned for each city under the Mission, State-wise and year-wise, till 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Registration of builders

373. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to make registration of builders mandatory in view of increasing cases of duping of innocent buyers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in future nobody would be allowed to offer any flats/plots to buyers without obtaining a proper license to start construction activities; and

(c) whether Government would ensure a provision of heavy penalty, blacklisting for a period of five years along with jail term against the guilty persons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per provisions of Section 3 of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), a promoter is required to register its real estate project with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State.

(b) Section 3 of RERA provides that no promoter shall advertise, market, book, sell or offer for sale, or invite persons to purchase in any manner any plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, in any real estate project or part of it, in any planning area, without registering the real estate project with the concerned Real Estate Regulatory Authority.

(c) Section 63 of RERA provides for penalty, which may cumulatively extend up to five per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, in case the promoter fails to comply with, or contravenes any of the orders or directions of the Real Estate Regulatory Authority. Similarly, Section 64 of RERA provides for punishment upto 3 years imprisonment or with fine, which may extend up to ten per cent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, or with both in case the promoter fails to comply with, or contravenes any of the orders, decisions or directions of the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

374. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) along with its present status;

(b) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under this scheme during the last three years, in each State/UT including Punjab;

(c) the reasons for slow progress made in completion of houses as compared to sanctioned houses;

(d) the details of new technologies implemented and that which is under implementation; and

(e) the steps taken to reach the target of one crore houses set by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban areas of the country for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. The salient features of the PMAY(U) are given in Statement-I

(See below). Present status of physical and financial progress of the PMAY(U) is given in Statement-II (See below).

(b) State-wise, including the State of Punjab, details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under the PMAY(U) during the last three and current year are given in Statement-III (See below).

(c) As on 03.12.2018, total 65,43,970 houses have been approved under the PMAY(U); out of which 35,49,531 houses have been grounded and are at different stages of construction which are progressively being completed. 12,26,530 houses have already been completed and 12,19,549 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

(d) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), under the aegis of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country, which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses. BMTPC has so far identified and certified 24 new technologies for building construction which have been published in the form of compendium. States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have already used some of these new technologies under the PMAY (Urban). States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Puducherry have also used some of these new technologies under other Schemes of State Governments. Around 9 lakh houses have been constructed/under construction using new technologies under PMAY(U) and other Schemes of State Governments.

(e) In order to achieve the vision of “Housing for All by 2022”, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested all States/UTs to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) by the year 2018-19 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

Statement-I

Salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

1. **Background:** In pursuance of the Government’s vision of “Housing for All by 2022”, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 for providing assistance to States/ Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban areas of the country for the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories. The Mission envisages Government’s interventions through following four verticals:–

- (i) In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR): Central assistance of ₹ 1 lakh per house is provided to States/UTs for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under the vertical.
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS): An interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh are available for the eligible beneficiaries belonging to EWS/LIG, MIG-I and MIG-II respectively seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such Institutions.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP): Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided to States/UTs for the projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category and a single project has at least 250 houses.
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC): Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories is provided to States/UTs under this vertical.

2. The PMAY(U) is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except the CLSS vertical of PMAY (U) which is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.

3. For monitoring the progress of PMAY(U), all the houses being constructed under BLC vertical and all AHP projects are being geo-tagged through Bhuvan Portal.

4. **Beneficiary Family:** The beneficiary family under the Mission has been defined as: (i) a beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife, unmarried sons and/or unmarried daughters. The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. An adult earning member (irrespective of marital status) can be treated as a separate household;

- Provided that he/she does not own a pucca (an all weather dwelling unit) house in his/her name in any part of India.
- Provided also that in the case of a married couple, either of the spouses or both together in joint ownership will be eligible for a single house, subject to income eligibility of the household under the scheme.

An eligible beneficiary can take advantage of only one of the four verticals of the Mission.

5. Coverage:—

- All statutory towns (Census 2011) and towns notified subsequently.
- Notified Planning Areas and Notified Development Authorities (excluding rural areas).
- Areas falling within notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State Legislation.

6. Technology Submission:—

- 24 new emerging construction technologies have been identified for adoption in PMAY(U). Around 9 lakh houses under PMAY (U) and other Schemes of States/UTs are currently being constructed using modern, innovative and green technologies and building materials.
- The Government aims to further boost the use of alternate technology through Global Housing Technology Challenge – India (GHTC-I). The Challenge seeks to mainstream new and innovative construction technologies from across the world that are sustainable, green, disaster-resilient, cost effective, speedy and enable a high quality of construction of houses in diverse geo-climatic conditions.

Statement-II

*Physical and Financial Progress under various verticals of
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

(as on 3rd Dec., 2018)
(₹ in crores)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Total
1.	City/Town Covered	4,313
2.	Project(s) Approved	13,571
3.	Investment (Central, State and Beneficiary)	3,56,366.25
4.	Central Assistance Approved	1,00,271.38
5.	Central Assistance Released	33,364.90
6.	Houses Sanctioned	65,43,970
7.	Houses Grounded for Construction	35,49,531*
8.	Constructions of Houses Completed	12,26,530*
9.	Houses Occupied	12,19,549*

* Includes incomplete works of earlier NURM

Statement-III

State/UT-wise, including the State of Punjab, details of Central Assistance Sanctioned, Released and Utilised during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(as on 3rd Dec., 2018)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Assistance Released	Central Assistance Utilised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.18	0.27	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14,527.94	3,740.22	2,902.39
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.63	87.41	59.05
4.	Assam	864.67	343.59	9.68
5.	Bihar	3,610.89	962.88	364.61
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2.72	2.72	2.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,134.93	815.78	306.82
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	65.62	34.53	18.58
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	13.05	6.19	3.65
10.	Delhi (UT)	139.59	139.59	139.59
11.	Goa	6.11	5.57	5.21
12.	Gujarat	6,310.84	3,468.66	2,766.30
13.	Haryana	3,943.89	494.87	175.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	149.81	59.78	21.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	527.23	87.68	32.89
16.	Jharkhand	2,412.50	988.35	734.39
17.	Karnataka	6,523.98	2,553.51	1,129.10
18.	Kerala	1,389.85	930.02	262.13
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9,299.63	4,465.30	2,863.79
21.	Maharashtra	11,036.19	2,678.14	1,994.68
22.	Manipur	436.41	160.46	3.74
23.	Meghalaya	12.09	5.48	1.07

1	2	3	4	5
24. Mizoram		455.90	83.42	15.70
25. Nagaland		412.37	148.16	16.43
26. Odisha		1,653.04	640.96	481.62
27. Puducherry (UT)		143.99	59.30	19.57
28. Punjab		757.47	258.90	94.23
29. Rajasthan		2,603.61	674.64	444.46
30. Sikkim		7.79	2.21	0.10
31. Tamil Nadu		8,163.30	2,784.57	1,189.82
32. Telangana		3,040.74	1,385.94	735.21
33. Tripura		1,233.44	617.27	447.01
34. Uttar Pradesh		11,673.19	2,709.02	1,795.72
35. Uttarakhand		434.68	263.57	102.57
36. West Bengal		5,126.12	1,705.91	1,484.36
GRAND TOTAL		1,00,271.38	33,364.90	20,624.16

Relief to buyers in housing projects

375. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of housing projects are stalled across the country as builders are unable to complete these projects for want of funds;

(b) if so, whether buyers are suffering as they have invested their hard-earned money for purchasing houses from the builders;

(c) if so, the Government's response thereto;

(d) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Finance to create stress funds to complete stalled housing projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response received from that Ministry in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Ministry to give relief to buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) does not maintain information about the stalled housing projects

of any State/Union Territory. As per provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA), the 'appropriate Government' *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) are to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned State/UT. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/UT is required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

(d) and (e) A High Level Committee was constituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to redress the issues of home buyers and affected parties in Noida, Greater Noida and Yamuna Expressway Authority. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has requested Department of Financial Services to take up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI): (i) for issuing clarifications on their circular dated 12th February, 2018 related to "Revised Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets" and (ii) to permit last mile funding of the projects based on the concept of Last in First Out (LIFO) model where the investor who puts in his money at the last stage to complete the stalled projects, exits first.

(f) RERA has been enacted to protect the interest of homebuyers. Section 4 of RERA provides for compulsory deposit of seventy per cent of amount realised for real estate project from allottees in a separate bank account to cover the cost of construction and land cost. RERA also, *inter alia*, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in case developer fails to complete or is unable to give possession of apartment, plot, building to home buyers, as per the terms of the agreement for sale.

Scientific technique for disposal of solid waste

†376 SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to employ a scientific and novel technique for disposal of solid waste that proves to be environment friendly as well as pragmatic from socio-economic perspective so that cities could be made safer and sustainable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) with reference to above, whether any policy has been formulated by the Central Government in collaboration with State Governments and whether the implementation of such policy is under progress and yielding positive results; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Cities/towns of the country are required to manage municipal solid waste in the manner prescribed under Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, which *inter alia* provides door-to-door collection of segregated waste, integration of informal waste pickers, collection of user fee, anti-littering directions, setting up of material recovery facilities, in-house processing of wet waste by bulk waste generators, processing of bio-degradable waste into compost and bio-methanation, non-biodegradable (dry) waste into energy and Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), setting up of scientific land fill for residual waste etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India provides Central assistance of 35% of the total project cost to all statutory cities/towns as per the guidelines of SBM (Urban) for Solid Waste Management. The progress and positive results of implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 under SBM (U) is as under:—

	Total Wards (Nos.)	Wards with 100% door-to- door collection (Nos.): Oct., 18	Wards with 100% Source segregation (Nos.): Oct., 18	Total waste processing (%): Oct., 18
Total/Average	84,191	70,273	44,074	40%

CBSE making changes in examination pattern

377. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is proposing to make changes in classes X and XII examination pattern from 2019 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that move is currently being tested as a pilot project in the ongoing compartmental examinations;

(d) whether CBSE is also planning to provide logistical support to examination centres which lack adequate printing and xerox machines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, However, to ensure safe delivery of question papers to the examination centres, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the help of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and this has been tested during Compartment Exam-2018 on pilot basis.

(d) There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Board to logistically support examination centres.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign students and faculty members in institutes

378. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current percentage of foreign students and faculty members in both private and public institutes in the country;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase their number especially in IITs;

(c) in what manner Government proposes to offer competitive salaries to foreign faculty members when some of India's topmost university professors and staff have complained about inadequate and delayed salaries; and

(d) whether these plans have been extended to humanities and social science disciplines as well and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the report of All India Survey on Higher Education 2017-18, conducted by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, percentage of foreign students in India is 0.126%. The data in respect of foreign faculty members is not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) The Government of India has taken various steps for increasing the inflow of foreign students and faculty in the country. In this regard, Study in India programme, which seeks to increase the strength of foreign students in Indian Higher Educational Institutes, was launched in 2018. The scheme has a centralized admission portal and offers fee waivers ranging from 100% to 25% to the selected students. In the first round, more than 5000 foreign students have been placed in different institutions in the year 2018-19.

Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC), which aims at improving the research eco-system of India's higher educational institutions

by facilitating academic and research collaborations between top ranked Indian Institutions and the best institutions in the world from 28 selected countries. It involves the mobility of students/faculty for long-term research and teaching activities. Under SPARC, foreign students and faculty members are given adequate incentives for their participation in the joint research project. More details may be accessed on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>.

Besides this, the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN), launched on 30th November, 2015 has been hugely successful. Under this programme, distinguished academicians from premier institutions across the world are invited to conduct short-term, medium-term, and semester long courses at Indian institutions. Under GIAN also, adequate remuneration to foreign faculty members is provided. More than 1800 courses have, so far, been approved under this Programme in which reputed faculty from more than 50 countries have participated. Other details may be accessed on <https://gian.iitkgp.ac.in>

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty per cent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty per cent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students.

Six institutions have recently been accredited the status of Institutes of Eminence (IoE) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. There is a provision of greater autonomy including the provision of admitting foreign students upto 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of Non Resident Indians and Overseas Citizens of India to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty.

To attract foreign students in IITs, the Joint Entrance Examination, JEE (Advanced) examinations are being conducted in six examination centres abroad at Addis Ababa

(Ethiopia), Kathmandu (Nepal), Singapore, Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Colombo (Sri Lanka). Supernumerary seats with a cap of 10% of total number of seats in each course are available to foreign students, who are allowed to appear in JEE (Advanced) directly without appearing in the JEE (Main). Similarly, Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE), an entrance examination for admission into the M.Tech. programmes in IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions, is also conducted at these centres abroad.

No separate regulations have been notified by UGC in respect of foreign faculty members recruited by Educational Institutions. However, Government has taken several measures to attract foreign students and foreign faculty.

SPARC, GIAN, and Study in India also include the dimensions of humanities and social science disciplines.

Funds for development of educational institutions in Tamil Nadu

379. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to allocate funds for development of universities, IIT Chennai and NIT Tiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies to provide adequate teaching faculties in various universities in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount disbursed till date by Government for development of Universities in the State, university-wise; and

(d) the details of further steps taken by Government to increase the number of universities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. The details of funds released in respect of various universities, IIT Chennai and NIT Tiruchirapalli is as under:—

Sl.No.	Universities/Institute	Status of funds
1.	Universities	₹ 11529.73 lakhs (by UGC)
2.	IIT Chennai	During the current fiscal an amount of ₹ 632.43 crore was allocated as BE, out of which as on date ₹ 346.28 crore has been released.
3.	NIT Tiruchirapalli	₹ 145.88 has been released during 2017-18.

Apart from the above, an amount of ₹ 114.6 crore have been released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to various universities in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) UGC sanctioned teaching positions to all Central Universities including Central University of Tamil Nadu as per norms prescribed by UGC/concerned statutory bodies. UGC sanctioned 162 teaching positions to Central University of Tamil Nadu so far.

(c) The university-wise details of funds released.

By University Grants Commission under the various schemes are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of University	(₹ in lakh)
1.	Central University. of Tamil Nadu	1224.35
2.	Avinashilingam Instt. for home Sc. & Hr. Edu.	4086.75
3.	Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram	3953.44
4.	Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati V.V., Kancheepuram	3.60
5.	Vellore Institute of Technology	3.50
6.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	86.35
7.	Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar	261.55
8.	Anna University, Chennai	284.97
9.	Bharthiar University, Coimbatore	256.64
10.	Bharthidesan University, Tiruchirapalli	419.75
11.	Madras University, Chennai	357.85
12.	Madurai Kamraj University, Maduari	293.77
13.	Mother Teresa University for Women, Kodaikanal	77.44
14.	M. Sundarnar University, Tirunelveli	83.90
15.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	2.07
16.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	4.49
17.	Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore	8.78
18.	Periyar University, Salem	46.48
19.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University	74.05
TOTAL		11529.73

By Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) under the component of Infrastructure Grants to Universities:—

Sl. No.	Institution Name	Total Central Funds Released for Institution. (₹ in crore)
1.	Mother Teresa Women University	10.8
2.	Alagappa University	12
3.	Bharathidasan University	12
4.	Bharathiar University	9
5.	Manomaniam Surdaranar University	10.8
6.	Periyar University	12
7.	Anna University	12
8.	University of Madras	12
9.	Madurai Kamaraj University	12
10.	Annamalai University (Unitary University)	12
TOTAL		114.6

(d) There are no immediate steps to increase the number of Central Universities in the State.

Shortage of teachers and staff in educational institutes

†380. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of teachers and non-teaching staff in the Central educational institutes of the country;

(b) whether any evaluation of its impact on the quality of education being given to students has ever been done;

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure that such vacancies are filled up immediately; and

(d) the number of posts lying vacant in Central Universities of the country as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No.

(c) Occurring of vacancies and filling up of vacant posts is a continuous and ongoing process. The institutes such as IITs, NITs and IIITs have taken measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointments of NRIs and OCIs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. They are also engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages.

(d) The information is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details regarding Number of posts lying vacant in Central Universities of the country*

(A) Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/filledup/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl.No.	State	University		GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
No. of Sanctioned posts									
Non-NER Central Universities									
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47
			Associate Professor	71	14	7	0	3	95
			Assistant Professor	131	38	19	60	7	255
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	96	8	8	0	0	112
			Associate Professor	172	38	18	0	5	233
			Assistant Professor	130	34	17	39	7	227
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58
			Associate Professor	81	16	8	0	3	108
			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	5	269

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264
			Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	123	1	0	0	2	126
			Associate Professor	196	0	0	0	2	198
			Assistant Professor	404	67	20	0	12	503
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	146	30	15	0	8	199
			Associate Professor	269	54	27	0	12	362
			Assistant Professor	152	50	25	90	14	331
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	40	8	4	0	0	52
			Associate Professor	74	14	7	0	0	95
			Assistant Professor	85	30	15	54	14	198
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	25	4	2	0	1	32
			Associate Professor	46	9	4	0	2	61
			Assistant Professor	72	20	10	37	4	143
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
			Associate Professor	12	2	1	0	0	15
			Assistant Professor	30	9	4	14	2	59

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	53	9	4	0	1	67
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
		Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	33	6	3	0	1	43
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
		Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	194	0	0	0	6	200
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	376	0	0	0	12	388
		Assistant Professor	1006	0	0	0	32	1038
14.		Banaras Hindu University	246	3	0	0	4	253
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	489	25	3	0	11	528
		Assistant Professor	795	91	26	220	17	1149
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	22	5	2	0	0	29
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	43	9	4	0	0	56
		Assistant Professor	62	18	8	32	0	120
16.		University of Allahabad*	76	0	0	0	3	79
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	180	14	1	0	6	201
		Assistant Professor	341	62	23	126	20	572

17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	54	11	5	0	3	73
			Associate Professor	116	23	11	0	6	156
			Assistant Professor	194	64	32	114	17	421
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	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)		Professor	1427	146	72	0	39	1684
			Associate Professor	2826	357	160	0	89	3432
			Assistant Professor	4310	756	334	1249	195	6844
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New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40
			Assistant Professor	42	11	6	21	0	80
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	23	3	86
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62
			Assistant Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	22	4	1	0	0	27
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
		Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	17	3	1	0	1	22
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44
		Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91
24.		Central University of Kashmir	17	3	1	0	0	21
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41
		Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	21	3	1	0	0	25
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	35	5	4	0	2	46
		Assistant Professor	50	15	7	26	2	100
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	21	0	0	0	0	21
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	40	1	0	0	0	41
		Assistant Professor	66	8	3	11	3	91
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	18	3	1	0	0	22
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
		Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88

28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	60	16	9	31	4	120
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
			Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Professor	260	41	14	0	6	321
			Associate Professor	493	83	42	0	15	633
			Assistant Professor	694	188	91	336	34	1343
TOTAL (I+II)			Professor	1687	187	86	0	45	2005
			Associate Professor	3319	440	202	0	104	4065
			Assistant Professor	5004	944	425	1585	229	8187

Sl.No.	State	University		GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
NER Central Universities									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45
			Associate Professor	96	10	4	0	1	111
			Assistant Professor	178	37	17	42	2	276
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	50	0	0	0	0	50
			Associate Professor	71	2	0	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	111	12	0	31	5	159
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	36	5	2	0	1	44
			Assistant Professor	68	10	23	27	3	131
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	3	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	71	14	6	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	109	32	17	58	1	217
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205

37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	33	2	2	261
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	34	6	3	0	2	2	45
			Associate Professor	51	6	3	0	2	2	62
			Assistant Professor	97	15	8	22	4	4	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	21	5	2	0	1	1	29
			Associate Professor	50	11	5	0	2	2	68
			Assistant Professor	50	19	9	34	4	4	116
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	37	6	3	0	0	0	46
			Associate Professor	53	9	5	0	2	2	69
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	4	163
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)										
			Professor	358	40	18	0	5	5	421
			Associate Professor	623	72	34	0	11	11	740
			Assistant Professor	1016	200	127	304	27	27	1674
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)										
			Professor	1427	146	72	0	39	39	1684
			Associate Professor	2826	357	160	0	89	89	3432
			Assistant Professor	4310	756	334	1249	195	195	6844

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			260	41	14	0	6	321
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	493	83	42	0	15	633
		Assistant Professor	694	188	91	336	34	1343
GRAND TOTAL			2045	227	104	0	50	2426
(Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			3942	512	236	0	115	4805
		Assistant Professor	6020	1144	552	1889	256	9861
*this information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.			12007	1883	892	1889	421	17092

No. of Existing posts

Non-NER Central Universities

1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	27	1	1	0	1	30
			Associate Professor	47	0	0	0	1	48
			Assistant Professor	133	26	14	50	7	230
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	63	3	1	0	0	67
			Associate Professor	157	13	1	0	1	172
			Assistant Professor	107	28	13	30	6	184
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	17	2	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	32	5	0	0	1	38
			Assistant Professor	76	21	12	25	3	137

4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	33	2	0	0	0	35
			Assistant Professor	87	24	12	46	2	171
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	101	3	1	0	2	107
			Associate Professor	224	8	2	0	2	236
			Assistant Professor	345	77	33	81	17	553
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	70	1	0	0	1	72
			Associate Professor	159	0	0	0	0	159
			Assistant Professor	357	67	20	0	8	452
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	87	13	0	0	0	100
			Associate Professor	201	17	6	0	2	226
			Assistant Professor	159	37	17	36	10	259
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	22	2	0	0	0	24
			Assistant Professor	98	42	6	39	2	187
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
			Associate Professor	27	1	0	0	1	29
			Assistant Professor	58	20	10	35	4	127

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	11	1	0	0	0	12
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	10	2	0	0	1	13
		Assistant Professor	29	9	3	14	2	57
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	23	1	0	0	1	25
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	73	15	0	0	3	91
		Assistant Professor	138	33	16	34	9	230
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	12	0	0	0	0	12
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	30	2	0	0	1	33
		Assistant Professor	180	15	4	20	2	221
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	137	0	0	0	0	137
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	265	0	0	0	6	271
		Assistant Professor	853	0	0	0	22	875
14.		Banaras Hindu University	169	2	0	0	0	171
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	386	19	4	0	0	409
		Assistant Professor	624	138	51	141	0	954
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	15	1	0	0	0	16
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	35	5	1	0	0	41
		Assistant Professor	54	16	7	31	3	111

16.	University of Allahabad*	Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Associate Professor	37	1	0	0	1	39
		Assistant Professor	163	25	7	36	2	233
17.	West Bengal	Professor	38	4	0	0	0	42
	Visva Bharati	Associate Professor	95	9	2	0	0	106
		Assistant Professor	209	53	25	51	4	342
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	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)	Professor	812	35	5	0	5	857
		Associate Professor	1833	101	16	0	20	1970
		Assistant Professor	3670	631	250	669	103	5323
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New Central Universities								
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	9	0	0	0	9
		Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
		Assistant Professor	41	10	4	19	2	76
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	2	0	0	0	2
		Associate Professor	13	0	1	0	0	14
		Assistant Professor	29	9	3	13	0	54
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	8	1	0	0	9
		Associate Professor	16	1	0	0	0	17
		Assistant Professor	34	10	5	19	2	70

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	6	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	26	5	2	14	48
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	3	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	11
			Assistant Professor	32	10	4	11	60
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	3	0	0	0	3
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	43	11	5	23	84
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	9	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	4	0	0	0	4
			Assistant Professor	34	9	4	13	61
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	8	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	13	0	0	0	13
			Assistant Professor	38	11	6	19	75
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	24	8	3	11	49

27. Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Associate Professor	22	2	0	0	0	24
		Assistant Professor	40	12	6	21	2	81
28. Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	1	16
29. Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
		Assistant Professor	41	11	2	16	2	72
30. Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	5
		Associate Professor	23	0	0	0	0	23
		Assistant Professor	52	15	6	21	1	95
31. Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	0	0	0	0	9
		Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
		Assistant Professor	36	12	3	19	2	72
TOTAL-II (New CUs)		Professor	77	1	0	0	0	78
		Associate Professor	175	6	2	0	0	183
		Assistant Professor	480	135	54	221	23	913

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
TOTAL (I+II)			889	36	5	0	5	935
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	2008	107	18	0	20	2153
		Assistant Professor	4150	766	304	890	126	6236
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	21	1	0	0	1	23
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	78	6	2	0	1	87
		Assistant Professor	162	36	13	41	2	254
33.		Tezpur University	42	0	0	0	0	42
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	53	1	0	0	1	55
		Assistant Professor	108	12	0	30	5	155
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	10	0	1	0	0	11
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	26	4	1	0	0	31
		Assistant Professor	67	9	22	27	2	127
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	14	1	0	0	0	15
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	42	4	3	0	0	49
		Assistant Professor	136	15	10	7	0	168
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	46	1	1	0	0	48
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	83	1	5	0	0	89
		Assistant Professor	130	21	15	19	1	186

37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	22	0	0	0	0	22
			Associate Professor	42	3	1	0	0	46
			Assistant Professor	161	26	19	27	2	235
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	41	0	2	0	0	43
			Assistant Professor	94	12	11	18	1	136
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	9	0	0	0	1	10
			Associate Professor	34	2	1	0	0	37
			Assistant Professor	49	17	12	27	3	108
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	27	2	1	0	0	30
			Assistant Professor	73	17	17	27	2	136
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)				182	3	3	0	2	190
			Associate Professor	426	23	16	0	2	467
			Assistant Professor	980	165	119	223	18	1505
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)				812	35	5	0	5	857
			Associate Professor	1833	101	16	0	20	1970
			Assistant Professor	3670	631	250	669	103	5323

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)								
		Professor	77	1	0	0	0	78
		Associate Professor	175	6	2	0	0	183
		Assistant Professor	480	135	54	221	23	913
GRAND TOTAL								
		Professor	1071	39	8	0	7	1125
		Associate Professor	2434	130	34	0	22	2620
		Assistant Professor	5130	931	423	1113	144	7741
*this information as on 1.4.2017 as univ. has not furnished the latest information.								
			8635	1100	465	1113	173	11486

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of Vacant posts										
Non-NER Central Universities										
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	9	6	2	0	0	17	397	
		Associate Professor	24	14	7	0	2	47	308	22.42
		Assistant Professor	-2	12	5	10	0	25	89	

2.	University of Hyderabad	Professor	33	5	7	0	0	45	572	26.05
		Associate Professor	15	25	17	0	4	61	423	
		Assistant Professor	23	6	4	9	1	43	149	
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	8	3	1	0	0	12	238	18.07
		Associate Professor	14	4	5	0	-1	22	195	
		Assistant Professor	-2	1	-1	14	-3	9	43	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Professor	35	7	3	0	0	45	435	49.66
	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	48	14	8	0	3	73	219	
		Assistant Professor	45	16	8	26	3	98	216	
5.	Delhi	Professor	96	36	18	0	7	157	1706	47.48
	University of Delhi	Associate Professor	259	89	46	0	18	412	896	
		Assistant Professor	34	42	26	133	6	241	810	
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	53	0	0	0	1	54	827	17.41
		Associate Professor	37	0	0	0	2	39	683	
		Assistant Professor	47	0	0	0	4	51	144	
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	59	17	15	0	8	99	892	34.42
		Associate Professor	68	37	21	0	10	136	585	
		Assistant Professor	-7	13	8	54	4	72	307	

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	35	7	4	0	0	46	345	37.10
			Associate Professor	52	12	7	0	0	71	217	
			Assistant Professor	-13	-12	9	15	12	11	128	
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	9	3	2	0	1	15	236	26.69	
		Associate Professor	19	8	4	0	1	32	173		
		Assistant Professor	14	0	0	2	0	16	63		
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	4	1	1	0	0	6	92	10.87
		Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	2	0	1	0	-1	2	82	
		Assistant Professor	1	0	1	0	0	2	10		
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	30	8	4	0	0	42	489	29.24
		Associate Professor	36	6	10	0	1	53	346		
		Assistant Professor	23	8	4	12	1	48	143		
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan	Professor	21	6	3	0	1	31	468	43.16
		Bahuguna Garhwal University	Associate Professor	33	10	6	0	2	51	266	
		Assistant Professor	-18	36	21	72	9	120	202		
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	57	0	0	0	6	63	1626	21.09
		Associate Professor	111	0	0	0	6	117	1283		
		Assistant Professor	153	0	0	0	10	163	343		

14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	77	1	0	0	4	82	1930	20.52
			Associate Professor	103	6	-1	0	11	119	1534	
			Assistant Professor	171	-47	-25	79	17	195	396	
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University		Professor	7	4	2	0	0	13	205	18.05
			Associate Professor	8	4	3	0	0	15	168	
			Assistant Professor	8	2	1	1	-3	9	37	
16.	University of Allahabad*		Professor	66	0	0	0	3	69	852	66.90
			Associate Professor	143	13	1	0	5	162	282	
			Assistant Professor	178	37	16	90	18	339	570	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	16	7	5	0	3	31	650	24.62
			Associate Professor	21	14	9	0	6	50	490	
			Assistant Professor	-15	11	7	63	13	79	160	
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Professor	615	111	67	0	34	827	11960	31.86
			Associate Professor	993	256	144	0	69	1462	8150	
			Assistant Professor	640	125	84	580	92	1521	3810	
New Central Universities											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	3	1	0	1	13	153	33.33
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	2	26	102	
			Assistant Professor	4	3	2	2	1	12	51	

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Bihar	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	14	3	1	0	0	18	140	50.00
			Associate Professor	18	6	2	0	0	26	70	
			Assistant Professor	13	2	3	8	0	26	70	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	9	2	1	0	1	13	150	36.00
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	1	25	96	
			Assistant Professor	8	2	1	4	1	16	54	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30	225	76.00
			Associate Professor	41	9	4	0	2	56	54	
			Assistant Professor	41	14	7	21	2	85	171	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	19	4	1	0	0	24	188	60.64
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	74	
			Assistant Professor	21	6	4	17	0	48	114	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	14	3	1	0	1	19	157	38.85
			Associate Professor	24	6	3	0	2	35	96	
			Assistant Professor	2	2	1	1	1	7	61	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	8	3	1	0	0	12	152	51.32
			Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	0	37	74	
			Assistant Professor	12	4	2	11	0	29	78	

25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	171	43.86
			Associate Professor	22	5	4	0	2	33	96	
			Assistant Professor	12	4	1	7	1	25	75	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	15	0	0	0	0	15	153	58.82
			Associate Professor	33	0	0	0	0	33	63	
			Assistant Professor	42	0	0	0	0	42	90	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	7	3	1	0	0	11	153	24.18
			Associate Professor	11	4	3	0	1	19	116	
			Assistant Professor	4	1	0	2	0	7	37	
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	154	88.96
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42	17	
			Assistant Professor	35	11	5	19	2	72	137	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	147	36.05
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	94	
			Assistant Professor	1	1	4	6	0	12	53	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	13	3	1	0	1	18	188	34.57
			Associate Professor	12	6	3	0	1	22	123	
			Assistant Professor	8	1	3	10	3	25	65	

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	166	40.36
	Associate Professor		19	7	4	0	0	30	99		
	Assistant Professor		11	2	4	7	0	24	67		
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Professor	183	40	14	0	6	243	2297	48.89
			Associate Professor	318	77	40	0	15	450	1174	
			Assistant Professor	214	53	37	115	11	430	1123	
TOTAL (I+II)			Professor	798	151	81	0	40	1070	14257	53.37
			Associate Professor	1311	333	184	0	84	1912	9324	
			Assistant Professor	854	178	121	695	103	1951	4933	
NER Central Universities											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	17	3	2	0	0	22	432	15.74
	Associate Professor		18	4	2	0	0	24	364		
	Assistant Professor		16	1	4	1	0	22	68		
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	8	0	0	0	0	8	283	10.95
	Associate Professor		18	1	0	0	0	19	252		
	Assistant Professor		3	0	0	1	0	4	31		
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	16	202	16.34
	Associate Professor		10	1	1	0	1	13	169		
	Assistant Professor		1	1	1	0	1	4	33		

35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	17	4	3	0	0	24	347	33.14
			Associate Professor	29	10	3	0	0	42	232	
			Assistant Professor	-27	17	7	51	1	49	115	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	445	27.42
			Associate Professor	47	9	1	0	1	58	323	
			Assistant Professor	11	4	1	2	1	19	122	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	20	5	0	0	0	25	382	20.68
			Associate Professor	23	2	2	0	1	28	303	
			Assistant Professor	18	2	0	6	0	26	79	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	23	6	2	0	2	33	253	24.51
			Associate Professor	10	6	1	0	2	19	191	
			Assistant Professor	3	3	-3	4	3	10	62	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	12	5	2	0	0	19	213	27.23
			Associate Professor	16	9	4	0	2	31	155	
			Assistant Professor	1	2	-3	7	1	8	58	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	30	6	3	0	0	39	278	37.77
			Associate Professor	26	7	4	0	2	39	173	
			Assistant Professor	10	5	1	9	2	27	105	

(B) Non-Teaching position as on 01.04.2018 (category-wise) indicating sanctioned/filledup/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
No. of Sanctioned posts									
Non-NER Central Universities									
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A Group B Group C	52 88 161	6 13 32	3 7 11	7 24 49	0 2 4	68 134 257
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A Group B Group C	73 159 647	3 14 129	0 4 56	6 6 205	2 5 31	84 188 1068
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Group A Group B Group C	23 23 179	7 7 53	3 3 26	12 13 96	0 0 0	45 46 354
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A Group B Group C	34 52 221	0 3 40	0 3 54	1 1 31	0 0 8	35 59 354
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A Group B Group C	122 409 1409	23 88 373	12 44 186	42 43 487	6 6 30	205 590 2485

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	85	2	0	0	0	87
		Group A						
		Group B	73	3	2	0	0	78
		Group C	1054	114	7	0	10	1185
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	64	13	7	19	1	104
		Group A						
		Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259
		Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	48	1	0	5	1	55
		Group A						
		Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167
		Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	20	0	0	0	0	20
		Group A						
		Group B	25	0	1	7	2	35
		Group C	48	10	15	13	3	89
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	14	3	1	6	0	24
		Group A						
		Group B	22	7	3	11	2	45
		Group C	29	9	4	14	2	58
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	55	5	3	1	1	65
		Group A						
		Group B	129	14	4	2	4	153
		Group C	396	64	19	8	7	494

12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Group A	27	7	3	13	1	51
			Group B	24	16	4	14	3	61
			Group C	429	198	39	59	23	748
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	170	0	0	0	6	176
			Group B	1256	0	0	0	31	1287
			Group C	4939	0	0	0	148	5087
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	154	23	10	40	2	229
			Group B	1418	302	147	308	1	2176
			Group C	3314	657	221	1060	31	5283
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	24	2	0	3	0	29
			Group B	42	2	1	6	0	51
			Group C	66	19	2	19	0	106
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	47	2	0	10	0	59
			Group B	19	3	1	5	0	28
			Group C	707	215	31	346	0	1299
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	72	6	1	11	3	93
			Group B	199	30	13	15	5	262
			Group C	854	268	57	208	58	1445

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)								
		Group A	1084	103	43	176	23	1429
		Group B	4228	560	264	500	67	5619
		Group C	15559	2631	938	2903	399	22430
New Central Universities								
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	20	0	0	0	1	21
		Group B	25	2	0	4	1	32
		Group C	53	5	2	13	1	74
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Group B	16	0	0	1	0	17
		Group C	25	0	0	4	0	29
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	18	1	0	0	1	20
		Group B	19	3	1	8	1	32
		Group C	45	10	4	16	3	78
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	20	0	0	0	0	20
		Group B	30	0	0	2	1	33
		Group C	66	3	0	13	2	84
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0	0	17
		Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31
		Group C	68	0	3	2	0	73

23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20
			Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31
			Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	25	0	0	4	0	29
			Group C	45	4	1	9	2	61
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20
			Group B	29	0	0	4	2	35
			Group C	68	9	2	14	2	95
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	19	0	0	1	0	20
			Group B	34	0	0	0	0	34
			Group C	71	1	0	4	0	76
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	0	0	0	0	21
			Group B	25	1	0	3	1	30
			Group C	58	6	1	14	3	82
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	10	3	1	5	1	20
			Group B	15	4	2	7	1	29
			Group C	33	10	14	7	2	66

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	20	0	0	1	1	22
		Group A						
		Group B	26	1	0	5	2	34
		Group C	52	5	1	14	3	75
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	18	0	0	1	1	20
		Group A						
		Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35
		Group C	68	7	6	8	3	92
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	11	3	1	5	0	20
		Group A						
		Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32
		Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74
TOTAL-II (New CUs)								
		Group A	242	7	2	13	7	271
		Group B	345	19	5	53	12	434
		Group C	738	75	40	146	23	1022
TOTAL (I+II)								
		Group A	1326	110	45	189	30	1700
		Group B	4573	579	269	553	79	6053
		Group C	16297	2706	978	3049	422	23452
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	30	1	1	9	0	41
		Group A						
		Group B	58	15	5	14	1	93
		Group C	131	28	12	55	1	227

33.		Tezpur University	Group A	26	4	2	7	0	39
			Group B	41	7	3	7	1	59
			Group C	87	27	13	48	8	183
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	23	0	0	0	0	23
			Group B	35	2	0	7	1	45
			Group C	115	14	6	20	1	156
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	21	5	3	9	1	39
			Group B	35	11	5	18	0	69
			Group C	212	51	42	95	9	409
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	67	0	0	0	0	67
			Group B	94	27	13	49	2	185
			Group C	376	7	335	37	10	765
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	33	2	1	3	0	39
			Group B	68	3	3	6	0	80
			Group C	280	0	93	5	6	384
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	33	0	0	2	1	36
			Group B	81	1	1	4	0	87
			Group C	347	0	135	0	6	488

Sl.No.	State	University		GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16
			Group B	18	3	1	7	1	30
			Group C	50	11	5	20	2	88
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	24	1	3	2	1	31
			Group B	40	1	1	3	1	46
			Group C	106	26	38	3	4	177
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	265	15	11	36	4	331
			Group B	470	70	32	115	7	694
			Group C	1704	164	679	283	47	2877
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	1084	103	43	176	23	1429
			Group B	4228	560	264	500	67	5619
			Group C	15557	2631	938	2903	399	22430
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	242	7	2	13	7	271
			Group B	345	19	5	53	12	434
			Group C	738	75	40	146	23	1022
GRAND TOTAL			Group A	1591	125	56	225	34	2031
(Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Group B	5043	649	301	668	86	6747
			Group C	18001	2870	1657	3332	469	26329
			TOTAL	24635	3644	2014	4225	589	35107

No. of Existing posts									
Non-NER Central Universities									
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	52	3	3	4	0	62
			Group B	68	8	3	19	2	100
			Group C	150	26	8	40	3	227
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	52	5	2	9	0	68
			Group B	83	33	8	5	0	129
			Group C	352	131	43	27	12	565
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Group A	12	1	3	1	0	17
			Group B	19	3	3	2	0	27
			Group C	53	45	18	33	2	151
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	18	1	1	2	0	22
			Group B	10	5	4	7	0	26
			Group C	90	32	33	79	4	238
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	52	14	3	10	1	80
			Group B	253	54	17	16	1	341
			Group C	526	182	18	133	19	878
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	76	2	0	0	0	78
			Group B	67	3	2	0	0	72
			Group C	1001	114	7	0	10	1132

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	52	8	8	11	3	82
		Group A						
		Group B	147	26	14	8	3	198
		Group C	431	230	46	96	22	825
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	26	3	1	3	0	33
		Group A						
		Group B	57	6	1	3	0	67
		Group C	328	141	30	22	2	523
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	17	0	0	0	0	17
		Group A						
		Group B	26	0	1	5	0	32
		Group C	49	7	13	13	0	82
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	8	3	2	4	0	17
		Group A						
		Group B	23	4	1	7	1	36
		Group C	16	6	2	16	1	41
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	6	7	0	28	1	42
		Group A						
		Group B	10	22	3	101	3	139
		Group C	3	59	21	252	7	342
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	20	1	0	0	0	21
		Group A						
		Group B	22	9	0	1	1	33
		Group C	353	106	7	26	8	500

13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	120	0	0	0	0	120
			Group B	935	0	0	0	2	937
			Group C	4771	0	0	0	51	4822
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	123	20	7	30	0	180
			Group B	901	167	81	168	0	1317
			Group C	1994	444	175	667	15	3295
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	15	2	0	2	0	19
			Group B	35	2	0	5	1	43
			Group C	43	14	0	14	3	74
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	17	0	0	2	1	20
			Group B	12	2	0	1	0	15
			Group C	492	135	0	268	4	899
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	44	8	2	5	0	59
			Group B	170	27	12	5	0	214
			Group C	335	130	30	11	3	509
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)			Group A	710	78	32	111	6	937
			Group B	2838	371	150	353	14	3726
			Group C	10987	1802	451	1697	166	15103

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
New Central Universities								
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	17	0	0	0	1	18
		Group A						
		Group B	20	1	0	3	1	25
		Group C	44	5	2	10	1	62
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Group A						
		Group B	7	0	0	1	0	8
		Group C	0	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Group A						
		Group B	2	0	0	1	0	3
		Group C	5	1	2	0	0	8
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	13	0	0	0	0	13
		Group A						
		Group B	14	0	0	1	0	15
		Group C	39	3	0	8	1	51
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	5
		Group A						
		Group B	4	1	0	0	0	5
		Group C	9	0	3	3	0	15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Group A						
		Group B	11	1	0	2	0	14
		Group C	23	0	1	5	0	29

24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
			Group B	17	0	0	2	0	0	19
			Group C	41	1	1	6	1	1	50
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	8	1	1	2	0	0	12
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	0	17
			Group C	21	4	1	7	1	1	34
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
			Group B	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
			Group C	28	1	0	3	0	0	32
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
			Group B	14	1	0	2	0	0	17
			Group C	24	1	0	5	0	0	30
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
			Group C	7	0	0	0	2	0	9
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	13	0	0	1	0	0	14
			Group B	13	0	0	2	0	0	15
			Group C	44	7	1	9	2	2	63

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	12	0	0	1	0	13
		Group B	16	1	0	1	0	18	
		Group C	42	6	2	7	1	58	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	1	0	4	0	16
		Group B	12	0	0	1	0	13	
		Group C	26	4	0	15	2	47	
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Group A	132	2	1	9	1	145
		Group B	159	6	0	18	1	184	
		Group C	353	34	13	78	11	489	
TOTAL (I+II)			Group A	842	80	33	120	7	1082
		Group B	2997	377	150	371	15	3910	
		Group C	11340	1836	464	1775	177	15592	
NER Central Universities									
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	23	1	1	9	0	34
		Group B	54	15	5	13	1	88	
		Group C	104	27	12	54	1	198	
33.	Tezpur University	Group A	24	4	2	6	0	36	
		Group B	40	7	3	6	1	57	
		Group C	78	25	12	47	8	170	

34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Group B	34	1	0	3	1	39
			Group C	131	2	6	10	1	150
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	15	2	4	1	0	22
			Group B	38	4	18	4	0	64
			Group C	178	15	74	6	4	277
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	51	0	0	0	0	51
			Group B	34	23	12	44	1	114
			Group C	167	4	203	30	1	405
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	29	2	1	3	0	35
			Group B	67	2	3	5	0	77
			Group C	264	0	83	5	5	357
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	26	1	4	1	1	33
			Group B	72	3	7	1	0	83
			Group C	336	0	134	0	6	476
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	12	0	0	1	0	13
			Group B	17	0	1	3	0	21
			Group C	41	8	4	14	2	69

Sl.No.	State	University	GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	22	0	3	1	0	26
		Group B	28	1	1	2	0	32	
		Group C	91	23	30	2	3	149	
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	220	10	15	22	1	268
			Group B	384	56	50	81	4	575
			Group C	1390	104	558	168	31	2251
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)			Group A	710	78	32	111	6	937
			Group B	2838	371	150	353	14	3726
			Group C	10987	1802	451	1697	166	15103
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	132	2	1	9	1	145
			Group B	159	6	0	18	1	184
			Group C	353	34	13	78	11	489
GRAND TOTAL			Group A	1062	90	48	142	8	1350
(Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Group B	3381	433	200	452	19	4485
			Group C	12730	1940	1022	1943	208	17843
		TOTAL		17173	2463	1270	2537	235	23678

No. of Vacant posts											
Non-NER Central Universities											
Sl.No.	State	University		GEN	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	0	3	0	3	0	6	459	15.25
			Group B	20	5	4	5	0	34	389	
			Group C	11	6	3	9	1	30	70	
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	21	-2	-2	-3	2	16	1340	43.13
			Group B	76	-19	-4	1	5	59	762	
			Group C	295	-2	13	178	19	503	578	
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Group A	11	6	0	11	0	28	445	56.18
			Group B	4	4	0	11	0	19	195	
			Group C	126	8	8	63	-2	203	250	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	16	-1	-1	-1	0	13	448	36.16
			Group B	42	-2	-1	-6	0	33	286	
			Group C	131	8	21	-48	4	116	162	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	70	9	9	32	5	125	3280	60.40
			Group B	156	34	27	27	5	249	1299	
			Group C	883	191	168	354	11	1607	1981	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	9	0	0	0	0	9	1350	5.04
			Group B	6	0	0	0	0	6	1282	
			Group C	53	0	0	0	0	53	68	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	12	5	-1	8	-2	22	1565	29.39
			Group B	23	11	4	22	1	61	1105	
			Group C	112	94	30	134	7	377	460	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	22	-2	-1	2	1	22	1138	45.25
			Group B	63	15	8	12	2	100	623	
			Group C	235	-15	104	56	13	393	515	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	3	144	9.03
			Group B	-1	0	0	2	2	3	131	
			Group C	-1	3	2	0	3	7	13	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	6	0	-1	2	0	7	127	25.98
			Group B	-1	3	2	4	1	9	94	
			Group C	13	3	2	-2	1	17	33	

11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	49	-2	3	-27	0	23	712	26.54
			Group B	119	-8	1	-99	1	14	523	
			Group C	393	5	-2	-244	0	152	189	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Group A	7	6	3	13	1	30	860	35.58
			Group B	2	7	4	13	2	28	554	
			Group C	76	92	32	33	15	248	306	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	50	0	0	0	6	56	6550	10.24
			Group B	321	0	0	0	29	350	5879	
			Group C	168	0	0	0	97	265	671	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	31	3	3	10	2	49	7688	37.67
			Group B	517	135	66	140	1	859	4792	
			Group C	1320	213	46	393	16	1988	2896	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	9	0	0	1	0	10	186	26.88
			Group B	7	0	1	1	-1	8	136	
			Group C	23	5	2	5	-3	32	50	
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	30	2	0	8	-1	39	1386	32.61
			Group B	7	1	1	4	0	13	934	
			Group C	215	80	31	78	-4	400	452	

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	28	-2	-1	6	3	34	1800	56.56
			Group B	29	3	1	10	5	48	782	
			Group C	519	138	27	197	55	936	1018	
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central University)		Group A	374	25	11	65	17	492	29478	32.95
			Group B	1390	189	114	147	53	1893	19766	
			Group C	4572	829	487	1206	233	7327	9712	
New Central Universities											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	3	127	17.32
			Group B	5	1	0	1	0	7	105	
			Group C	9	0	0	3	0	12	22	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	8	56	80.36
			Group B	9	0	0	0	0	9	11	
			Group C	25	-1	0	4	0	28	45	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	15	1	0	0	1	17	130	89.23
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	14	
			Group C	40	9	2	16	3	70	116	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	137	42.34
			Group B	16	0	0	1	1	18	79	
			Group C	27	0	0	5	1	33	58	

22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	121	79.34
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	25	
			Group C	59	0	0	-1	0	0	58	96	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	8	0	0	0	1	1	9	114	52.63
			Group B	14	0	0	2	1	1	17	54	
			Group C	25	3	0	4	2	2	34	60	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	110	26.36
			Group B	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	81	
			Group C	4	3	0	3	1	1	11	29	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	11	-1	-1	-2	1	1	8	150	58.00
			Group B	15	-1	0	2	2	2	18	63	
			Group C	47	5	1	7	1	1	61	87	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	130	63.08
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	48	
			Group C	43	0	0	1	0	0	44	82	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	133	54.89
			Group B	11	0	0	1	1	1	13	60	
			Group C	34	5	1	9	3	3	52	73	

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	5	3	1	5	1	15	115	81.74
			Group B	8	4	2	7	1	22	21	
			Group C	26	10	14	7	0	57	94	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	7	0	0	0	1	8	131	29.77
			Group B	13	1	0	3	2	19	92	
			Group C	8	-2	0	5	1	12	39	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	6	0	0	0	1	7	147	39.46
			Group B	13	0	0	2	2	17	89	
			Group C	26	1	4	1	2	34	58	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	0	2	1	1	0	4	126	39.68
			Group B	5	5	2	7	0	19	76	
			Group C	12	8	5	4	-2	27	50	
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Group A	110	5	1	4	6	126	1727	52.63
			Group B	186	13	5	35	11	250	818	
			Group C	385	41	27	68	12	533	909	
TOTAL (I+II)			Group A	484	30	12	69	23	618	31205	34.04
			Group B	1576	202	119	182	64	2143	20584	
			Group C	4957	870	514	1274	245	7860	10621	

NER Central Universities										
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	361 11.36
			Group B	4	0	0	1	0	5	320
			Group C	27	1	0	1	0	29	41
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	2	0	0	1	0	3	281 6.41
			Group B	1	0	0	1	0	2	263
			Group C	9	2	1	1	0	13	18
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	224 7.59
			Group B	1	1	0	4	0	6	207
			Group C	-16	12	0	10	0	6	17
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	6	3	-1	8	1	17	517 29.79
			Group B	-3	7	-13	14	0	5	363
			Group C	34	36	-32	89	5	132	154
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	16	0	0	0	0	16	1017 43.95
			Group B	60	4	1	5	1	71	570
			Group C	209	3	132	7	9	360	447
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	4	503 6.76
			Group B	1	1	0	1	0	3	469
			Group C	16	0	10	0	1	27	34

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	7	-1	-4	1	0	3	611	3.11
			Group B	9	-2	-6	3	0	4	592	
			Group C	11	0	1	0	0	12	19	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	-4	2	1	3	1	3	134	23.13
			Group B	1	3	0	4	1	9	103	
			Group C	9	3	1	6	0	19	31	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	2	1	0	1	1	5	254	18.50
			Group B	12	0	0	1	1	14	207	
			Group C	15	3	8	1	1	28	47	
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)											
			Group A	45	5	-4	14	3	63	3902	20.71
			Group B	86	14	-18	34	3	119	3094	
			Group C	314	60	121	115	16	626	808	
TOTAL-I (Non-NER Central Universities)											
			Group A	374	25	11	65	17	492	29478	32.95
			Group B	1390	189	114	147	53	1893	19766	
			Group C	4572	829	487	1206	233	7327	9712	
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)											
			Group A	110	5	1	4	6	126	1727	52.63
			Group B	186	13	5	35	11	250	818	
			Group C	385	41	27	68	12	533	909	

GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs+New CUs+NER CUs)	Group A	529	35	8	83	26	681	35107	32.55
	Group B	1662	216	101	216	67	2262	23678	
	Group C	5271	930	635	1389	261	8486	11429	
	TOTAL	7462	1181	744	1688	354	11429		

Suicide cases among students

381. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of suicide cases amongst students of technical institutes throughout the country is on the rise due to heavy study stress;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider making participation in physical education by students in such institutes mandatory in order to minimize the effects of stress; and

(c) if so, the details of physical activities the Ministry would like to propose for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Information about number of suicide cases in all technical institutions is not centrally maintained. In order to make the technical education learner-centric and stress free, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched outcome based model curriculum for Undergraduate and Postgraduate Courses, under which during induction programme, student's daily routine involves physical activity including yoga, games and sports. Students are also actively encouraged to have one particular skill related to the arts e.g. performing art/visual art etc.

The Ministry has made this Induction programme mandatory for students on admission to all AICTE approved technical institutions so that the students can study in stress free atmosphere and are committed and excited about learning. Additionally, AICTE has also made it mandatory for colleges to appoint a counsellor in the college to minimize suicide cases in future.

Funds under SSA to Jharkhand

382. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned/allocated any funds for the State of Jharkhand under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the utilisation of the said funds during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The position of

funds released during the last three years to State of Jharkhand under the erstwhile Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Central Fund Released	Expenditure incurred*
2015-16	55863.31	135590.30
2016-17	50945.73	131992.15
2017-18	58984.54	103361.27

* Expenditure shown above is against the receipts from Central release, State share release and unspent balance of previous year, if any.

Literacy rate

383. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate in the country, gender-wise and State/UT-wise at present along with the funds sanctioned/spent and achievements made under the National Literacy Mission during the last three years;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide special assistance to States having literacy rate below the national average and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several States have demanded autonomy for achieving learning outcomes and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for improving the standard of literacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. Details of literacy rate in the country, gender-wise and State/UT-wise as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) Details of State/UT-wise funds sanctioned during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Details indicating gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners declared successful in the biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling under Saakshar Bharat Programme during the last three years are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) In order to focus on the areas where the literacy levels are low, the Department of School Education and Literacy (SE&L) has identified Educationally

Backward Blocks (EBBs). Initially 3073 EBBs were identified on the basis of the twin criteria of Female Literacy Rate being below the national average of 46.13 per cent and Gender Gap in Literacy being above the national average of 21.59 per cent. Both these criteria had been earmarked by the Registrar General of India (RGI).

Further, 406 more blocks were included, out of which 404 blocks had rural Female Literacy Rate of less than 45 per cent, irrespective of the Gender Gap. In addition one Block from West Bengal with SC Rural Female Literacy Rate of 9.47 per cent was also included, taking the total number of EBBs to 3479.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In order to improve literacy in the States, an assessment and certification of the competency levels of adults was introduced under Saakshar Bharat programme. Only an adult, who conformed to the prescribed competency levels in reading, writing and numeracy, was certified as literate. Assessment tests were conducted through a system developed by National Literacy Mission Authority in consultation with National Institute of Open Schooling, an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Under Saakshar Bharat programme, around 10.07 crore learners appeared under Biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted between August, 2010 to March, 2018, out of which around 7.64 crore learners successfully passed the Assessment Tests conducted under the programme and certified as literates.

Statement-I

Literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	India	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of central share released during
the last three years to the States/UTs covered
under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4456.45	0	1874
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383.4	31.45	234
3.	Assam	1319.76	0	1033.2
4.	Bihar	3900	2340	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500	1400.1	1248
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	29.12	0
7.	Gujarat	1560	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	1002.35	499.2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.26	0	46.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	725.4	585	2347.2
11.	Jharkhand	1837.5	630.24	0
12.	Karnataka	780	1934.4	312
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2620.8	4142.75	1725.25
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	135	0	117
16.	Meghalaya	226.8	0	0
17.	Nagaland	151.93	0	0
18.	Odisha	624	153.24	314.76
19.	Punjab	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	152.99	2097.6
21.	Sikkim	74.88	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1209	878.66	796.8
23.	Telangana	1725	1560	2496
24.	Tripura	72.54	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7800	5100	3744
26.	Uttarakhand	1216.8	0	0
27.	West Bengal	780	748.8	283.9
TOTAL		33213.52	20689.1	19167.71

Statement-III

Gender-wise and State/UT-wise learners declared successful in the bi-annual Basic Literacy Assessment Test conducted by NIOS under Saakshar Bharat Programme during the last three years

Sl.No.	States	Male	Female	Total
2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,57,595	4,60,666	6,18,261
2.	Telangana	1,87,039	6,54,342	8,41,381
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,689	18,374	30,063
4.	Assam	1,14,542	2,38,309	3,52,851
5.	Bihar	4,77,117	21,13,968	25,91,085
6.	Chhattisgarh	91,203	1,77,264	2,68,467
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	55,560	1,02,824	1,58,384
9.	Haryana	47,365	99,119	1,46,484
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,011	7,187	10,198
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20,660	29,126	49,786
12.	Jharkhand	5,05,065	8,60,068	13,65,133
13.	Karnataka	1,68,527	4,01,934	5,70,461
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,20,716	3,56,713	5,77,429
15.	Maharashtra	85,361	1,29,779	2,15,140
16.	Manipur	234	4546	4780
17.	Meghalaya	3,140	3,966	7,106
18.	Nagaland	9,477	13,173	22,650
19.	Odisha	1,69,696	2,11,483	3,81,179
20.	Punjab	0	0	0

Sl.No.	States	Male	Female	Total
21.	Rajasthan	4,86,148	11,80,420	16,66,568
22.	Sikkim	412	866	1278
23.	Tamil Nadu	44,332	86,414	1,30,746
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11,83,713	22,34,749	34,18,462
26.	Uttarakhand	17,886	51,035	68,921
27.	West Bengal	4,29,954	8,82,295	13,12,249
TOTAL		44,90,442	1,03,18,620	1,48,09,062

2016-17

1.	Andhra Pradesh	30,609	4,71,433	5,02,042
2.	Telangana	95,889	2,63,464	3,59,353
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,035	12,438	19,473
4.	Assam	12,147	25,881	38,028
5.	Bihar	4,40,401	22,71,505	27,11,906
6.	Chhattisgarh	98,648	1,82,929	2,81,577
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1,36,986	1,62,500	2,99,486
9.	Haryana	1,19,817	2,40,326	3,60,143
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4,117	10,285	14,402
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	51222	76177	127399
12.	Jharkhand	5,39,208	9,07,204	14,46,412
13.	Karnataka	5,66,786	10,41,146	16,07,932
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,28,187	10,60,760	17,88,947
15.	Maharashtra	1,13,668	1,73,474	2,87,142
16.	Manipur	26	9,363	9,389
17.	Meghalaya	8658	11748	20406
18.	Nagaland	5,523	7,855	13,378
19.	Odisha	2,65,618	3,36,019	6,01,637
20.	Punjab	0	0	0

Sl.No.	States	Male	Female	Total
21.	Rajasthan	4,89,935	10,90,288	15,80,223
22.	Sikkim	126	205	331
23.	Tamil Nadu	32,759	83,199	1,15,958
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7,60,424	13,23,597	20,84,021
26.	Uttarakhand	14,762	43,133	57,895
27.	West Bengal	4,29,573	8,68,146	12,97,719
TOTAL		49,52,124	1,06,73,075	1,56,25,199

2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,848	2,28,814	2,54,662
2.	Telangana	49,531	1,48,826	1,98,357
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,062	3,513	5,575
4.	Assam	18,630	37,502	56,132
5.	Bihar	3,54,676	19,33,986	22,88,662
6.	Chhattisgarh	42,916	86,519	1,29,435
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	49,648	82,640	1,32,288
9.	Haryana	30,948	73,430	104,378
10.	Himachal Pradesh	674	2,101	2,775
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	85,956	1,35,575	2,21,531
12.	Jharkhand	3,07,270	5,05,026	8,12,296
13.	Karnataka	2,37,062	3,85,504	6,22,566
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,11,050	5,84,589	9,95,639
15.	Maharashtra	43,170	71,357	1,14,527
16.	Manipur	0	4,719	4,719
17.	Meghalaya	2,392	3,675	6,067
18.	Nagaland	3,017	4,529	7,546
19.	Odisha	22,359	27,792	50,151
20.	Punjab	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	2,81,889	6,80,761	9,62,650

Sl.No.	States	Male	Female	Total
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	37,898	1,12,109	1,50,007
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6,93,770	12,00,499	18,94,269
26.	Uttarakhand	3,653	12,833	16,486
27.	West Bengal	1,13,701	2,33,167	3,46,868
TOTAL		28,18,120	65,59,466	93,77,586

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

384. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places where Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning/ running in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposes to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) At present 113 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning/running in Uttar Pradesh. The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proforma from a Ministry/Department of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration and committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

Sanction for opening of 3 new KVs in Uttar Pradesh (*i.e.* Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Banda) was conveyed to the sponsoring Authorities concerned on 7.8.2018. However, the Sponsoring Authorities have not yet completed the required pre-requisites to enable Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to issue administrative orders to open the above mentioned three new KVs.

Statement

***The details of 113 kendriya vidyalayas functioning/running
in the State of Uttar Pradesh***

Sl.No.	Name of KVs	Sl.No.	Name of KVs
1.	Aligarh	28.	Muzaffar Nagar
2.	Allahabad IIIT	29.	Noida
3.	Allahabad, NAINI	30.	Rae Bareli
4.	Amhat, Sultanpur	31.	CRPF Rampur
5.	Azamgarh	32.	Sitapur
6.	Balliya	33.	Unnao
7.	Balrampur	34.	Varanasi (DLW)
8.	Barabanki	35.	Varanasi NO.4
9.	Bareilly, Izzat Nagar (IVRI)	36.	Vishesh K.V. (Gaziabad)
10.	Basti	37.	Badaun
11.	Bulandshahar	38.	Lakhimpur Kheri
12.	Chopan	39.	Mati Akabarpur, Kanpur Dehat
13.	Deoria	40.	Pilipbhit
14.	Ghazipur	41.	CRPF Allahabad, Distt. Allahabad
15.	Gonda	42.	Etah, Distt. Etah
16.	Gorakhpur No.2 (FCI)	43.	Chero Salempur, Distt. Deoria
17.	Greater Noida	44.	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba
18.	Jhansi Cantt No.3	45.	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar
19.	Lucknow, (IIM Campus)	46.	Lalitpur, Distt. Lalitpur
20.	Lucknow, Aliganj	47.	Etawa, Distt. Etawa
21.	Lucknow, CRPF (Bijnour)	48.	Chitrakoot Distt. Chitrakoo
22.	Lucknow, Gomti Nagar	49.	Shivgarh, Distt. Raibareili
23.	Mankapur (ITI)	50.	Gangrani, Distt. Kushinagar
24.	Mathura Baad	51.	Hardoi, Distt. Hardoi
25.	Mau	52.	Shrawasti, Distt. Shrawasti
26.	Moradabad No. I		
27.	Mughal Sarai		

Sl.No.	Name of KVs	Sl.No.	Name of KVs
53.	Sidharth Nagar, Distt. Sidharth Nagar	79.	Kanpur Rakshavihar
54.	MCF Raebreilly, Distt. Raebreilly	80.	Kanpur, Armapur No. I (Kalpi Road)
55.	Baoli, Distt. Baghpat	81.	Kanpur, Armapur No. II
56.	SSG, CISF Surajpur, Greater Noida	82.	Kanpur, Chakeri No. I
57.	Agra Cantt No. I (AFS)	83.	Kanpur, Chakeri No. II
58.	Agra Cantt No. II	84.	Kanpur, Chakeri No. III
59.	Agra Cantt No.III (Barrack Road)	85.	Kanpur, OEF
60.	Allahabad, Bamrauli	86.	Lucknow, (AMC)
61.	Allahabad, Chheoki	87.	Lucknow, Cantt
62.	Allahabad, Manauri	88.	Lucknow, Bakshi Ka Talab (AFS)
63.	Allahabad, New Cantt.	89.	Mathura Cantt
64.	Allahabad, Old Cantt.	90.	Meerut, Cantt (DL)
65.	Babina Cantt.	91.	Meerut, Cantt (PL)
66.	Babugarh Cantt.	92.	Meerut, Cantt (SL)
67.	Bareilly (AFS)	93.	Meerut, Chandi Nagar (AFS)
68.	Bareilly (Jla)	94.	Memaurya (AFS)
69.	Bareilly (JRC)	95.	Murad Nagar
70.	Faizabad Cantt.	96.	Sarsawa (AFS)
71.	Fateh Garh	97.	Shahjahanpur No.1 (Cantt)
72.	Gorakhpur No. 1	98.	Shahjahanpur No.2 (OCF)
73.	Hazaratpur (OEF)	99.	Talbehat
74.	Hindon No. I	100.	Varanasi Cantt
75.	Hindon No. II	101.	Bareilly, Izzat Nagar (IVRI)
76.	Jhansi Cantt No. 1	102.	Kanpur (IIT)
77.	Jhansi Cantt No. 2	103.	Varanasi (Bhu)
78.	Kanpur Cantt	104.	Bareilly, Aonla (IFFCO)
		105.	Dadri (NTPC)
		106.	Dibyapur (NTPC)

Sl.No.	Name of KVs	Sl.No.	Name of KVs
107.	Jagdishpur (BHEL) Amethi Distt.	110.	Mathura (MRP)
108.	Lucknow, (RDSO)	111.	Phulpur (IFFCO) Allahabad
109.	Lucknow, (SGPGI)	112.	Rihand Nagar (NTPC)
		113.	Shakti Nagar (NTPC)

Reforms by CBSE governing body

385. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual CBSE governing body meeting discussed and approved a number of reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that CBSE has decided to make complete revamp of affiliation by-laws to make it faster and easier, letting students of special need take examinations in their own schools and standardization of question papers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Governing Body of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in its meeting held on 28.06.2018 has discussed and approved reforms in Curriculum, Affiliation Bye-laws and in examinations.

(c) and (d) The affiliation byelaws of the CBSE have been completely revamped to ensure speed, transparency, hassle-free procedures and ease of doing business with the CBSE. The important changes in the revised Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE are as follows:—

1. As per the existing provisions the schools were required to upload over 14-15 documents while applying for affiliation. Now, application of the school will be processed on the basis of a Single Certificate from District Education Officer and a single Affidavit.
2. The process of Inspection of schools is made more academic and quality oriented.
3. Standardization of measurement of Land is done by changing from acreage to metric system.

4. The requirements of affiliation have been clearly defined as Essential, Post-Affiliation and General. Now schools will be required to fulfill certain criteria like recruitment of teachers etc, post affiliation, but before commencement of session.
5. Well defined provisions for shifting of school, change of name of school/ society, transfer from one society and closure of school etc. are there to avoid any variation in the processing of various requests.
6. Relaxation in the requirements of land given by States of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar/Lakshadweep Islands, being difficult areas with scarce land resources, at par with Metro Cities.
7. Making the land ownership issues simpler; the lease period has been reduced from 30 to 15 years with ownership guarantee of 5 years only on the date of application.
8. The qualifications of teachers will be strictly as per National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) notifications and the Salary of teachers as per the rules of Appropriate government.
9. The responsibilities of various functionaries have been defined in clear terms with adequate penal provisions.

Concession/Exemption for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) candidates

The Board has, *inter alia*, taken steps for extending the following facilities/ exemption in case of PWD candidates appearing Class X/XII examination of the Board:—

- (i) Facility of scribe or reader, criteria for appointing of scribe.
- (ii) Provision of reader to read the question.
- (iii) Examination centres in selected few Schools.
- (iv) Use of Computer/Laptop.
- (v) Portable video magnifier.
- (vi) Relaxation in attempting questions.
- (vii) Flexibility in choosing subjects.
- (viii) Alternate questions/separate questions having visual inputs, etc.

Standardization of Question Papers

CBSE has well defined syllabus. The question papers are prepared on the given syllabus, design and blue print and thus already standardized. CBSE also prepare sample question papers every year for the candidates.

Fee structure and sale of textbook in private schools

386. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether private schools located across the country have varying fee structures and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to constitute any Committee to regulate the same;
- (c) whether Government is aware of instances of private schools selling textbooks and school uniforms at exorbitant prices;
- (d) if so, whether Government is taking any measures to regulate the rates; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to take a decision in the matter for their schools. Fee structure and fee revisions are regulated by the acts and regulations of the concerned State/UT Governments.

(c) to (e) It is for the respective State Governments and UTs to take action on any complaints regarding school uniform at exorbitant prices. However, in the matter of selling textbooks and school uniforms, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued a circular *vide* No. 08/2018 dated 21.06.2018 regarding the directions issued to all the schools affiliated with CBSE regarding sale of books, stationary items and uniforms in schools. A copy of the same is given in the Statement.

Statement

Discretions regarding sale of books, stationery items and uniforms in schools

CENTER BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE/AFF/Circular/2018/1393058

Date: 21.06.2018

Circular No: 08/2018

Sub: sale of books, stationery items and uniforms in schools-reg.

This is with reference to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 21/02/2018 in WP(C) 7414/2017 and C.M Nos. 30616/2017 and 30167/2017 in the case of Association of school vendors and Ors versus Central Board of Secondary Education and Ors. and WP© No 10052/2017 and C.M No 41018/2017 in the case of Parents students welfare association versus the Directorate of Education and Anr.

In accordance with the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Board's Circular Nos. CBSE (Affiliation)-10, 16 and 16a, dated 19/04/2017, 25/08/2017 and 18/12/2017 respectively on the subject cited above are hereby withdrawn.

However, the following directions are issued to all affiliated schools based on the aforesaid judgment:

1. The schools are permitted to open a Tuckshop (small outlet) inside the school premises for facilitating the children.
2. If a school makes available books, both NCERY. and non-NCERT stationery and. uniform items for sale in the school premises through these Tuckshops, then the sale of these items must be done without any coercion on the students/parents to buy the same from these shops.
3. The school shall not coerce parents/students for buying the books and items from any other specified vendors also. :
4. No activity can be carried out on school premises that wholly unconnected with education.
5. The schools shall display class-wise details of prescribed textbooks on its website before start of each academic session.
6. All possible security measures should be ensured by the school keeping in mind the safety and security of the children. :

Stringent action would be taken against the schools for violation of above mentioned directions.

(ANURAG TRIPATHI)
SECRETARY, CBSE

Copy for informational and necessary compliances thereon.

1. All the Principals of the School Affiliated to the CBSE.
2. The Directors of Education, Delhi, Chandigarh Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim. Port Blair.
3. The Directors, Secondary Education Departments of all States
4. The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, 18-Institutional Area. Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016.
5. The Commissioner, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. A-28, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.
6. The Director, Central Tibetan School Administration, EssEss Plaza, Community. Centre, Sector-3, Rohini-85.
7. All HODs of CBSE.
8. The PS to Chairperson, CBSE.
9. The SPS to Secretary, CBSE
10. The Joint Secretary (Co-ordination), CBSE, Delhi.
11. The Deputy Secretary (A&L), CBSE, Preet Vihar, Delhi.
12. All Regional Offices and COEs of CBSE.
13. The JS (Accord). CBSE, Delhi — For Cenbosec.
14. The PRO, CBSE, Delhi for due Publicity.
15. The Research Officer (Technical), Affiliation. CBSE — for uploading circular on CBSE website and further circulation.
16. Guard File.

(ANURAG TRIPATHI)
SECRETARY, CBSE

Vacancies of teachers in schools

387. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 17.6 per cent of teaching posts in Government elementary schools and 15.7 per cent in Government secondary schools are vacant, amounting to over 10 lakh vacancies at the school level and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Ministry to fill these vacancies;

(c) whether an internal survey by the Ministry has concluded that India has 4 lakh excess teachers at the school level and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for such contradictory figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The current status of teachers in government schools at elementary and secondary level is as follows:—

Level	Sanctioned Post of teachers	Teachers in-position	Vacant posts of teachers
Elementary	5103539	4203223	900316
Secondary	685895	578206	107689

(b) Education being in the concurrent list, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Government. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the State/UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, for which the Ministry has issued advisories to all States and UTs. Further, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored programmes of Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

(c) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Funds to universities

388. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated by UGC to State and Central Universities

after the completion of Twelfth Five Year Plan and the details of funds allocated during 2017-18;

(b) the details of amount that remained unspent or lapsed by the State and Central Universities from Twelfth Five Year Plan, State and Central Universities-wise; and

(c) the total amount that UGC has allocated to State Universities in Kerala during 2017-18 other than the funds allocated during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The University Grants Commission has informed that the total amounts of funds allocated by UGC to State and Central Universities after the completion of Twelfth Five Year Plan under various schemes in 2017-18 are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Universities	Amount
1.	State Universities	₹ 61027.95
2.	Central Universities	₹ 731593.17

(b) The details of unspent balance (as on 01.04.2018) with the State and Central Universities (university-wise) during XII Plan under Capital Assets (GDA) are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/0483917_RSPQ-No-388-Annexure-I-II-III.pdf. Based upon the requirement of funds, UGC decided to extend the utilization of various components of the XII plan General Development Assistance and other plan grants beyond 31.03.2017. The extension for utilization of Block Grants to State Universities has also been permitted upto 31.03.2019.

(c) During 2017-18, a total amount of ₹ 10571.53 lakhs has been allocated to State Universities in Kerela, other than the funds allocated during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Inspiration for research work in Central Universities

389. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to inspire and attract professors and staff for research work in various Central Universities;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard of research in line with the universities of USA, Japan, UK and other developed countries;

(c) whether Government proposes to sign any agreement with foreign institutions to bring qualitative improvement in the standard of research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) In order to encourage research and development in the country, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid out a number of schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research in almost all areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival and promotion of indigenous languages. The schemes include:

- (i) Universities with Potential for Excellence
- (ii) Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA)
- (iii) Special Assistance Programme (SAP):
- (iv) Research Projects to Teachers
- (v) Basic Science Research
- (vi) Setting up of Inter-University Centers

From the year 2014, the President of India as the Visitor of Central Universities has instituted the awards namely (i) Visitor's Award for Best Research and (ii) Visitor's Award for Best Innovation which has resulted in healthy competition amongst the Central Universities for research and innovation.

(b) to (d) The UGC, on behalf of the Government of India, has been implementing various collaborative academic programmes between India and foreign countries. UGC has been running Joint Research Programmes with countries like USA, UK, Israel, Norway and New Zealand, and has also facilitated mobility of students, research scholars and faculty through programmes like Raman Fellowships for Post-doctoral Research in USA, scholarship programme called Stipendium Hungaricum with Hungary, Project-based Personnel Exchange Programme, Exchange of Scientists Programme and Indo-German Partnerships in Higher Education. Under the Joint Research Programmes and other collaborative programmes, Higher Education Institutions in India have been able to engage with many foreign Universities of repute for research.

The following is the number of projects awarded under the key collaborative programmes:—

1. Indo-US: 40 joint research projects (20 India-led and 20 US led)

2. UGC-UKIERI: 86 joint research projects
3. Indo-Norway: 13 joint research projects
4. Indo-German: 7 institutional partnerships
5. Indo-New Zealand: 7 joint research projects
6. Indo-Israel: 40 joint research projects
7. Raman Fellowships: 453 fellowships

University Grants Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 were notified on 11th July, 2016. The Regulations apply to all foreign educational institutions operating in India through collaboration with Indian educational institutions other than technical institutions. These Regulations facilitate the Indian HEIs to enter into academic collaboration with foreign education institutions of repute

Changes in pattern of CBSE question paper

390. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to change the question paper patterns of Classes X and XII examinations from 2020 as a part of revamp and early declaration of results; and

(b) if so, the details of other reasons that has necessitated the change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Closing down of AICTE affiliated colleges

391. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) affiliated professional colleges which were closed down during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for closing down of such colleges; and

(c) whether any measures are being taken to address the reasons and ensure

continued functioning of such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of approval granted to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved engineering colleges for progressive closure during the last three academic years are as follows:—

Sl.No.	Academic Year	Number of engineering colleges granted closure
1.	2016-17	163
2.	2017-18	106
3.	2018-19	57
TOTAL		326

AICTE does not close down any Institutes on its own. However, some institutes have been closed down on their request due to financial non viability etc. including shortage of students. In this regard AICTE has taken the following steps:—

- (i) The institutes have the option for reducing the seats themselves with approval of the Council.
- (ii) Institutions having Course(s) where admission is less than 30% of “Approved Intake” for the past 5 years consistently, the Council shall reduce 50% of the “Approved Intake” in such Course(s) in the current Academic Year with the approval of the Council.
- (iii) Institution having Course(s) where admission is zero for the past 5 years, such course(s) shall be closed in the current Academic Year with the approval of the Council.
- (iv) With a view to rationalize the approval process of technical institutes, the AICTE has approved preparation of perspective plan for Technical Education at State level which will have information regarding demand and supply under different disciplines of Technical Education.

Doubling of fee by IIT Delhi to boost funds

392. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants received by IITs from the Central Government;

(b) whether IIT Delhi has moved to double the fee for its research and post-graduate courses in the name of earning Institution of Eminence status and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other IIT in the country having the same status is also doing the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government approves such move of IITs which is against the interest of the students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Out of ₹ 5704.00 crore allocated to the 23 IITs, an amount of ₹ 3644.58 crore has been released during the current financial year.

(b) to (d) IIT Delhi has revised the fee for the new batches of students enrolled into Postgraduate and Ph.D. programmes in the academic year 2018-19. The per semester fee revision ranges from ₹ 2500 to ₹ 5000/- for M.Sc., from ₹ 5,000/- to ₹ 10,000/- for M.Tech./M.S(R)/M.Des. (Regular), from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- for M.Tec./M.S(R)/M.Des. (Sponsored), from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 5000/- for Ph.D (full time) and from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 10,000/- for Ph.D. (Part Time). This revision has been done after 10 years and has no correlation with IIT Delhi being given the status of Institution of Eminence. IIT Bombay, which has also been named as Institution of Eminence has not made any such revision in fees. The fee in IITs is highly subsidized even after revision. Moreover, monthly fellowship @ ₹ 12,400/- to M.Tech. and ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 28,000/- to Ph.D. students are offered by IITs.

Institutions established under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014

393. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of institutions of national importance to be established as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;

(b) whether Government has allocated any funds/financial assistance for constructions of infrastructure/campus of these institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, total eight Central Educational Institutes are being established by this Ministry. The details are as below:—

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Status of Funds
1.	IIT Tirupati	An amount of ₹ 138.70 crore has been released to the Institute till date.
2.	NIT Tadepalligudem	An Standing Finance Committee memorandum amounting to ₹ 460.50 crore has been approved for construction of permanent campus of NIT Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently, the Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 104.50 crore as on date.
3.	IIM Visakhapatnam	An amount of ₹ 445 crore has been approved for construction of permanent campus (Phase-1).
4.	IISER Tirupati	A total of ₹ 1491.34 crore has been approved for construction of infrastructure/ campus of the institute.
5.	IIIT Kurnool	A sum of ₹ 297.0 crore have been allocated as financial assistance out of which ₹ 256.0 crore have been proposed towards the construction of the institute.
6.	Central University, Ananthapur	A provision of fund of ₹ 450 crore has been made for the first phase.
7.	Tribal University, Vizianagaram	A provision of fund of ₹ 420 crore has been made for the first phase.
8.	Tribal University, Telangana	The site selection committee has finalized a site at Bhupalpally District. The Government of Telangana offered about 512.47 Acre of land. The state Government has been requested to provide land and free from all encumbrances. However, the State Government has made a request for consideration of lesser size of land for establishment of the University.

Constitution of Board of Governors at IIMs

394. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to constitute a fresh Board of Governors at each IIM, as per the new IIM Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Act, 2017, the Government does not constitute Board of Governors of IIMs.

In accordance with Section 10 of the IIM Act, 2017, the Board of Governors is being constituted by each IIM.

Evaluation of higher educational institutes

†395. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to expedite evaluation of higher educational institutes;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Rule 229 (xi) of the General Financial Rules, 2017 stipulates that autonomous organizations with a budgetary support of more the Rupees five crores per annum should be required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements. Most of the higher educational institutes have accordingly signed MoU with the Ministry and overall outcome of the performance of these institutions.

Appraisal of the performance of the Central Universities based on the MoU parameters with respect to academic performance is done as per the schedule.

Simplification of rules for granting recognition to schools

†396. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to simplify the rules for granting recognition to schools;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction, so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The Act places the responsibility on the 'appropriate government' and 'the local authority' to provide free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in a neighbourhood school. Section 18 of the RTE Act, 2009 makes it mandatory for a school to fulfill the norms and standards laid down in the Schedule to the Act and obtain a 'Certification of Recognition' from the appropriate Government or local authority. All States and UTs, defined as the 'appropriate Governments' under the Act, are implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 through their respective state RTE Rules. The Committee on Petitions (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) had recommended that the Government should streamline the process of 'Certificate of Recognition' and make it more transparent so as to ward off any ambiguity arising out of its interpretation and implementation. This Ministry has emphasised in March, 2018 that the State and UT Governments ensure effective implementation of the above provisions of the RTE Act and evolve a transparent mechanism for issue of certificate of recognition to schools.

Posts of teachers lying vacant in schools

397. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50 per cent posts of teachers are lying vacant in schools across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 30,000 posts of teachers in Haryana alone are vacant and more than 800 schools are being run without principals;

(c) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fill up all the vacant posts of teachers to ensure quality education in Government schools; and

(d) whether students dropout ratio and expensive higher education are also posing critical challenges in educating children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The current status of teachers in government schools at elementary and secondary level is as follows:—

Level	Sanctioned Post of teachers	Teachers in-position	Vacant posts of teachers
Elementary	5103539	4203223	900316
Secondary	685895	578206	107689

(b) The vacant position of teachers and principals in State of Haryana is as under:—

Teacher/Principal	Sanctioned Posts	Working	Vacant
Teachers	112368	84128	28240
Principals	4013	2666	1347

Source: PAB Minutes, AWP&B 2018-19.

(c) Education being in the concurrent list, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers come under the purview of the State/Union Territory (UT) Government. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requesting all the State/UT Governments for filling-up the vacant posts of teachers and their rational deployment, for which the Ministry has issued advisories to all States and UTs. Further, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored programmes of Samagra Shiksha, provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

(d) The Central Government under the Integrated Scheme of Samagra Shiksha provides various interventions to improve quality of education and reduce dropout ratio. The major interventions under the Scheme are strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations not covered by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers and provision for free text books and uniforms to children. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class and Minority communities. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools.

Selecting non-existent institute as Institution of Eminence

398. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance had raised objections on selecting a non-existent institute as an Institution of Eminence based only on intentions and a plan;

(b) if so, the details of objections made by that Ministry and the reasons why these objections were overruled;

(c) whether the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) has also acknowledged in its report the difficulty of selecting Institutions of Eminence from applicants with no track record; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations of EEC and the reasons for not accepting its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 were finalized after inter-ministerial consultations including Ministry of Finance. There was a conscious decision to allow even greenfield initiatives to try to reach world class status based on their vision and implementation plan if they have a robust plan and are backed by adequate resources. The robustness and feasibility of the plan would be judged by the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for this purpose. No green field Institutions have been given the status of Institutions of Eminence. They have been given Letter of Intent (LoI) based on their strategic vision and implementation plan. The status of Institutions of Eminence will be conferred to them based on their performance as assessed and recommended by EEC, within a period of three years.

(c) and (d) EEC assessed the potential of the proposed Institution on information relating to their promoter group, their financial standing, commitment of finances and infrastructure for the new project, their reputation as leaders or doers in their respective field of activity and, based on these, arrive at an understanding of the soundness of the proposal and the chances of it achieving the desired IoE goals. The recommendations of EEC was considered and approved by the UGC.

Consultation on Institutions of Eminence

399. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders including the general public before coming out with the Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities Regulations, 2017;

(b) if so, the objections/suggestions received and whether these have been incorporated in the regulations;

(c) if not, the reasons for which pre-legislative consultations was not done;

(d) whether the regulations have been laid on the Table of the House; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The draft University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 were put on the website of this Ministry, UGC and *mygov.in* for inviting public comments. Suggestions/objections received from the stakeholders and general public were suitably incorporated by University Grants Commission (UGC) in its UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

Foreign students and faculty members

400. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign students studying in higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of foreign faculty members teaching in the higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make higher educational institutions of the country attractive to foreign students and faculty members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the Report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), conducted by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the details of foreign students studying higher educational institutions across the country during the last three years (2015, 2016 and 2017), State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The State/UT-wise data in respect of foreign faculty members teaching in the higher educational institutions is not maintained in Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) It has been a constant endeavour of the Government of India to make India as a global educational hub by way of launching several schemes/initiatives to attract foreign students and faculty members time to time. These include recently launched

initiatives such as Study in India (SII) and Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC).

SII Programme has been launched on 18.04.2018 with the aim to make India an education hub for foreign students by way of increasing the inflow of inbound International Students through systematic brand building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns. The programme focuses on attracting foreign students from select 30 plus countries. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students.

SPARC aims at improving the research ecosystem of India's higher educational institutions by facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions [overall top-100 or category-wise top-100 in NIRF (including Institutions of Eminence and such Private Institutions which are recognized under 12(B) of UGC Act)] and the best institutions in the world (top-500 overall and top-200 subject-wise institutions listed in QS World University Ranking) from 28 selected nations to jointly solve problems of national and international relevance. This involves the mobility of students/faculty for long term research and teaching activities. More details are available on <https://sparc.iitkgp.ac.in>

Besides these new initiatives, the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in higher education launched on 30th November, 2015 has been hugely successful. Under this programme, distinguished academicians from premier institutions across the world are invited to conduct short term courses of one week or two week at Indian institutions. More than 1800 courses have, so far, been approved under this Programme. Other details may be accessed on <https://gian.iitkgp.ac.in>

Recently, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions (as per data up to 26.07.2018) which have maintained high academic standards. UGC has categorized Universities into three categories: Category-I, Category-II, and Category-III. Universities coming under Category-I and Category-II may hire, without approval of UGC, foreign faculty upto twenty percent over and above of their sanctioned faculty strength. They shall also be free to admit foreign students on merit, subject to a maximum of twenty percent over and above of the strength of their approved domestic students.

Government of India is very keen to improve the global standards/ International ranking of the Indian Higher Education Institutions. One of the initiatives of Ministry

of Human Resource Development is the declaration of Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) to provide world class education to the Indian Students within the country. Six such institutions have been recently accredited the status of IoE by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is expected that the above selected Institutions will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually. To achieve the top world ranking, there is a provision of greater autonomy *i.e.* to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of University Grants Commission; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc.

Other initiatives of GOI include Study Webs of Active –Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), Swayam Prabha, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Impactful Policy Research in Social Science (IMPRESS), IMPacting Research INnovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP), Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT), National Academic Depository (NAD), National Digital Library of India (NDL), etc. Besides these Government of India initiatives, several regulations are issued by the UGC and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for improvement of standards of quality higher education in the country. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA) also ensure quality of higher education in the country. One of the benefits of these initiatives is that more foreign students are attracted to pursue higher education in India.

Statement

*Details of foreign students studying higher educational institutions
across the country during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Number of Foreign Students in higher educational institutions (based on Actual Response)		
		2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1787	2341	2092
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3.	Assam	164	184	306

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	268	292	269
5.	Chandigarh	552	639	580
6.	Chhattisgarh	127	153	182
7.	Delhi	2063	2632	2266
8.	Goa	143	164	240
9.	Gujarat	1055	1430	1689
10.	Haryana	1321	1783	2017
11.	Himachal Pradesh	483	666	871
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	18	11
13.	Jharkhand	93	121	89
14.	Karnataka	14398	13050	12041
15.	Kerala	133	104	136
16.	Madhya Pradesh	340	440	654
17.	Maharashtra	4649	4619	4306
18.	Manipur	7	8	10
19.	Meghalaya	217	160	172
20.	Mizoram	4	7	5
21.	Nagaland	2	0	0
22.	Odisha	112	309	200
23.	Puducherry	105	46	45
24.	Punjab	2459	3246	3775
25.	Rajasthan	856	948	1101
26.	Sikkim	473	339	214
27.	Tamil Nadu	5377	4889	3542
28.	Telangana	3032	3461	2877
29.	Tripura	11	19	26
30.	Uttar Pradesh	3407	3602	4465
31.	Uttarakhand	826	843	1055
32.	West Bengal	952	1062	907
ALL INDIA		45,424	47,575	46,144

In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, there are no Foreign Students.

Making Ph.D. mandatory for teaching at university level

401. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2021 onwards, a Ph.D. would be necessary for teaching at the university level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission has made a Ph.D. degree mandatory for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professors in universities from July 2021;

(c) whether Government has also done away with the controversial academic performance indicator based appraisal; and

(d) whether Government has introduced a simplified teacher evaluation grading system and has added academic/research score for universities to improve research output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018, in the Gazette of India on 18.07.2018. As per these regulations, Ph.D. Degree shall be a mandatory qualification for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in Universities with effect from 01.07.2021.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Academic Performance Indicator (API) for assessment of the performance of College and University teachers has been replaced with a new Assessment Criteria and Methodology in UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018. This new Assessment Criteria, *inter alia*, includes teaching-learning and evaluation, personal development related to teaching and research activities, administrative support and participation in students' co- curricular and extra-curricular activities. The aforesaid regulations are available on UGC website at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4033931_UGC-Regulation_min_Qualification_Jul2018.pdf.

Construction of permanent campus of IIM, Visakhapatnam

402. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inspite of allotment of required land by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has not released funds from the allocated fund of ₹ 300 crore for the construction of permanent campus for Indian Institute of Management, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame by which the permanent campus for IIM, Visakhapatnam would be constructed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) No Sir, The Union Cabinet has approved 445 crore for construction of permanent campus for Indian Institute of Management, Visakhapatnam. The time frame for construction of permanent campus for IIM Visakhapatnam has been fixed as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	Physical Milestone	Time line
1.	Appointment of Project Monitoring Consultant (PMC).	October, 2018
2.	Appointment of EPC Contractor.	October, 2018
3.	Finalisation of design development and construction documents.	December, 2018
4.	Start of construction.	April, 2019
5.	25% construction to be completed.	September, 2019
6.	50% construction to be completed.	March, 2020
7.	75% construction to be completed.	September, 2020
8.	100% construction to be completed.	March, 2021
9.	Land development, services and furnishings to be completed.	June, 2021

Training for teachers at higher educational institutions

403. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken by the Ministry to enhance training facilities for teachers at higher educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what provisions for refresher courses exist to update previously recruited faculty members with modern course materials and teaching methodologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government launched the Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) with an outlay of ₹ 900 crore. The Mission pursues the long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

Eleven Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings of the Scheme have been held till date and a total of 86 proposals have been approved till now for setting up institutional arrangements such as Schools of Education (SOE), Centres of Excellence in Science and Mathematics Education (CESMEs), Teaching Learning Centres (TLCs), Faculty Development Centres (FDCs), Inter-University Centres for Teachers' Education (IUCTEs), Innovations, Awards and Teaching Resource Grant/Support for Faculty including Workshop and Seminars, Subject Based Networks for Curricular Renewal and Reforms (SBNs), National Resource Centre for Education/Higher Education Academy (NRCE), and Centres for Academic Leadership and Education Management (CALEMs). In addition to these, new key initiatives includes Induction Training Programmes of newly recruited Faculty in Higher Education, Annual Refresher Programme In Teaching (ARPIT) through discipline specific National Resource Centres (NRCs) and Leadership for Academicians Programme (LEAP). These initiatives are being implemented for capacity building of teachers and senior academic functionaries.

One of these, ARPIT provides annual refresher training programme to all faculty in higher education in an online mode using Study Webs of Active – Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) platform towards latest developments in the subject, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum.

Expenditure on education

404. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on education in terms of percentage of allocation of total outlay and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether States have requested the Central Government to enhance the allocation for education under various central sector schemes in accordance with the growth of economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on education in terms of percentage of total Budget and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), State-wise, during 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Grants are released to State/UT Governments/Institutions by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the basis of proposals received, the availability of resources and the progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme. State/UT wise releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) during 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Actual Budgeted expenditure of Ministry of Human Resource Development during last three years is as below:—

				(₹ in crore)
Year	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	Actual 2017-18	Budgeted Expenditure 2018-19
D/o School education	61107.42	62636.39	72554.50	82516.30
D/o Higher education	25549.94	29036.36	40060.66	49530.08
TOTAL	86657.36	91673.05	112615.16	132046.38

There is a significant increase in the Central outlay over the years, which represents a very substantial effort on the part of Central Government towards raising public spending on education. The overall progress towards this goal also depends on the efforts made by the States. The Programme Approval Board of the respective schemes considers and approve the State/UT programmes submitted by them as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Statement-I

Expenditure on education in terms of percentage of total Budget and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), State-wise,

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure on Education as % to Total Budget			Expenditure on Education as % of Gross State Domestic Product (GDP)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.82	15.33	16.33	3.52	3.54	4.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.85	44.89	47.64	7.60	5.11	4.87
3.	Assam	19.97	25.75	27.60	5.66	6.18	6.03
4.	Bihar	21.16	26.65	25.10	4.04	5.18	4.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	16.81	21.04	19.44	3.08	3.64	4.24
6.	Goa	15.50	16.75	19.31	3.15	3.48	3.97
7.	Gujarat	9.40	9.83	11.04	2.59	2.52	2.36
8.	Haryana	11.23	13.37	13.74	2.29	2.47	2.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.07	21.94	21.36	4.24	4.64	4.67
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.83	30.80	37.31	3.78	5.09	5.44
11.	Jharkhand	14.55	18.72	19.23	2.70	6.99	3.76
12.	Karnataka	11.35	11.53	11.50	2.45	2.44	2.37
13.	Kerala	14.00	14.67	15.83	2.94	2.93	3.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17.16	20.87	19.18	3.43	3.96	4.82
15.	Maharashtra	10.01	10.37	9.90	2.72	2.71	2.60
16.	Manipur	40.09	42.56	43.92	6.74	7.12	7.26
17.	Meghalaya	26.91	29.35	30.21	4.56	4.85	6.00
18.	Mizoram	41.84	43.31	41.65	7.41	6.63	6.77
19.	Nagaland	36.75	44.33	48.78	5.22	5.83	6.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	16.27	19.57	19.74	3.66	4.28	4.31
21.	Punjab	13.13	13.58	13.59	2.54	2.70	2.60
22.	Rajasthan	15.36	16.38	17.39	3.38	3.53	3.62
23.	Sikkim	24.22	25.44	27.28	4.83	4.90	5.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	12.01	12.72	12.63	3.03	3.15	2.96
25.	Telangana	10.02	13.96	15.04	1.64	2.51	2.63
26.	Tripura	27.14	24.87	30.63	5.57	5.00	5.97
27.	Uttarakhand	13.11	14.64	16.49	2.84	3.28	3.62
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16.90	20.48	20.56	4.04	4.54	5.43
29.	West Bengal	12.94	16.89	16.17	3.21	3.57	3.46
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	53.99	56.59	58.34	7.98	8.98	8.96
31.	Chandigarh	11.14	11.23	10.89	2.69	2.72	2.70
32.	Delhi	4.75	5.20	5.81	1.53	1.38	1.57
33.	Puducherry	21.26	22.08	21.13	3.62	3.90	3.81
	ALL INDIA	25.19	14.77	26.35	4.07	4.27	4.38

Statement-II

*State/UT wise releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)
during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Releases under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)		
		2015-16 (₹ in lakhs)	2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)	2017-18 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	127661.83	96293.25	132925.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26462.12	26423.87	37065.75
3.	Assam	179308.04	176977.17	206383.51
4.	Bihar	379959.51	407303.25	376330.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	115974.05	116544.5	114678.69
6.	Goa	4000.44	2585.96	4081.23
7.	Gujarat	117292.27	140919.67	120113.81
8.	Haryana	62828.12	63207.36	75200.85

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36802.04	50482.52	55391.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	150719.92	146805.62	199209.95
11.	Jharkhand	90627.48	108528.5	98791.31
12.	Karnataka	120426.34	113076.47	116715.3
13.	Kerala	44903.9	41711.64	56511.22
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252075.94	261840.92	285997.26
15.	Maharashtra	173576.68	147194.72	167655.88
16.	Manipur	27947.88	15715.79	34087.41
17.	Meghalaya	25800.26	31127.26	42690.85
18.	Mizoram	21405.18	17807.79	21682.02
19.	Nagaland	17858.26	21343.81	22981.9
20.	Odisha	155144.72	134951.12	155505.92
21.	Punjab	57534.22	56002.66	59341.11
22.	Rajasthan	284410.76	272834.28	291786.49
23.	Sikkim	8522.23	7586.46	10515.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	169572.58	167393.87	183743.12
25.	Telangana	60859.69	70255.89	83793.2
26.	Tripura	24320.27	26156.92	31068.02
27.	Uttarakhand	40583.5	55503.71	94228
28.	Uttar Pradesh	608806.8	642017.98	560474.21
29.	West Bengal	171231.14	200682.46	202246.06
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1661.18	2032.17	2910.31
31.	Chandigarh	4400.69	5525.2	10977.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1342.28	1927.02	6212.5
33.	Daman and Diu	428.69	804.04	1490.22
34.	Delhi	19701.19	21548.17	21795.06
35.	Lakshadweep	276.7	385.34	546.51
36.	Puducherry	5183.66	1144.72	1955.19
TOTAL (₹ IN LAKHS)		3589610.56	3652642.08	3887082.98
TOTAL (₹ IN CRORE)		35896.11	36526.42	38870.83

Implementation of NCTE guidelines

405. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the implementation of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) guidelines by various State Governments and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government plans to place a monitoring mechanism for the effective implementation of the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been made an Academic Authority under Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to lay down the minimum qualifications required for a person to be appointed as a teacher and to coordinate and monitor teacher education and its development in the country.

The Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has also been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers in Government/Govt. Aided/ Unaided–Private Schools by 31st March, 2019. This will be last chance to acquire the requisite minimum professional qualification as prescribed by the NCTE. The NIOS is conducting D.El.Ed. and PDPET programmes for training of these in-service untrained teachers. In addition to this, the MHRD has issued instructions to all States that every candidate must have pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by appropriate Government as defined under RTE Act, 2009. The progress made by the States is being monitored at various fora such as Annual Workshop Plan and Budget, workshops, meetings etc.

Further, as regards to conduct of teacher education courses, State Government and affiliating bodies are an important stake holders of NCTE in so far as recognition of teacher education institutions is concerned. The State Governments and UTs give recommendations for opening of teacher education programmes in their respective State/UT. As per NCTE Regulation 2014, affiliating bodies are required to issue NOC before application is submitted to NCTE by institutions for recognition.

**Higher education of girl students in Kasturba Gandhi
Balika Vidyalayas**

†406. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no provision has been made by Government to impart higher education to girl students who are getting education upto 12th class in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the standard of catering has gone down considerably in Kasturba Vidyalayas; and

(d) the total number of Kasturba Vidyalayas being run in Bihar and the number of students studying therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As per existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) financial norms, which is a part of Samagra Shiksha, no specific provision has been made by Government to impart higher education to girl students who are getting education upto 12th class in KGBVs. Till last year, KGBVs was up to 8th standard. Under Samagra Shiksha, it has been extended up to 12th standard from this year for which fund is provided to the States. There are many concessions/scholarships, incentives for girl students to carry out higher education. They are free to take admission for higher studies anywhere in the country.

(c) No, it is not a fact that the standard of catering has gone down in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas as time to time, Department of School Education and Literacy has taken conscious decision to revise financial norms for Maintenance (food component) per girl student per month @ ₹ 1500/- and indexed to the Consumer Price Index as approved for the Mid Day Meal Scheme in April, 2014. Under Samagra Shiksha, States have full liberty to decide food cost norms at their own based on their local needs.

(d) Total 912 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Bihar State. Out of it, 584 KGBVs are operational and 53235 girls are enrolled in them.

Quarterly report of institutions

407. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Central Government funded institutions, including the elite Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Central Universities, to furnish quarterly reports listing their achievements and failing to bring in transparency and improve their performance and also to push institutions to have a cordial relations with students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir.

Amount spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

408. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government on the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years;

(b) the achievements made under SSA, State-wise; and

(c) to what extent the SCs/STs/OBCs have been benefited by the Abhiyan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is being implemented since 2000-2001 for universalization of elementary education in consultation and coordination with States/UTs throughout the country. The Central Government provide assistance to State and UTs for implementation of approved interventions leading to providing of elementary education to all children including to Scheduled Caste (SCs), Scheduled Tribe (STs) and Other Backward Classe (OBCs). The central share is released to State and UTs as per their Annual Work Plan and budget (AWP&B) and subject to availability of fund through budgetary allocation made by Ministry of Finance during presentation of the Budget. Accordingly, ₹ 21590.14 crore, ₹ 21657.44 crore ₹ 23494.25 crore of central share were released under SSA during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(b) State and UT-wise details on targets and achievements of primary and upper primary schools, additional class room, drinking water facilities and toilets during

the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) SSA programme provides a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce the out of school or dropout of children in schools. These include enhancing access to primary, upper primary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the pupil teacher ratio as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3703 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been sanctioned. The mid-day meal programme is implemented in elementary schools, to help retain children in schools.

National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA, now National Institute of Education Planning and Administration, NIEPA) has been collecting the educational data, including data on enrolment of children at elementary level. Details on State and UT-wise enrolment of children belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details showing physical progress of school infrastructures under
SSA from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achievement
Primary School			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	232
3.	Assam	0	145
4.	Bihar	1	1780
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	214
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	367

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achievement
11.	Jharkhand	84	322
12.	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Kerala	7	284
14.	Madhya Pradesh	580	489
15.	Maharashtra	0	400
16.	Manipur	88	201
17.	Meghalaya	19	81
18.	Mizoram	0	23
19.	Nagaland	2	224
20.	Odisha	198	864
21.	Punjab	2	47
22.	Rajasthan	216	877
23.	Sikkim	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	44	164
25.	Telangana	178	160
26.	Tripura	1	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	162
28.	Uttarakhand	471	174
29.	West Bengal	1	869
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0

TOTAL SSA

1938

8213

Upper Primary School

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	145

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achievement
3.	Assam	0	22
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	172
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	31
11.	Jharkhand	0	391
12.	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Kerala	20	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	133	1176
15.	Maharashtra	0	120
16.	Manipur	114	37
17.	Meghalaya	0	778
18.	Mizoram	0	4
19.	Nagaland	16	114
20.	Odisha	8	209
21.	Punjab	2	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	3
23.	Sikkim	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	55
25.	Telangana	0	18
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	8
28.	Uttarakhand	42	44
29.	West Bengal	0	986
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achievement
33.	Daman Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL SSA		345	4418

ACR

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1146	3324
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	89	448
3.	Assam	2417	4213
4.	Bihar	0	39961
5.	Chhattisgarh	778	2234
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	10618	9297
8.	Haryana	819	1332
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65	379
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	782	4135
11.	Jharkhand	286	16381
12.	Karnataka	1023	332
13.	Kerala	208	208
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	6682
15.	Maharashtra	1746	5062
16.	Manipur	0	1503
17.	Meghalaya	51	709
18.	Mizoram	0	69
19.	Nagaland	44	304
20.	Odisha	1248	5171
21.	Punjab	2872	2832
22.	Rajasthan	2049	2187
23.	Sikkim	7	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1625	927

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achievement
25.	Telangana	380	2856
26.	Tripura	1206	1206
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1626	8244
28.	Uttarakhand	393	668
29.	West Bengal	0	10026
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	61
31.	Chandigarh	0	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	44
33.	Daman Diu	5	4
34.	Delhi	418	453
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	14
TOTAL SSA		31941	131289

Drinking Water

1.	Andhra Pradesh	928	1024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	19	316
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	62
6.	Goa	0	99
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	72	69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	65	78
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3
11.	Jharkhand	0	8
12.	Karnataka	0	0
13.	Kerala	150	150
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79	288
15.	Maharashtra	0	0
16.	Manipur	180	36
17.	Meghalaya	0	352

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achieve ment
18.	Mizoram	0	3
19.	Nagaland	224	298
20.	Odisha	0	323
21.	Punjab	6	6
22.	Rajasthan	31	86
23.	Sikkim	108	108
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Telangana	3089	3368
26.	Tripura	4	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3365
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	488	215
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL SSA		5443	10264

Toilets

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5497	10495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1499
3.	Assam	2884	18334
4.	Bihar	3005	10122
5.	Chhattisgarh	2102	7048
6.	Goa	4	268
7.	Gujarat	11602	11801
8.	Haryana	1139	3881
9.	Himachal Pradesh	348	1336

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Target	Achieve ment
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	157	7681
11.	Jharkhand	416	1856
12.	Karnataka	2138	149
13.	Kerala	522	426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3359	5562
15.	Maharashtra	2200	3748
16.	Manipur	0	3023
17.	Meghalaya	0	5779
18.	Mizoram	0	1391
19.	Nagaland	30	698
20.	Odisha	8767	17970
21.	Punjab	379	963
22.	Rajasthan	275	335
23.	Sikkim	208	286
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	1880
25.	Telangana	337	7544
26.	Tripura	156	438
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7471	11221
28.	Uttarakhand	491	394
29.	West Bengal	3054	15628
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5
31.	Chandigarh	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	114	39
33.	Daman Diu	0	4
34.	Delhi	112	260
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	61
TOTAL SSA		58028	152129

Statement-II*Enrolment of SCs/STs/OBCs at elementary level*

States/UTs	SC	ST	OBC
2014-15			
Andman and Nicobar Islands	5	4207	9434
Andhra Pradesh	1186352	444297	2856201
Arunachal Pradesh	1358	243034	2057
Assam	511316	852927	1498062
Bihar	4236412	402838	14403815
Chandigarh	15946	245	3026
Chhattisgarh	671329	1475608	2059842
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1444	33450	1360
Daman and Diu	947	2583	9424
Delhi	306701	10715	145515
Goa	3029	17084	18895
Gujarat	655392	1586871	4547095
Haryana	974837	0	1341541
Himachal Pradesh	264681	53217	127230
Jammu and Kashmir	154188	287792	167861
Jharkhand	968615	1860221	3019289
Karnataka	1585128	652546	4876255
Kerala	358759	74078	2650837
Lakshadweep	1	7831	48
Madhya Pradesh	2331019	3321655	5827213
Maharashtra	2178643	1912520	5477133
Manipur	21645	217649	116697
Meghalaya	9526	686751	5110
Mizoram	978	210726	294
Nagaland	445	312657	1430
Odisha	1221185	1929530	2362941
Puducherry	32516	0	123460

States/UTs	SC	ST	OBC
Punjab	1505835	478	564493
Rajasthan	2380541	1810909	5892418
Sikkim	8647	40443	44520
Tamil Nadu	2244615	160088	6494672
Telangana	826487	594388	2320613
Tripura	108680	222017	101424
Uttar Pradesh	10377032	274017	18862332
Uttarakhand	411851	49812	467510
West Bengal	3587920	936076	1630564
TOTAL	39144005	20689260	88030611

2015-16

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	4282	10383
Andhra Pradesh	1114003	405982	2819122
Arunachal Pradesh	2394	239704	2268
Assam	469397	777482	1428552
Bihar	4630343	429738	15230959
Chandigarh	15073	234	3041
Chhattisgarh	661876	1432141	2022029
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1311	33060	1819
Daman and Diu	924	2540	8874
Delhi	303696	11051	145544
Goa	2835	16309	18465
Gujarat	631400	1584088	4512291
Haryana	903969	0	1212013
Himachal Pradesh	261015	52344	126090
Jammu and Kashmir	153138	292557	155659
Jharkhand	964098	1843239	3017759
Karnataka	1604622	653660	5227847
Kerala	354979	73158	2654477
Lakshadweep	1	7472	74

States/UTs	SC	ST	OBC
Madhya Pradesh	2198241	3113522	5528826
Maharashtra	2119900	1920363	5391871
Manipur	22787	211583	122698
Meghalaya	8864	704508	5668
Mizoram	1124	209428	834
Nagaland	7976	305921	5308
Odisha	1193839	1908715	2319050
Puducherry	32031	0	125179
Punjab	1502860	507	582034
Rajasthan	2482172	1890919	5988327
Sikkim	8300	38326	42758
Tamil Nadu	2220368	152862	6537409
Telangana	820653	589786	2320970
Tripura	106206	219686	99720
Uttar Pradesh	10232885	276840	18811885
Uttarakhand	413485	49884	475643
West Bengal	3470952	917634	1729550
TOTAL	38917730	20369525	88684996

2016-17

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	4359	11213
Andhra Pradesh	1102695	388828	2831306
Arunachal Pradesh	3068	197464	5243
Assam	455774	777442	1440291
Bihar	4459435	400040	14032247
Chandigarh	14823	247	3889
Chhattisgarh	636704	1391689	1972082
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1379	31526	2226
Daman and Diu	1028	2530	8814
Delhi	294617	11301	147185
Goa	3935	16960	21812

States/UTs	SC	ST	OBC
Gujarat	614396	1597883	4444156
Haryana	900191	0	1216125
Himachal Pradesh	257548	53449	124981
Jammu and Kashmir	150574	278873	158450
Jharkhand	823478	1663560	2710225
Karnataka	1603986	638767	4954742
Kerala	347943	70152	2650491
Lakshadweep	5	7172	81
Madhya Pradesh	2109060	3030575	5345912
Maharashtra	2089413	1921426	5358200
Manipur	21682	196312	140248
Meghalaya	7281	654228	6348
Mizoram	395	197969	0
Nagaland	5668	249987	7511
Odisha	1166775	1872644	2261650
Puducherry	31595	348	121574
Punjab	1462606	448	581403
Rajasthan	2460005	1875696	5827815
Sikkim	7068	32931	35982
Tamil Nadu	2177251	148565	6463322
Telangana	812540	560500	2410619
Tripura	103466	209783	98174
Uttar Pradesh	9303695	288772	18124818
Uttarakhand	390526	47569	482998
West Bengal	3133860	823359	1777870
TOTAL	36954467	19643354	85780003

Source: UDISE 2016-17 is provisional.

Launching of Innovation Cell and ARIIA

409. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has launched Innovation Cell and Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) to foster culture of innovation in higher educational institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched Innovation Cell and Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) on 30th August, 2018 to foster the culture of innovation in higher educational institutions across the country.

(b) The primary mandate of Innovation Cell is to encourage, inspire and nurture young students by exposing them to new ideas and processes resulting in innovative activities in their formative years fostered through Network of Innovation Clubs in Higher Educational Institutions.

Till November 30, 949 Innovation Clubs were established in various Higher Educational Institutions across the country. These Innovation Clubs will make use of existing local ecosystem *i.e.*, students/faculty to participate in various innovation related initiatives and competitions.

Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements (ARIIA) systematically ranks education institutions and universities of India primarily on innovation related indicators which are commonly used globally to rank most innovative education institutions/universities in the world. ARIIA will focus on five main parameters for ranking.

They are:—

- (i) Budget expenses and revenue generated through innovation and entrepreneurship development.
- (ii) Facilitating access to advance centres/facilities and entrepreneurial support system.
- (iii) Idea to Entrepreneurship.
- (iv) Development of Innovation Ecosystems supported through teaching and learning.

- (v) Best innovative solutions developed in-house for improving governance of the institution.

Common curriculum for Deemed Universities

410. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Deemed Universities across the country have common curriculum as per UGC norms;
- (b) whether such universities are following reservations as per Government of India's provisions; and
- (c) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have published model curriculum for Universities. UGC has also published common curriculum under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) for Under Graduate level, which is recommendatory to all the Universities. Accordingly, many Universities including Deemed to be Universities have either adopted or made necessary changes in their curriculum.

(b) and (c) Deemed to be Universities are regulated by UGC as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. As per the provisions of the Regulations, all Institutions Deemed to be Universities are required to follow the extant reservation policy of the Government in admissions and recruitment. No complaints have been received in the Ministry for non-adherence of reservation policy in the Deemed to be Universities.

Assessment of National Mission on Teachers Training

411.DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has undertaken an impact assessment of the Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers Training (PMMMNTT) since its inception;
- (b) if so, the results thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Sector Scheme of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMST) having all India coverage, was launched in December, 2014 with an outlay of ₹ 900 crore and the scheme has been approved for continuation till March, 2020. The Mission addresses current and urgent issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges, and pursues the long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers.

An external evaluation of the PMMMNMST Scheme was undertaken by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and evaluation report was submitted to the Ministry. The report of the external evaluation can be accessed at the link http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/PMMMNMST_Evaluation.pdf. Major findings of the external evaluation report *inter alia* includes the scheme is a major initiative and such a scheme should be supported, continued and made regular programme in higher education; the scheme plays a crucial role in enhancing learning outcomes and improving the quality of higher education; and it has succeeded in mobilizing a large number of high quality academics and top ranking institutions of India to lead academic changes in higher education.

Rationalisation of curriculum

412. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has submitted a suggestion to the NCERT for the rationalisation of curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the CBSE is also planning a major revamp of examination by-laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Suggestions were invited from teachers, students, parents and other stakeholders on reduction of curriculum load through the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) during March-April, 2018. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) facilitated

the process of gathering the suggestions/feedback to rationalize the curriculum by providing hyperlink at its website to link the hypertext at MHRD website to submit the suggestions. The proposal for rationalization of curriculum for classes IX and XII, prepared by experts in the field, has been shared by the Board with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

(c) and (d) Modifications in examination procedures, such as introduction of group evaluation, conduct of examination in February for skill education and other minor subject to which less number of candidates are appearing, etc., have already been implemented by the Board.

Skill development in colleges

†413. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, Government is formulating any plans to impart training for skill development along with education in all the colleges of the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to launch any such programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) With the objective of integrating skills into mainstream education, a programme, Scheme for Higher Education Youth for Apprenticeship and Skills, is under consideration.

The existing B.Voc courses would have apprenticeship integrated into them, while new skill embedded courses, BA (Professional), B.Sc. (Professional), B.Com (Professional), BBA (Professional) etc., would be introduced, where general curriculum and vocational training through apprenticeship would be embedded into the courses.

New professional programmes for students

414. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduced some new professional programmes for students from this academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims/objectives of these programmes;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has consulted all stakeholders including universities/schools in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of views expressed by them; and

(e) the names of institutions where these programmes have been started/ proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A programme, Scheme for Higher Education Youth for Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS) is under consideration. The objective is to integrate professional skills into the mainstream of education.

(b) to (e) In the first track, all degree students passing out of final year will be offered a six month apprenticeship option in their chosen sector from the list of job roles identified by the Sector Skill Councils of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Interested and selected students will earn stipend during their period of apprenticeship and obtain certification at the end of the tenure.

In the second track, apprenticeship would be built into existing B.Voc courses and in addition, new courses, BA (Professional), B.Sc. (Professional), B.Com (Professional), would be introduced, where general curriculum and vocational training through apprenticeship would be embedded into the course. Separate, apprenticeship embedded courses would also be formulated in various trades for the benefit of students to enhance their employability.

The UGC and select educational institutions involved in skilling have been consulted and the response to the concept has been encouraging.

Benefit of reservation in educational institutes

†415. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefit of reservation is not being given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the teaching and management positions of higher educational institutes such as IITs, IIMs, IHMs and universities and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the reservation system effectively in such institutes; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the dates on which higher educational institutes have been directed by Government to fill up vacant posts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government norms of reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) categories are followed for recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Centrally funded Higher Educational Institutes such as in Central University, India Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

As per the CEI (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 read with the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012, out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, 15% seats are to be reserved for Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes and 27% for Other Backward Classes.

The University Grants Commission had issued instructions from time to time to all Universities for (i) implementation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Persons with Disabilities reservation policy of the Government/UGC (ii) display of reservation roster on university website and (iii) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

In IITs for appointment of faculty, reservation is available at entry level posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects, in the respective year. However, in recruitment of faculty posts in subjects other than Science and Technology (Humanities, Social Science and Management) reservation of 15%, 7.5% and 27% for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively is applied in full including for the posts of Associate Professors and Professors all posts.

Ministry of Tourism intimated that benefits of reservation are being given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes to the teaching faculty and Non-teaching staff in all 21 Central Institutes of Hotel Managements (IHM), as per the Government of India's orders.

(c) The UGC has informed all Centre/State/Deemed to be Universities, Inter-University Centres that the matter of recruitment process is presently *sub-judice*.

Number of Central Government employees

416. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in Groups A, B, C and D excluding Safai Karamcharis during 2014-15 to 2017-18;

(b) the total number of Central Government employees belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories in Group A,B,C and D excluding Safai Karamcharis, during the above period, year-wise; and

(c) the total number of Safai Karamcharis, since 2014 to 2018, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per data available online through the URL, *rrcps.nic.in*, the total number of Group A, B and C (including erstwhile Group D) employees is given below:—

As on	Groups	Total number of Employees
01.01.2014	A	77596
	B	247523
	C (excluding Safai Karamcharis)	2714408
01.01.2015	A	83173
	B	272032
	C (excluding Safai Karamcharis)	2903405
01.01.2016	A	84705
	B	290941
	C (excluding Safai Karamcharis)	2834066

Data as on 01.01.2017 and 01.01.2018 have not been uploaded by various Ministries/Departments.

(b) As per data available on *rrcps.nic.in*, the total number of Central Government employees belonging to SC, ST and OBC in Group A, B and C is given below:—

As on	SC	ST	OBC
01.01.2014	517239	253963	583178
01.01.2015	561487	272108	590102
01.01.2016	547778	272628	695941

Data as on 01.01.2017 and 01.01.2018 have not been uploaded by various Ministries/Departments.

(c) As per data available on *rrcps.nic.in*, the total number of Safai Karamcharis in Central Government is given below:—

As on	Total number of Safai Karamcharis
01.01.2014	56584
01.01.2015	47812
01.01.2016	48951

Data as on 01.01.2017 and 01.01.2018 have not been uploaded by various Ministries/Departments.

Law to make CBI more powerful

417. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have withdrawn the general consent given to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to carryout investigations in their States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such withdrawals are permitted under law and whether States can carry out investigations on the Central Government institutions also in their States by their own investigating agencies; and

(c) whether Government is considering to bring a law to make CBI more powerful and more independent having its jurisdiction all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The States of Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Mizoram have withdrawn the general consent accorded by them earlier to Delhi Special Police Establishment to exercise the powers and jurisdiction under the said Act in the respective States.

(b) These issues are in the domain of State Governments. Carrying out investigations on the Central institutions in States by their own investigating agencies will depend on the facts of the particular case.

(c) CBI functions within an explicit and well established legal and procedural framework and derives its powers as Delhi Special Police under the Delhi Special

Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, for investigation of crimes as per provisions of Cr.PC and as per instructions contained in the crime manual.

Therefore, no such proposal has been found necessary by the Government presently.

Amendments to RTI ACT

418. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to make some amendments to the Right to Information (RTI) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the stage of the proposal;

(c) whether the Central Information Commission has been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A notice of intention had earlier been given to introduce “The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2018” in the Rajya Sabha for amendments in the Chapter III, IV and VI of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(c) and (d) The proposed amendments do not involve any social or financial costs which would have necessitated any consultative process outside the Government.

Consultations with Department of Expenditure, Department of Legal Affairs (DoLA) and Legislative Department had been undertaken in this regard.

Benefits of e-HRMS system

419. KUMARI SELJA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the e-HRMS system has been made fully functional across the country;

(b) if so, whether any difficulties have been faced in its implementation;

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to ensure a seamless transition to this system;

(d) the details of benefits that are expected to accrue to Government with the introduction of this system; and

(e) the details of funds spent to create the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The e-HRMS has been introduced at a pilot stage in the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).

(c) The specialised agency of the Central Government *i.e.* National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been mandated to implement this project and integrate the system with the existing software systems.

(d) The project involves the creation and maintenance of eService Book, and other Service Records of Government of India employees in 27 different applications/modules.

(e) ₹ 9 crore has been released for implementation of e-HRMS project to National Informatics Centre (NIC), and ₹ 85.83 Lakhs has been spent on the setting up of the e-HRMS centre.

Filling up backlog vacancies

420. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts still lying vacant in various departments of the Central Government, cadre-wise and category-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to fill up the backlog vacancies specially of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other reserved categories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of vacant posts of Central Government Civilian Employees as on March 1, 2016 in Group A, Group B (Gazetted), Group B (Non-Gazetted) and Group C (Non-Gazetted) was 15284, 26310, 49740 and 321418, respectively.

Department of Personnel and Training monitors the progress in filling up of reserved category vacancies for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and

Other Backward Classes (OBCs) with ten Ministries/Departments having more than 90% of the employees in Central Government.

As per information provided by the ten Ministries/Departments, which comprises their Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions, Central Public Sector Undertakings etc., out of 92589 backlog reserved vacancies (29198 for SCs, 22829 for STs and 40562 for OBCs), 63876 vacancies (20975 for SCs, 15874 for STs and 27027 for OBCs) were filled up during the period from 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2016 and 28,713 backlog vacancies (8223 for SCs, 6955 for STs and 13535 for OBCs) remained unfilled as on 01.01.2017.

Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments to constitute an in-house Committee for identification of such vacancies, as also to study the root cause and to initiate measures to remove the factors causing such vacancies and to fill these up through a special recruitment drive.

Employment on the basis of fake caste certificates

421. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of employees have secured employment in Government departments on the basis of false/fake caste certificates;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove or dismiss such employees from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Complaints are received from time to time regarding employment in Government Ministries/Departments on the basis of false/fake caste certificates, which are normally forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for appropriate action.

Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum of 19.5.1993 provides that wherever it is found that a Government servant, who was not qualified or was ineligible in terms of the recruitment rules etc., for initial recruitment in service, or had furnished false information, or produced a false certificate in order to secure appointment, should not be retained in service. If she/he is a probationer or a temporary Government servant, she/he should be discharged or her/his services should be terminated. If she/he has become a permanent Government servant, an inquiry

as prescribed in Rule 14 of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 be held and if the charges are proved, the Government servant should be removed or dismissed from service.

The Government had undertaken an exercise to collect information about appointments secured on the basis of false/fake certificates in the year 2018. In February, 2018, Ministries/Departments were requested to collect information about appointments made on the basis of fake/false caste certificates and follow up action taken thereon.

As per the information received, more than 700 cases of fake/false caste certificates have been reported by the Ministries/Departments, including in its attached and subordinate offices. Out of these, in 68 cases, employees have reportedly been dismissed/terminated from service by the concerned cadre controlling authorities.

Facilitation for grievance redressal of pensioners

†422. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many corrective measures have been taken by Government in the direction of procedural facilitation for grievance redressal and convenience of pensioners during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the All India Pension court has been started with the aim of ensuring the convenience in livelihood of pensioners; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The grievances received from pensioners/family pensioners, from across the country, are registered and forwarded to respective Ministries/Departments for early redressal and are monitored through online Centralized Pension Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS), a web based application. These grievances are to be redressed within the prescribed time limit of 60 days. The pendency of the pension grievances is monitored regularly by holding review meetings from time to time with nodal officers of Ministries/Departments. The department has introduced the following procedural changes in CPENGRAMS to facilitate the pensioners (i) the system of re-registration of those grievances where the pensioner/family pensioner is not satisfied with the resolution of the grievance by the respective Ministries/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Departments (ii) the pensioner/family pensioner can directly send his bank related grievances to Department of Financial services through CPENGRAMS; (iii) Introduction of new categories for grievances relating to of National Pension Scheme (NPS) and 7th Central Pay Commission matter; (iv) introduction of sending SMS alerts to the pensioners at every stage of process under taken on their grievances (v) introduction of bilingual (Hindi/English) acknowledgement of grievances received through post which registered in the CPENGRAMS portal; (vi) Introduction of mobile app for registration of pension related grievances through mobile phone.

The Departmental Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions had suggested that a day may be dedicated to the Pensioners, as part of good governance, and efforts made to minimise their grievances. It also suggested that event like Pension Adalat should be held throughout country in order to reach out to the pensioner and redress their grievances. Accordingly, it was decided to observe 18th September 2018 as a Good Governance Day for the pensioners. On this date all the Ministries/Departments including States were asked to organised Pension Adalat in their field formations and reach out to the pensioners throughout the country and resolve their grievances.

Corruption cases against Civil Servants

423. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of corruption cases against officers of Indian Civil Services have been unearthed during the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Civil Services lack creditability and integrity;

(c) whether Government is considering to adopt safeguards to promote accountability and also protect the civil servants from unnecessary meddling; and

(d) the number of corrupt civil servants convicted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that 104 cases against 165 officers of Indian Civil Services have been registered during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 30.11.2018).

(b) No such fact has come to the notice of this Department.

(c) The Central Government has already taken several measures to promote

accountability. These include:—

- (i) Vigilance Clearance is being denied to the officers who do not file Immovable Property Returns (IPR) within the stipulated time.
 - (ii) Thirteen principles of ethics have been added to All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968.
 - (iii) FR-56(j) and AIS(DCRB) rule for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- (d) CBI has informed that 42 civil servants have been convicted during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 30.11.2018)

One Nation One Card

424. SHRI DHARAMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce One Nation One Card for public transport system with a view to seamless connectivity between various modes of transportation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The concept of One-Nation-One-Card is under deliberation among various related Ministries/Departments namely; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY), National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) Department of Financial Services (DFS), Standardization Testing and Quality Certification Directorate (STQCI), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC).

Special category status to NER States

†425. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Region (NER) of the country is counted among the most backward regions of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of States of this region that have been accorded Special Category Status;

(c) whether Government has any plan to accord Special Category Status to the remaining States for their upliftment;

(d) if so, the details of the scheme in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) did not make any distinction between special and general category States. However, the North Eastern Region of the country comprising eight States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have been granted special category status for Central Assistance.

Schemes for development of coastal districts of Tamil Nadu

426. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any special projects and schemes for development of coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount allocated and disbursed during the last three years for the purpose;

(c) whether Government has taken any effective steps to support and develop the socio- economic growth of fishermen community in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by Government of India to support and develop the socio-economic growth of fishermen community in Tamil Nadu;

Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented with the objective of the scheme to increase the overall fish production in a responsible and sustainable manner for economic prosperity, to modernize the fisheries with special focus on new technologies, to ensure food and nutritional security, to generate employment and export earnings, to ensure inclusive development and empower fishers and aquaculture farmers.

Further, Government of India and Asian Development Bank signed \$100 million loan for “Climate adaptation in Vennar Subbasin in Cauvery Delta Project (CAVSCDP) in Tamil Nadu under which the infrastructure development will support the expansion of farming shrimp indirectly by providing more fresh water to the coastal belt and inland areas.

NABARD is implementing project viz; “Management and rehabilitation of coastal habitats and biodiversity for climate change adaptation and sustainable livelihoods in Gulf of Mannar” under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change is being implemented in Gulf of Mannar, Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu for the coral and sea grass rehabilitation at Kariyachalli and Vilanguchalli islands, economic development activities such as livelihood training, awareness creation and infrastructure creation.

In addition, under ongoing tranches of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), NABARD has sanctioned loan of ₹ 10556.18 crore to Deptt. of Fisheries, GoTN for the implementation of 25 projects in the various coastal districts of TN. The project cover areas like Fish landing centres, improvement of fish farms, Shore protection, stabilization of groynes, fresh water ornamental fish brood bank etc.

Parameters to determine BPL

†427. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is working on any action plan to determine the parameters of identifying people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and after considering all aspects provide benefits of schemes to them;

(b) if so, the aspects covered therein and by when its report is expected to be finalised on the basis of which BPL people could be identified and benefits of schemes could be provided to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is avoiding to identify people living below poverty line which is causing inordinate delay in providing them benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Since the subject matter of the above Rajya Sabha Question pertains to M/o Rural Development, hence, information was sought from the same and on the basis of information received from M/o Rural Development it

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is informed that Government got conducted a combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in 2011 to generate a large number of socio and economic indicators for ranking of households across the country for both rural and urban areas. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio-economic status—housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently able, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes etc. Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC-2011 data for selecting beneficiaries for its programmes. Eligibility is decided through a three-step process involving 13 (thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. Beneficiary list in terms of SECC data is placed before Gram Sabha for inviting claims and objections. Claims and objections received thereon are decided by authorized appellate authority in Districts. Ministry of Rural Development is using Socio Economic Caste Census – 2011 (SECC-2011) data for identifying beneficiaries under its programme. SECC data is also being used for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA). States have expressed satisfaction on use of SECC-2011 for identifying beneficiaries.

Alleviation of poverty

†428. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Caste Based Census 2011, poverty is more prevalent among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in comparison to upper castes;

(b) the details of poverty, class-wise, State-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken to alleviate poverty and the extent to which success has been achieved during the last three years; and

(d) the names of schemes which are proving effective in alleviating poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July, 2013. At present the number of persons living below poverty line in India has been estimated as 27 crore (21.92%) in 2011-12. The estimates of Poverty Ratio among social groups are given below:—

Social Groups	2011-12	(% of population)
	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribes	45.3	24.1
Scheduled Castes	31.5	21.7
Other Backward Castes	22.6	15.4
Others	15.5	8.2
All Population	25.7	13.7

The State-wise poverty ratio is given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Government is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on the reduction of poverty.

Statement

*Percentage of population below poverty line by states – 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.0	5.8	9.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	20.3	34.7

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	33.9	20.5	32.0
4.	Bihar	34.1	31.2	33.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	24.8	39.9
6.	Delhi	12.9	9.8	9.9
7.	Goa	6.8	4.1	5.1
8.	Gujarat	21.5	10.1	16.6
9.	Haryana	11.6	10.3	11.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	4.3	8.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	7.2	10.4
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	24.8	37.0
13.	Karnataka	24.5	15.3	20.9
14.	Kerala	9.1	5.0	7.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	21	31.7
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	9.1	17.4
17.	Manipur	38.8	32.6	36.9
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	9.3	11.9
19.	Mizoram	35.4	6.4	20.4
20.	Nagaland	19.9	16.5	18.9
21.	Odisha	35.7	17.3	32.6
22.	Puducherry	17.1	6.3	9.7
23.	Punjab	7.7	9.2	8.3
24.	Rajasthan	16.1	10.7	14.7
25.	Sikkim	9.9	3.7	8.2
26.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	6.5	11.3
27.	Tripura	16.5	7.4	14.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	26.1	29.4
29.	Uttarakhand	11.6	10.5	11.3
30.	West Bengal	22.5	14.7	20.0
	ALL INDIA	25.7	13.7	21.9

Inter-Ministerial committees for transformative mobility

429. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog has formed six inter-Ministerial committees to decide on the issues related to strategies to scale up the transformative mobility;

(b) if so, the details and the objective thereof;

(c) whether these committees have given their reports to the Aayog;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) NITI Aayog had formed six inter-Ministerial committees to decide on the matters and issues related with “Strategies to scale up the Transformative Mobility”.

(b) The following six committees were constituted:—

(i) **Committee on Demand and Supply side incentives**

Chaired by Secretary, DHI

Members - Secretary, MEITY; Secretary Deptt. of Revenue; Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure; Secretary, Deptt. of Commerce, Adviser NITI

(ii) **Committee on Charging Infrastructure for Electric Mobility**

Chaired - Secretary, MoPower

Members - Secretary, MNRE, Secretary, MoPNG; Adviser, NITI

(iii) **Committee on Technology Development of R&D for Electric Mobility**

Chaired by Secretary DST

Members - Secretary, MNRE; Secretary MoPNG; Secretary DHI; Adviser NITI

(iv) **Committee on Non Fiscal incentives for Electric Mobility**

Chaired by - Secretary, MORTH

Members - Secretary, MoHUA, Secretary, MOCA; Secretary, Department of Revenue; Secretary, DIPPS; Secretary, Power; Secretary, MCA; Secretary, Dept of Commerce; Adviser, NITI

(v) **Committee on Promotion of Last Mile Connectivity**

Chaired by - Secretary MORTH

Members - Adviser, NITI

(vi) Committee on Promotion of Electric Mobility in Public Transport

Chaired by - Secretary MORTH

Members - Adviser, NITI; Secretary MoHUA

(c) and (d) The committees chaired by Secretaries of various Ministries are working in their respective areas and taking suitable steps to implement the same.

(e) NITI Aayog has submitted a draft cabinet note on developing a strategy to scale up transformative mobility for uptake of zero emission vehicles and ancillary technology.

Extent of drug addiction problem

430. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done any estimates of the extent of drug addiction problem in the country; and

(b) what income avenues are available for reformed drug users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the year 2000-2001. The report was published in 2004. The Survey estimated that about 7.32 crore persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 6.25 crore were users of Alcohol. The survey covered 40,697 individuals. Only males within the age group of 12-60 years were part of the Survey.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is now undertaking a National level Survey in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August, 2016. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of individuals using various drugs and suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs). As per the Scheme, the IRCAs would collaborate with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana Training Centres under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for providing industry-relevant skill training.

Funds for development of scheduled tribes in Odisha

431. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total allocation of funds in the current Five Year Plan (FYP) for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) how much of funds have been earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha; and

(c) which are the schemes of the current FYP that have been implemented till 31st October, 2018 for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Consequent to merger of plan and non-plan expenditure, the concept of scheme/non-scheme is in operation. The Government has adopted Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy, now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) for overall development of tribal people across the country. Funds under STC dedicatedly flow for tribal development which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, agriculture, irrigation, income generation programme, construction of roads, power supply, etc. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) through its schemes/programmes including Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. In 2017-18, out of total TSP funds of ₹ 1,70,582.00 crore, about 18.4% was with the Central Ministries and 81.6% was with the States. The share of MoTA was only 3.2 %. Total allocation of funds made during the currency of the last Five Years Plan for the overall development of the people of Scheduled Tribe in the country is given below:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total fund dedicated by Central Ministries/Departments including MoTA	Funds dedicated by State Government	Total
1	2	3	4
2012-13	20184.10	45864.61	66048.71
2013-14	22039.04	49727.64	71766.68

1	2	3	4
2014-15	19920.72	63305.95	83225.72
2015-16	21216.54	74050.15	95256.69
2016-17	21810.56	89145.25	110955.81
TOTAL	105170.96	322093.60	427253.61

(b) As informed by State Government of Odisha, State budget outflow to Tribal Sub-Plan for development of Schedule Tribes in the State of Odisha from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total State Budget outlay	Flow to Tribal Sub Plan out of State Budget	% TSP Allocation
2012-13	18,829.20	4,464.70	23.71
2013-14	24,035.00	5,620.10	23.38
2014-15	36,000.00	8,797.30	24.43
2015-16	41,550.00	9,470.67	22.79
2016-17	50,200.00	11,269.65	22.44
TOTAL		39,622.42	

The funds released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India to State of Odisha from 2012-13 to 2016-17 for development of the Scheduled Tribes are as under:—

(₹ in crores)

Name of the Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
SCA to TSP	133.21	133.21	149.25	147.28	118.06
Article 275(1)	112.83	146.06	128.28	152.00	119.54
Conservation-cum-Development Plan (PVTG)	20.00	19.60	25.00	33.73	16.54
Vanabandhu Kalyan Yojana	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.50	0.00
Pre Matric Scholarship (ST)	31.28	56.01	45.11	49.00	33.76
Post Matric Scholarship (ST)	54.05	34.59	45.12	122.66	73.39
TOTAL	351.37	389.47	402.76	521.17	361.29

(c) Funds earmarked for development of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha during last Five Year Plan were expended under various schemes of following major

sectors including Schemes of MoTA and State Government:—

- (i) Education
- (ii) Health
- (iii) Housing
- (iv) Electrification
- (v) Road connectivity
- (vi) Agriculture and Allied Activities
- (vii) Rural Development
- (viii) Livelihood and Employment
- (ix) Special Area Programmes
- (x) Irrigation and Flood Control
- (xi) Energy
- (xii) Industry and Minerals
- (xiii) Transport
- (xiv) Science, Technology and Environment
- (xv) General Economic Services
- (xvi) Social Services
- (xvii) General Services

Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India:—

- Pre-matric Scholarships and Post-matric Scholarships for tribal students.
- Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan Scheme (SCA to TSS).
- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
- Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana.
- Conservation-cum-Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

State Government Schemes for Tribal Development:—

- Over 1670 Residential Schools with more than 6000 hostels.
- Providing the best quality educational opportunities to ST students in Private/ public schools of repute under "Anwesha".
- Urban hostel complexes at State capital under the programme "Akankshya." for post matric students.

- Solar energy based electrification in the residential schools, tribal villages and hamlets where conventional source of electricity is difficult to reach.
- Implementation of Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme.
- Implementation of Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme- Plus (OTELP PLUS) out of State Plan.
- Running of Kalinga Model Residential Schools (KMRS) under State Plan.
- Upgradation of Schools.
- Repair and maintenance of School and Hostel infrastructure.
- Creation of School and Hostel infrastructure.

Commission for sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes

432. SHRI D. RAJA:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the term of the Commission headed by Justice G. Rohini to examine the issue of sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes till May 31, 2019; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has extended the tenure of the Commission to Examine Sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes, headed by Justice G. Rohini, till 31.05.2019, *vide* a Gazette Notification dated 29.11.2018. The Commission has drafted a Consultation Paper based on its findings from contemporaneous data obtained from various Government Departments, Public Sector Enterprises and Public Sector Banks etc. on recruitment profile of OBC castes and data obtained from various Central Universities, Colleges, IITs, etc. relating to profile of OBC students admitted to higher educational institution, during the last five years. The Consultation Paper has been circulated by the Commission to State/UT Governments and State Backward Classes Commission, on 30.11.2018, seeking their comments. The extension has been granted to enable the Commission to conclude its consultations with the State/UT Governments and State Backward Classes Commissions.

Schemes for welfare of SCs

433. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes including skill development schemes being run by Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned, utilised and the achievements made during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and the achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes population in the country. The detailed State-wise allocation, expenditure, physical targets and achievements for major schemes during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I to VI

Statement-I*State/UTs-wise details of the expenditure incurred during last three years and current year**Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students (PMS-SC)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 11.12.2018)	
		Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13341	600089	14398	685102	31742.54	658534	0	0
2.	Assam	810	40236	1690	38366	0	23874	1500	1500
3.	Bihar	7476	155000	4081	NA	0	89213	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	2600	0	3000	145.97	2203	200	200
5.	Chhattisgarh	628	86335	190	90871	3902.02	95565	0	0
6.	Daman and Diu	0	156	0	170	0	0	0	0
7.	Delhi	0	27064	473.76	NA	0	20100	702	702
8.	Goa	14	247	0	108	14.99	280	0	0
9.	Gujarat	5964	159013	5244	166582	14339.54	131169	18055	18055
10.	Haryana	6867	76222	10735	94377	0	123062	5809	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2700	48685	2400	55213	7425	33057	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	9100	12452	202	4094	1362.76	11040	0	0

13. Jharkhand	911	33733	2071	NA	892.95	20177	1723
14. Karnataka	3840	318125	3300	297478	39546.98	322606	0
15. Kerala	1647	120667	4267.2	131314	8391	132286	0
16. Madhya Pradesh	10300	288358	3308	323642	23042.54	361268	0
17. Maharashtra	27988	524232	10669	404656	50497.96	540993	78497
18. Manipur	620.32	4041	583.31	7310	750.56	6566	0
19. Meghalaya	0	133	0	146	0	0	0
20. Odisha	8995	179454	19879.8	106668	4747.56	202125	17066
21. Puducherry	0	5426	0	NA	0	6241	0
22. Punjab	8930	305822	28008.4	309468	11573.21	274730	32739
23. Rajasthan	8252	143602	20056	310639	32922.79	191184	0
24. Sikkim	164.53	291	255.5	328	0	361	0
25. Tamil Nadu	46064	758290	74324	796206	43448.24	761114	58447
26. Telangana	12454	265108	33166	278363	14024.24	212706	0
27. Tripura	1625.15	16765	1904.68	14943	1991.84	14652	2597
28. Uttar Pradesh	46903	947622	27000	1095469	25420.46	1238139	73800
29. Uttarakhand	2519	20194	7301	39864	3969	69504	0
30. West Bengal	2284	540976	4369	607744	21256.91	382795	0
TOTAL	221388	5680938	279876.65	5862121	341409.06	5925544	291135

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of the expenditure incurred during last three years and current year
Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students studying in classes IX and X*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 11.12.2018)	
		Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries	Funds released	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4335.37	157736	1798.74	139710	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	10223.33	453885	0.00	0	0	491564	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	42	1888	46.75	2078	18.98	2569	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4662.14	246715	2496.29	119014	0	0	0	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.65	58	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Daman and Diu	2.65	118	0.00	0	2.68	119	0	0
8.	Delhi	0.9	40	0.00	0	2.36	104	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	1600.00	69045	2100.12	90949	0	0	0	0
11.	Haryana	3279.66	143537	0.00	0	1500.00	147104	0	0
12.	Himachal Pradesh	531.13	23572	363.80	16146	143.01	27079	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	129.83	5770	0	0	0	0

(₹ in lakh)

14. Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	41305	1634.00
15. Karnataka	0	0	5819.59	221674	0	0	0
16. Kerala	1731.06	84250	1654.25	84210	0	75728	0
17. Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	303397	13352.88	347356	0	0	0
18. Maharashtra	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
19. Manipur	32.49	1217	0.00	0	38.92	1367	0
20. Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
21. Odisha	5440.43	230920	3140.88	139595	1849.79	217746	996.00
22. Punjab	4862.00	222850	2821.02	125161	1843.00	205791	0
23. Rajasthan	345.55	15358	2101.16	19942	0	0	0
24. Sikkim	5.22	236	0.00	0	5.74	230	0
25. Tamil Nadu	10297.44	455420	7382.39	350251	0	284495	0
26. Tripura	199.10	8799	205.48	9133	55.34	14385	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	2706.00
28. Uttarakhand	579.19	25719	0.00	0	325.53	421000	0
29. West Bengal	0	0	7201.58	349674	300.12	301845	2870.00
30. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	196.53	8735	0
31. Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	41088	0
TOTAL	52470.31	2444760	50614.76	2020663	6282	2282254	8206

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of the Expenditure incurred, Physical Targets and Achievements during last three years and current year Under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)

(₹ in lakh)

(Beneficiary in No.)

Sl. No.		Notional Allocation	Actual Release	Physical Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3701.90	3701.90	2468	588
2.	Assam	1011.29	0.00	674	NR
3.	Bihar	10370.86	10357.00	6914	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	2609.74	1276.14	1740	3545
5.	Gujarat	2261.70	' 1045.00	1508	900
6.	Goa	23.69	0.00	16	NR
7.	Haryana	2498.22	0.00	1665	507
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1323.56	1254.41	882	1413
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.44	512.45	453	NR
10.	Jharkhand	1788.33	1414.89	1192	745
11.	Karnataka	9855.63	9086.84	6570	12778
12.	Kerala	1497.38	1497.37	998	1043
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9741.39	9199.34	6494	4600
14.	Maharashtra	5536.95	3161.20	3691	1298
15.	Manipur	73.18	73.18	49	NR
16.	Odisha	3845.47	2398.01	2564	15894
17.	Punjab	6929.70	2708.95	4620	5635
18.	Rajasthan	5973.11	3438.30	3982	1394
19.	Sikkim	18.98	108.68	13	10
20.	Tamil Nadu	6649.58	3636.98	4433	NR
21.	Telangana	2380.75	2380.75	1587	2242

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	566.55	1488.14	378	437
23.	Uttar Pradesh	19316.27	10488.83	12878	25674
24.	Uttarakhand	962.78	0.00	642	NR
25.	West Bengal	10727.56	10727.56	7152	24220
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	44.08	133	NR
27.	Delhi	130.95	0.00	87	1464
28.	Puducherry	69.04	0.00	46	NR
TOTAL		110744.00	80000.00	73829	104387

2016-17

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2824.96	2824.96	1883	5604
2.	Assam	615.80	607.93	411	NR
3.	Bihar	8214.66	3886.91	5476	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	1699.20	1699.20	1133	2787
5.	Gujarat	1756.05	1756.05	1171	NR
6.	Goa	5.04	0.00	3	NR
7.	Haryana	1752.26	1752.26	1168	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	607.95	607.95	405	275
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.48	307.48	205	NR
10.	Jharkhand	1099.54	1099.54	733	NR
11.	Karnataka	3197.28	3197.29	2132	6278
12.	Kerala	1049.55	550.73	700	2408
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7880.06	7880.06	5253	1231
14.	Maharashtra	4234.14	4234.14	2823	2322
15.	Manipur	30.81	26.50	21	NR
16.	Odisha	2404.72	2404.72	1603	NR
17.	Punjab	5239.94	5239.94	3493	5033
18.	Rajasthan	4289.57	1441.22	2860	NR
19.	Sikkim	47.77	47.76	32	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	4971.17	17846.23	3314	6360
21.	Telangana	1187.79	3687.79	792	571

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	905.62	905.62	604	735
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16448.92	9201.40	10966	40645
24.	Uttarakhand	443.28	0.00	296	1503
25.	West Bengal	8386.44	8386.44	5591	1550
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	200.00	133	166
27.	Delhi	139.21	0.00	93	NR
28.	Puducherry	60.79	0.00	41	NR
TOTAL		80000.00	79792.12	53333	91418

2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3377.00	3377.00	2251	NR
2.	Assam	1185.00	1413.00	790	NR
3.	Bihar	6622.00	0.00	4415	NR
4.	Chhattisgarh	1310.00	6807.00	873	2744
5.	Gujarat	1630.00	0.00	1087	NR
6.	Goa	8.00	0.00	5	NR
7.	Haryana	2044.00	1117.00	1363	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	694.00	1300.00	463	NR
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	367.00	407.00	245	NR
10.	Jharkhand	1591.00	845.00	1061	NR
11.	Karnataka	4189.00	8189.00	2793	NR
12.	Kerala	1217.00	1452.00	811	NR
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4532.00	4759.00	3021	NR
14.	Maharashtra	5304.00	0.00	3536	NR
15.	Manipur	52.00	0.00	35	NR
16.	Odisha	2870.00	5070.00	1913	NR
17.	Punjab	3541.00	0.00	2361	4121
18.	Rajasthan	4883.00	5683.00	3255	NR
19.	Sikkim	15.00	150.00	10	NR
20.	Tamil Nadu	5772.00	5772.00	3848	11533
21.	Telangana	2168.00	4168.00	1445	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	348.00	2348.00	232	NR
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16544.00	11701.00	11029	NR
24.	Uttarakhand	757.00	0.00	505	NR
25.	West Bengal	8580.00	8580.00	5720	15325
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	47.00	133	NR
27.	Delhi	187.00	0.00	125	NR
28.	Puducherry	13.00	0.00	9	NR
TOTAL		80000.00	73185.00	53333	33723

2018-19

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Notional Allocation	Actual Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4184	3719.17
2.	Assam	1251	0.00
3.	Bihar	12957	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1351	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1494	0.00
6.	Goa	4	0.00
7.	Haryana	1964	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	962	721.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	371	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	1591	796.00
11.	Karnataka	6564	5041.44
12.	Kerala	1137	853.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5052	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	5316	0.00
15.	Manipur	81.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	3446.00	3088.00
17.	Punjab	3811.00	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	5632.00	0.00
19.	Sikkim	11.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	6398.00	4799.00

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Notional Allocation	Actual Release
21.	Telangana	2472.00	1236.00
22.	Tripura	657.00	270.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	18638.00	17755.14
24.	Uttarakhand	478.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	13677.00	10257.78
26.	Chandigarh	250.00	47.00
27.	Delhi	234.00	0.00
28.	Puducherry	16.00	0.00
TOTAL		100000.00	48584.00

* Target fixed on the assumption that 10% of the Notional Allocation will be utilised for skill development.

NR- Not Reported.

Reported as on 10.12.2018.

Statement-IV

*State/UT-wise details of the expenditure incurred during
last three years and current year*

Under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Allocated	Physical	
			Relief to atrocity victims	Incentive to inter-caste marriage couples
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	405.00	4208	1292
2.	Assam	0.00	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	950.00	3209	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	531	170
5.	Goa	7.00	NA	16
6.	Gujarat	450.00	1549	491
7.	Haryana	160.00	379	359
8.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	47	574
9.	Jharkhand	50.00	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	495.00	1050	2041

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	494.12	333	1790
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2250.00	5002	405
13.	Maharashtra	1260.00	1013	3405
14.	Odisha	524.00	1188	558
15.	Punjab	153.65	26	NA
16.	Rajasthan	1775.00	1887	304
17.	Sikkim	10.00	NA	16
18.	Tamil Nadu	470.00	1329	4088
19.	Telangana	448.76	Ill	784
20.	Tripura	2.00	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1470.00	9291	61
22.	Uttarakhand	35.47	62	NA
23.	West Bengal	126.00	63	725
24.	Chandigarh	1.00	NA	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	10.00	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	35.00	21	3
28.	Puducherry	165.00	NA	24
TOTAL		11907.00	31299.00	17126

2016-17

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1892.73	5408	1221
2.	Assam	0.00	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	728.01	2342	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	274.97	492	142
5.	Goa	13.80	NA	12
6.	Gujarat	1438.41	2070	667
7.	Haryana	458.55	487	465
8.	Himachal Pradesh	281.74	58	364
9.	Jharkhand	84.53	117	NA
10.	Karnataka	2933.46	1912	2145
11.	Kerala	0.00	372	1466

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4207.00	6303	561
13.	Maharashtra	1600.00	1440	3134
14.	Odisha	1050.25	2108	2214
15.	Punjab	265.00	NA	500
16.	Rajasthan	1400.00	1729	284
17.	Sikkim	17.00	NA	80
18.	Tamil Nadu	1724.77	2216	1249
19.	Telangana	1147.86	1007	1212
20.	Tripura	0.00	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2214.90	11369	45
22.	Uttarakhand	13.02	5	NA
23.	West Bengal	300.00	61	1407
24.	Chandigarh	10.00	NA	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	25.00	18	3
28.	Puducherry	175.00	NA	72
TOTAL		22256	39514.00	17263

2017-18

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2609.01	5408	1221
2.	Assam	6.00	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	1506.67	2342	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	507.12	883	205
5.	Goa	7.45	0	20
6.	Gujarat	3010.76	2287	558
7.	Haryana	753.63	626	608
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42.49	173	401
9.	Jharkhand	183.70	595	0
10.	Karnataka	2864.77	2277	4353
11.	Kerala	1105.46	600	1175

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6819.965	8872	620
13.	Maharashtra	2547.47	1808	5766
14.	Odisha	1124.44	1385	1086
15.	Punjab	100.00	NA	1000
16.	Rajasthan	3070.70	3648	338
17.	Sikkim	21.00	NA	100
18.	Tamil Nadu	1921.23	2067	1346
19.	Telangana	1373.45	1007	641
20.	Tripura	14.75	1	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5100.47	16507	NA
22.	Uttarakhand	76.49	105	NA
23.	West Bengal	409.00	61	756
24.	Chandigarh	10.00	0	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	0.00	22	3
28.	Puducherry	400.00	0	36
TOTAL		35586.00	50674	20253

2018-19 (up to 11.12.2018)*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3700.84	7070	1300
2.	Assam	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	1220.00	3500	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	Defective proposal	NA	NA
5.	Goa	40.00	NA	32
6.	Gujarat	345.92	350	NA
7.	Haryana	891.42	NA	NA
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Defective proposal	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	316.57	1000	NA
10.	Karnataka	6020.75	2500	5000
11.	Kerala	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7224.67	10000	650
13.	Maharashtra	Defective proposal	NA	NA
14.	Odisha	1356.25	1850	600
15.	Punjab	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
16.	Rajasthan	1820.26	3500	500
17.	Sikkim	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
18.	Tamil Nadu	2525.02	NA	NA
19.	Telangana	2306.28	3025	1 006
20.	Tripura	18.33	16	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10813.11	17000	NA
22.	Uttarakhand	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
23.	West Bengal	256.04	120	2000
24.	Chandigarh	10.00	NA	20
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
26.	Daman and Diu	Proposal Awaited	NA	NA
27.	NCT of Delhi	48.00	NA	NA
28.	Puducherry	26.00	3	50
TOTAL		38939.446	49934	11158

Note-(i) NA: Not available.

* Amount of Column 4 and 5 is anticipated.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of the Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year

Boys Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	220	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	86.18	100	60.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Jharkhand	18.26	-	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	240.00	500	240.00	0
6.	Maharashtra	84.62	100	65.79	0	67.50	0
7.	Odisha	0.00	0	50.00	100	0.00	0
8.	Punjab	23.40	52	71.71	100	26.84	0
9.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	2.50	0	45.00	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	110.66	100
11.	West Bengal	65.80	-	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		328.26	472	490.00	700	490.00	100

No funds have been allocated/released under the scheme for FY 2018-19.

Statement-VI*State/UT-wise details of the Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year*

Girls Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	(₹ in lakh)
1.	Assam	84.80	0	0.00	0	718.44	450	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
2.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
3.	Haryana	232.29	300	244.17	0	404.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	292.36	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00	0	160.41	50	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0.00	0	300.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	352.34	500	3547.66	800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	163.40	0	90.00	0	103.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
9.	Manipur	144.31	205	271.56	0	628.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Odisha	80.00	100	653.73	200	283.73	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
11.	Punjab	89.57	100	571.78	200	273.88	100	254.00	174	0.00	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	1350.00	450	2.50	0	81.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0

13. Sikkim	700.00	200	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14. Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	300.00	100	0.00	0
15. Tripura	100.00	100	157.50	150	157.50	0	0.00	0
16. West Bengal	1332.27	200	666.42	200	41.25	0	0.00	0
17. Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	150.00	100
TOTAL	4569.00	1755	3010.00	1250	7000.64	1700	404.00	274

Manual scavengers and SBM

434. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of manual scavengers in the country has increased during the last four years;

(b) whether Government is aware of the health hazards to manual scavengers;

(c) the total amount of funds being spent each year under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(d) the total amount of funds under SBM that is spent towards the improvement of conditions of manual scavengers or giving them better instruments; and

(e) the total amount of funds under SBM that is being spent on 'marketing' or 'public relation'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) There has been no report regarding the increase in the number of manual scavengers in the country. Under Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) no person, local authority or any agency shall with effect from 06.12.2013 engage or employ either directly or indirectly, a manual scavenger, every person so engaged or employed shall stand discharged immediately from any obligation, express or implied, to do manual scavenging. This Act also provides for survey and identification of manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas under their jurisdiction. 13 States have reported identification of 13,770 manual scavengers upto 30.11.2018. A National Survey was also undertaken at the behest of NITI Aayog by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 170 districts of 18 States where a large number of insanitary latrines had been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by Ministries Housing and Urban Affairs and Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this survey 25015 manual scavengers have been identified upto 05.12.2018.

(b) Even while manual scavenging has been prohibited as per the MS Act, 2013, the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation has been organizing Health Camps for sanitation workers engaged in cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

(c) Year-wise details of funds released/spent by the Ministries of Housing and Urban Affairs and Drinking Water and Sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), urban and rural respectively are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds spent under SBM (Urban)	Funds spent under SBM (Rural)
1.	2014-15	859.48	2850.00
2.	2015-16	1075.67	6524.52
3.	2016-17	2037.50	10509.00
4.	2017-18	2365.63	16941.96
5.	2018-19 (Upto November, 2018)	1485.76	15821.28
	TOTAL	7824.04	52646.76

(d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that there is no such component under SBM (urban). Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have informed that since there has been 100% conversion of insanitary toilets in rural areas the issue of manual scavenging in rural areas does not arise as far as cleaning of toilets is concerned.

(e) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation have informed that an amount of ₹ 1695.74 crores have been spent on Information, Education and Communication under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have informed that as on 30.11.2018 ₹ 625 crores have been released to States/Union Territories for IEC Component and ₹ 295.58 crores have been spent by Ministry for IEC component.

**Assistance to Rajasthan for establishment of
care/rehabilitation centres**

435. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has sought administrative and financial sanction for establishment of care/rehabilitation centres in Jaipur and Kota for specially abled boys and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has taken any decision on that request; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan has not sought any administrative and financial sanction for establishment of care/rehabilitation centres in Jaipur and Kota for specially abled boys and girls. However, The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a scheme namely District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCs at District level. Across the country, 310 districts have been identified and approved for setting up and operating DDRCs. Jaipur and Kota are not included in these 310 districts.

Assistance to BPL families of SC/ST

436. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any financial assistance to BPL families of SC/ST for their social and financial development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has laid down any ceiling as to what per cent of the project cost would be provided by Government as assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (d) Under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCA TO SCSP) being implemented through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the financial assistance is to given to Scheduled Caste persons living below the poverty line in order to give a thrust to family oriented schemes for economic development of SCs. The amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,000/- per beneficiary.

Development of physically challenged population of Tamil Nadu

437. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether Government has any special projects and schemes for socio-economic development of physically challenged population of Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount allocated and disbursed during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to support and develop the socio-economic growth of physically challenged, differently-abled population in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (d) Major schemes/projects run by this Department for socio-economic development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) all over the country including Tamil Nadu are Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) through NGOs and other implementing agencies for various projects to help children/persons with disabilities, Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Training for PwDs, Accessible India Campaign (AIC) for universal accessibility and Unique Disability ID (UDID) project under Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) and Scholarship Scheme. Funds released during last three years for the State of Tamil Nadu are as follows:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Scheme/Project	Amount released
DDRS	549.48
ADIP	1714.65
NAP	406.91
AIC	1103.88
UDID	79.25
Scholarship Scheme	467.45

Assistance to old and helpless persons

438. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of old and helpless men and women in the country has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of Government and private institutions engaged for their care/welfare;

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments to assist these old and helpless persons; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Data in this regard is not maintained in this Ministry. However, the Government of India does enumeration of population, across various age groups, once in a decade and as per the data available with the RGI, the number of elderly population has increased as mentioned below:—

Sl.No.	Parameters	1991	2001	2011
1.	Total Population of the country	83.85 crore	102.86 crore	121.06 crore
2.	Total Population of seruor citizens in the country	5.7 crore	7.7 crore	10.4 crore
3.	Percentage of senior citizens to total population	6.8%	7.5%	8.6%

Details of elderly men and women in the Country, State-wise, as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Details of number of Government Institutions engaged for the care/welfare of elderly:—

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:—

(a) Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC):—

Centralised data in this regard is not maintained in this Ministry. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements a Central Sector Scheme of IPSrC (previously known as Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes including Senior Citizens Home for 50 elderly women (earlier known as Multi Facility Care Centre for older widows)), Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units, physiotherapy clinics etc. to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. At present, there are 398 ongoing project run by the IAs and these are receiving funds under the scheme of IPSrC. Details of projects under IPSrC scheme, State-wise, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Under the Scheme, the IAs are required to apply for grant-in-aid on e-Anudaan

portal (<http://ngograntsje.gov.in>) of this Ministry in every financial year. These online applications of NGOs are thereafter forwarded and recommended along with satisfactory Inspection Report, to this Ministry by the respective State/UT Governments. Grant-in-aid to the IAs are released by the Ministry after receipt of specific recommendations of the State/UT Government, along with satisfactory Inspection Report and other required documents.

(b) National Institute of Social Defence:—

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an Autonomous Institute under the aegis of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, is the nodal Training Institute, involved mainly in conducting training and awareness programmes pertaining to care for senior citizens, drug abuse prevention and other social defence issues like beggary, transgender etc. in collaboration with Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs), schools, colleges, universities and other institutes/organizations.

Ministry of Women and Child Development:—

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows at Sunrakh Bangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, with a capacity of 1000 widows to provide them safe and secure place to stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. The new home for widows named as Krishna Kutir is constructed on 1.424 hectare of land. The design of the Home is old age friendly which consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramps, lifts, supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The Home is fully funded by Central Government. The Home was inaugurated on 31.8.2018. The Home is operational w.e.f. 01.09.2018 and managed by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:—

Keeping in view the recommendations made in the "National Policy on Older Persons" as well as the State's obligation under the "Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007", the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health care facilities for elderly in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) through State Health Society. Following facilities are being provided

under the Programme:—

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

Ministry of Rural Development:—

Under National Social Assistance Programme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is extended to the persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- is provided to the BPL persons of the age group of 60-79 years and Central assistance of ₹ 500/- is provided to the BPL persons of 80 years or above. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 221 lakh.

Statement-I

State-wise list of elderly men and women as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8278241	3906328	4371913
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25424	14189	11235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63639	33189	30450
4.	Assam	2078544	1054817	1023727
5.	Bihar	7707145	4106593	3600552
6.	Chandigarh	67078	34833	32245
7.	Chhattisgarh	2003909	928159	1075750
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13892	6359	7533
9.	Daman and Diu	11361	4873	6488
10.	NCT of Delhi	1147445	576755	570690
11.	Goa	163495	74315	89180
12.	Gujarat	4786559	2245601	2540958
13.	Haryana	2193755	1088621	1105134

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	703009	340875	362134
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	922656	482580	440076
16.	Jharkhand	2356678	1181745	1174933
17.	Karnataka	5791032	2747072	3043960
18.	Kerala	4193393	1883595	2309798
19.	Lakshadweep	5270	2674	2596
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5713316	2769556	2943760
21.	Maharashtra	11106935	5253709	5853226
22.	Manipur	187694	93137	94557
23.	Meghalaya	138902	66939	71963
24.	Mizoram	68628	34345	34283
25.	Nagaland	102726	54779	47947
26.	Odisha	3984448	1994270	1990178
27.	Puducherry	120436	53419	67017
28.	Punjab	2865817	1443662	1422155
29.	Rajasthan	5112138	2432263	2679875
30.	Sikkim	40752	22472	18280
31.	Tamil Nadu	7509758	3661226	3848532
32.	Tripura	289544	141920	147624
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15439904	8037133	7402771
34.	Uttarakhand	900809	441897	458912
35.	West Bengal	7742382	3851314	3891068
TOTAL		103836714	51065214	52771500

Statement-II

State-wise details of on-going projects under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sr.C.H.	MMU	Physiotherapy	RRTC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	05	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	17	06	01	-

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sr.C.H.	MMU	Physiotherapy	RRTC
4.	Bihar	02	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	02	-	01	01
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-
8.	Gujarat	04	-	02	-
9.	Haryana	06	-	01	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	40	02	-	01
14.	Kerala	05	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10	-	01	-
16.	Manipur	19	02	-	01
17.	Maharashtra	35	01	02	02
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	01	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	38	02	01	01
21.	Punjab	03	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	02	-	-	01
24.	Tamil Nadu	50	05	02	-
25.	Telangana	17	01	-	01
26.	Tripura	04	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	-	01	-
28.	Uttarakhand	04	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	16	03	-	01
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sr.C.H.	MMU	Physiotherapy	RRTC
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
36.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		349	28	12	09

Note: Sr.C.H.- Senior Citizens' Home (Old Age Home);
MMU- Mobile Medicare Unit;
RRTC- Regional Resource and Training Centre.

Determination of 'Creamy Layer' for employment and education

439. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what it the Creamy Layer applicable to OBCs for employment and education purposes *vis-a-vis* DoPT Order of October 14, 2014;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry determines Creamy Layer differently for Central Government, State Government and employees of PSUs;

(c) if so, the manners in which the Ministry determines Creamy Layer for Central Government, State Government and PSU employees; and

(d) what is the justification for eliminating children of Group A and Group B officers to avail OBC reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The determination of Creamy Layer exclusion is guided by Department of Personnel and Training's OM No.36012/22/93-Estt. (SCT) dated 08.09.1993. The DoPT's O.M. of 14.10.2014 bears only clarifications w.r.t. the O.M. of 08.09.1993, *ibid*.

(b) and (c) The determination of creamy layer for Central and State services is guided by DoPT's O.M. dated 08.09.1993, *ibid*. As regards Central PSUs, reference standards for drawing equivalence between posts in Central PSUs and posts under the Central Government have been issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on 25/10/2017.

(d) The exclusion of Creamy Layer, in respect of Group 'A' and Group 'B' officers is as laid down in categories IIA and IIB of the schedule of DoPT's O.M. dated 08.09.1993, *ibid*.

Protection of cleanliness workers

440. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes/projects are being undertaken to protect the health and life of cleanliness workers cleaning the underground sewage system in the light of recent deaths; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide them with safety gear for work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) under Section 7 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is prohibited. Under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013" (MS Rules, 2013) the employer is required to ensure protective gear and safety precautions to the persons engaged for cleaning sewers/septic tanks and also ensure post cleaning safety precautions after a session of cleaning.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) provides Central Assistance to States for projects relating to sewerage and septage management. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission promotes construction of twin leach pit toilets eliminating the need for underground sewage/drainage system.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in coordination with Skill Council Green Jobs organizes training of 35 hours duration on usage of mechanized sanitation equipment, precautions for hazards cleaning, life skills and income generation activities to sanitation workers employed contractually or on *ad-hoc* basis by municipalities. It also organizes health camps for sanitation workers.

NSKFDC also organizes sensitization workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of the MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013 regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions.

Aids and means notified for disabled persons

†441. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) the details of various state-of-the art aids and means notified for visually-impaired, leprosy affected, deaf, patient kit and intellectual and growth stunted disabled persons and persons affected with orthopaedic diseases;

(b) the details of funds earmarked so far to provide such aids and means, State-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries availing the benefits of such aids and means during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL): (a) Consequent upon revision of the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) w.e.f. 01.04.2014, the Ministry has notified aids and assistive devices as indicated below:—

(i) Visually Impaired-Notified *vide* OM No. 4-2(7)/2014/DD-I dated 23.07.2014

(ii) Leprosy Affected-Notified *vide* OM No. 4-2(11)/2014/DD-I dated 12.08.2014

(iii) Hearing Impaired-Notified *vide* OM No. 4-2(8)/2014/DD-I dated 20.10.2014

(iv) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities-Notified *vide* OM No. 4-2(14)/2014/DD-I dated 21.08.2014

(v) Orthopedically Impaired-Notified *vide* OM No. 5-46/2015/DD-I dated 05.05.2016.

Details are available on the Department's website: www.disabilityaffairs.gov.in and are also given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of funds utilised and number of beneficiaries covered during the last three years under ADIP Scheme are as per Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Disability-wise list of aids and assistive devices for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) notified under ADIP Scheme by the Ministry

(I) Visually Impaired - Notified vide OM No. 4-2(7)/2014/DD-I dated 23.07.2014:—

(a) Assistive devices such as Smart Cane, Braille watch Quartz Braille watch (ladies and gents), Smartphone with screen reading software for persons with blindness, Pocket size external keyboard for smart phone or tablet, Mouse-cum-Video Magnifier, Hand held electronic video magnifier, Tablet of individual devices, Daisy player (Advance model), Refreshable Braille Display, Screen Reading Software, Screen Magnification Software, Laptops with screen reading software, Cubarithem, Radio+CD Player, Talking Glucomoter, Talking Blood Pressure Monitor, Audio Labeller. (17)

(b) (i) Kits for school children in Class 1 to 5 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus, Taylor frame with arithmetic types (250 grams) with packing box, Drawing Board with 20 sheets, Puzzles (Inclusive Design), Tactile book of drawings of major monuments, shapes of tall trees, types of houses, bridges, dam etc., One adapted board game with Dice, Cubarithem, Talking wrist watch and Kit bag/ specially designed school bag for assistive devices. (12)

(ii) Kits for school-children in Class 6 to 8 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate, Taylor frames large with Algebra Types, (250 grams) with packing box, Tactile Geometry Kit with 20 raising sheets, Drawing Board with 20 raising sheets, Tactile Draught Board (Inclusive Design), Tactile Chess Board (Inclusive Design), One accessible board game, Tactile diagram set for Science teaching, Audio labeller (Inclusive Design), Signature guide with rupee checker and wallet, Braille wrist watch, White folding cane, Measuring kit (inch tape, needle threader, small Braille scale, liquid indicator, measuring cup), Talking Table Clock, Packing box (16)

(iii) Kits for school children in Class 9 to 10 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus, Small white folding cane (Five folds with packing), Talking calculator, Tablet computer, Rupee checker with wallet, Packing box. (6)

(iv) Kits for school children in Class 11 to 12 consisting of major items like Smart cane and DAISY Player with one speaker for blind and kits

for low vision children like Mouse Cam Video Magnifier for low vision children and Need based optical and non-optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert. (3)

- (v) Kits for college students like Smart phone with screen reading software and Pocket size blue tooth keyboard for smart phone or tablet, for blind students and Smart phone with magnifier App for low vision and Need based optical and non-optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert for low vision students. (3)
- (vi) ADL Kits for adults such as Rupee checker plastic with signature guide and rupee checker flexible with wallet, Smart Cane, Talking body thermometer, Talking wrist watch, Liquid level indicator, Pill dispenser, Talking table clock with four alarms and stop watch, Audio labeler, Talking calculator, Measuring kit and Packing Box. (10)
- (vii) List of common low Vision devices such as Telescopic Glasses, Optical Magnifiers, Mouse Cam Video Magnifier, Hand held Electronic Video Magnifier up to 5 inches, Smart phone with magnifier app for low vision. (5)
- (viii) High-end devices such as Braille (for Upper Primary and above), Laptop with screen reading software and with Indian language and Indian English TIS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision). (6)
- (ix) Other common devices such as Braille (for Upper Primary and above), Laptop with screen reading software and with Indian language and Indian English TIS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision). (6)

TOTAL: 84

(II) Leprosy Affected - Notified vide OM No. 4-2(11)/2014/DD-I dated 12.08.2014:—

- (i) ADL Kit consisting of Universal Cuff, Nail Cutting Device, Soap Holder, Button Hook, Zipper Pull, Writing Aid or Adapted Pen with positioning splint, Rubber Gloves, Insulated Scissors, Insulated Tumbler or Adapted Glass Holder, Wider Blim Plate, Long Handled Lever Tap, Cell Phone (12)

- (ii) Individual Devices (optional as per requirement) such as Adapted Spoon, Built up Spoon, Angled Spoon, Grip Aid, Latex Prosthesis, Gutter Splint, Extension outrigger- Short, Extension outrigger- Long, Thumb Spica, Volar/ Dorsal cock-up, Finger Loops, Knuckle Bender, MCP Block, Opponens Strap, User Friendly Spoon, Build-up Screw Driver, Foot Drop Strap, Farming Gloves, Padded Sand Digger, Anti Claw Positioning Device/ Knuckle Bender Splint, Fixed Ankle Brace, Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace(Conventional), Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace (Moulded), Foot Orthosis Moulded insole, Temporary below knee Prosthesis, Permanent below knee Prosthesis, Patellar Tendon Bearing Orthosis, Foot Drop Spring, Patellar tendon bearing Orthosis variant, Moulded Sandal, MCR Sandal, Custom made Symes Prosthesis, Ankle Foot Orthosis (AFO)/ Fixed Ankle Brace (FAB), Accommodative foot Orthosis. (34)

TOTAL: 46

(III) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities - Notified *vide* OM No. 4-2(14)/2014/DD-I dated 21.08.2014:—

- (i) Kit for age group 0-3 years (Early intervention group) consisting of Rattle 3 types, Teethers, ADL Kits (4 types), Palm Grip (4 types), Sensory Footsteps, Crib Toy, Pyramid Rings, Wooden Blocks (6 nos.), Sensory Mat, Stimulation Toys (3 nos.), Any Safe Toys (3 nos.), Musical Book, Kit Bag etc. (13)
- (ii) Kit for age group 0-3 years (TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities) such as Resonance Board, Water Play Set, Different Texture Gloves and Socks, Pre-Braille book (shape), Visual/Auditory/Olfactory Stimulation Kit, Pre-Cane; (6)
- (iii) Kit for age group 3-6 years (Pre Primary group) like Number Picture Tray, Building blocks, Fine Motor Skill Nat, Peg Board, Dolls (male and female), Raised Shape Tray, Puzzles, Count and Match, Sensory Books, Word Cubes, Face Puzzle, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (iv) Kit for age group 7-11 years (Primary group) consisting Picture Puzzle, Picture and Word Cards, Assembling Kit, Number Cards, Pound Toys, Jigsaw Puzzle, Telling Time Kit, Count and Match, Alphabet Worm, Beads, Functional Literacy Flip Charts, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (v) Kit for age group of 12-15 and 16-18 years (Secondary and Pre-Vocational) containing Wooden Block of Alphabets, Needle Work Kit, Alphabets-Words

Wooden Cubes, Fitting and Assembling Kit, Number Tiles, Measuring Sets, India General (picture cards, word cards and Jaihind game, Mobile Phone, Number Cubes, Multiplication Tactile Board, Kit Bag etc. (12)

- (vi) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 3-6 years) consisting of Sign Language Tutor Set, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device, Embossed Picture Book, Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline. (4)
- (vii) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 6-10 years and above) containing Sign Language Tutor Sets, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device Embossed Picture Book, Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline and Android Tablet etc. (5)
- (viii) ALIMCO Model Sensory Kit: Multi Sensory Inclusive Education Development (MSIED) Kit containing Eye Hand Coordination Loop/ Infinite Loop, Stepping Stone, Massage Ball with Stick, Olive Massage Ball, Squeezer, Air cushion, User Manual and Kit Bag. (8)

TOTAL: 72

(IV) Hearing Impaired-Notified vide OM No. 4-2(8)/2014/DD-I dated 20.10.2014:--

- (A) Assistive devices like Body level hearing aids, Analog/Non Programmable (Behind the ear (BTE), In the ear (ITE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Digital/Programmable-(Behind the ear (BTE), In the ear (ITE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Personal FM Hearing Aids, Bluetooth neck loop for hearing aids, Vibratory Alarm, Baby-crying Alerting Wireless device, Door Bell Signaler, Fire Smoke Alarm, Telephone Signaler, Amplified Telephone, Telephone amplifier, Audio induction loop, Infrared system, Hearing aids with bone vibrator, Educational Kit containing Language (Vocabulary) Book, Articulation drill book, Story book, Other materials (Family Hand Puppets, 5 puzzles, Montessori equipments/toys, Shape sorter clock, One set of noise makers, Block sorter boxes, Set of verb cards, 5 soft toys). (32)
- (B) Cochlear Implant: Provision of Cochlear implant for 500 children per year with Hearing disability with a ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per unit included. This will result in providing life long relief for hearing impaired children in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

TOTAL: 32

(V) Orthopedically Impaired - Notified *vide* OM No. 5-46/2015/DD-I dated 05.05.2016:—

(A) LOWER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS:- (17)

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Trans-tibial Prosthesis (Below Knee): | 7 Types |
| (ii) Through Knee Prosthesis (TK): | 2 Types |
| (iii) Trans-femoral (Above Knee) Prosthesis: | 6 Types |
| (iv) Hip Disarticulation Prosthesis: | 1 Types |
| (v) Syme's prosthesis: | 1 Types |

(B) UPPER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS (9)

- (i) Silicone Finger Prosthesis each
- (ii) Silicone Thumb Prosthesis each
- (iii) Silicone Partial Hand Prosthesis each
- (iv) Trans Radial or Below Elbow/Wrist Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis
- (v) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Radial or Below Elbow/Wrist Disarticulation) Its components includes trans radial kit and socket.
- (vi) Trans Humeral or Above Elbow/Elbow Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis.
- (vii) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Humeral or Above Elbow/Elbow Disarticulation).
- (viii) Shoulder Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis
- (ix) Shoulder Disarticulation body powered Prosthesis

(C) HIGH END UPPER EXTREMITY PROSTHESIS (2)

- (i) Externally Powered below elbow or Trans radial/Wrist Disarticulation prosthesis
- (ii) Externally Powered Trans Humeral/Elbow Disarticulation Prosthesis

(D) LOWER EXTREMITY ORTHOSIS (2)

- (i) Reciprocating Gait Orthosis
- (ii) Off Loader Knee Orthosis (Unit Price)

(E) SPINAL ORTHOSIS (1)

- (i) HALO Brace

(F) MOBILITY AIDS (3)

- (i) Quadriplegic wheel chair with Chin and Head Control
- (ii) Quadriplegic wheel chair with joy stick
- (iii) Motorized wheel chair (Handle driven)/Motorized tricycle

TOTAL: 34

GRAND TOTAL: 268

Note: The extent of financial support would be limited to ₹ 10,000 for each disability and ₹ 12,000 for students with disabilities in respect of devices costing up to ₹ 20,000. In case of all expensive items costing above ₹ 20,000, Government shall bear 50% of cost of these items and the remainder shall be contributed by either the State Government, or the NGO or any other agency or by the beneficiary concerned subject to prior approval of Ministry on a case to case basis; limited to 20% of the Budget under the Scheme.

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds utilized and number of beneficiaries covered during last three years under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	795.56	9623	642.12	3180	420.16	5812
2.	Bihar	105.80	1115	205.62	2178	496.31	8062
3.	Chhattisgarh	425.03	4092	297.76	4034	49.25	1588
4.	Goa	8.96	137	3.76	166	53.55	989
5.	Gujarat	113.49	1616	1731.26	28082	2399.37	49258
6.	Haryana	473.02	8991	848.49	12453	453.31	7944
7.	Himachal Pradesh	59.61	3655	81.01	2306	52.71	1372
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	126.54	1770	222.59	3154	117.81	3065
9.	Jharkhand	22.79	242	77.04	806	106.97	1604
10.	Karnataka	676.98	5377	453.60	6520	353.50	5611
11.	Kerala	239.35	2636	228.68	3106	354.51	7159
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2251.79	29999	1663.46	16699	979.93	14652

13. Maharashtra	1846.86	27325	1244.36	18996	1043.78	21119
14. Odisha	557.79	15421	897.64	13757	702.20	11864
15. Punjab	842.46	21936	565.25	9882	276.62	7788
16. Rajasthan	624.94	12568	539.81	9754	856.93	9904
17. Tamil Nadu	394.68	10047	353.32	9538	514.95	9712
18. Uttar Pradesh	2869.40	45364	4072.05	71375	1908.81	31231
19. Uttarakhand	301.52	7300	311.20	8888	281.93	6101
20. West Bengal	1163.02	13988	1149.95	25199	734.64	15365
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	10.64	368	7.13	250
22. Chandigarh	0	0	22.61	223	0.75	14
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.95	58	2.13	70	2.70	85
24. Daman and Diu	2.46	35	3.08	82	6.76	50
25. Delhi	361.09	7451	571.89	8828	355.64	3249
26. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	11.22	266
27. Puducherry	0	0	20.11	259	7.12	298
28. Arunachal Pradesh	12.92	354	8.45	335	28.48	439
29. Assam	599.27	10136	542.96	12876	829.97	19421
30. Manipur	92.31	358	563.14	6827	162.47	2216

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Meghalaya	26.26	122	98.28	1422	8.19	164
32.	Mizoram	2.84	31	38.55	636	11.00	3
33.	Nagaland	17.44	22	16.49	432	2.37	99
34.	Sikkim	23.11	420	0	0	0.53	20
35.	Tripura	61.37	1367	235.34	3031	98.82	1640
36.	Telangana	377.85	2028	335.56	4833	443.79	5198
TOTAL		15477.46	245584	18058.2	290295	14134.18	253612

Unpaid Post-Matric Scholarships

442. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of unpaid post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste students and if so, the details thereof;

(b) by when all the dues would be cleared for the students in need; and

(c) the reasons why Government has not been releasing appropriate funds for the single biggest source of college education for dalits and OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students about ₹ 3680 crore is pending for payments to the States/UTs towards arrears up to the year 2017-18.

(b) Depending upon the availability of funds, the due arrears up to 2016-17 and Central assistance for 2017-18 and 2018-19 would be released to the States/UTs.

(c) Under the Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes Students and Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs students, States/UTs are the implementing agencies. The funds are released to the States/UTs based on proposals received and availability of funds.

Misappropriation of funds in Post-Matric Scholarship in Punjab

443. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been misappropriation of funds of about 500 crore of Centrally sponsored Post-Matric Scholarship scheme in Punjab;

(b) whether the students belonging to Scheduled Castes were given fake admissions;

(c) whether the Central Government has instituted any investigation to find out the grave irregularity in the scam; and

(d) the number of students affected by such fraud in private and Government educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The State Government of Punjab is conducting a Special Audit of all educational institutions through Internal Audit

Organization (Revenue) of Finance Department under the Post-Matric Scholarship for SC and OBC Students scheme. As per the information provided by the Government of Punjab, an amount of ₹ 207.70 crore has so far been found objectionable as per audit reports.

(b) to (d) The State Audit is under process and the Government of Punjab has to still provide the detailed report.

Establishment of National Fund for persons with disabilities

444. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether the National Fund under Section 86 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act has been operationalized;

(b) if so, the prescribed manner of devolution of funds as required under Section 86(2) of the Act and the details of devolution of funds since it has been operationalized, month-wise; and

(c) if not, the expected timeline by which the fund would be established and the details of avenues where sums under Section 86(1) (a) and 86(1) (b) are currently held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) has been brought into force from 19.04.2017. The Central Government has notified Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules 2017 on 15.06.2017. Rule 41 and Rule 42 of these rules deals with manner of utilization and management of the National Fund through a Governing Body. The Governing Body for management of the National Fund has been constituted *vide* Notification S.O. 3322(E) dated 13/10/2017. Subsequently, a Trust Deed of National Fund for Persons with Disabilities has been executed on 18.04.2018.

As per Section 86(2) of the RPwD Act, 2016, all sums available under the erstwhile Fund for people with disabilities and Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities are available under the National Fund. As on 28.06.2018, an amount of ₹ 280,30,79,860 was available under fixed deposits and savings accounts. The Governing Body has decided to earmark an amount of ₹ 250 crore as its corpus. The Governing Body in its meeting held on 30.07.2018 has approved three schemes for providing financial support from the interest accrued from corpus of the National Fund. However, since July, 2018, an expenditure of ₹ 8,87,000 has been incurred from this fund on administrative account only.

Satellites put into orbit through Indian PSLV

445. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of satellites put into orbit through PSLV during the last three years;

(b) how many of them come under commercial category and how many of those belong to other countries;

(c) the revenue earned through the launch of other countries' satellites;

(d) the number of ISRO's satellites launched from other countries' launch pad;

(e) the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government is planning the launch of many more satellites during the next three years in view of efficiency of launch pad system; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Total 186 Nos. of satellites are put into orbit through Indian PSLV during the last three years (2015-2017).

(b) During the last three years (2015-2017), a total of 169 customer satellites from other countries were successfully launched on-board PSLV under commercial arrangements.

(c) The revenue earned through launching of these 169 satellites from other countries amounts to approx. 4 Million USD and 95 Million Euros.

(d) and (e) So far 31 Indian made satellites are launched by other countries. Foreign launches are preferred only when the spacecraft weight is more than our launcher capacity.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Government is exploring launch of many more satellites during the next three years. Details are as follows:—

1.	Communication satellite	7
2.	Earth Observation satellite	12
3.	Navigation satellite	5
4.	Science satellite	3

Venus mission

446. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ISRO has planned Venus mission in the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it has invited international proposals for scientific payloads for the mission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether under the Make-in-India initiative, Indian private industries would be encouraged and given preference in the development of payloads; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ISRO has planned a Venus mission in the next five years.

(b) The Venus mission planned during 2023 is under configuration study phase.

(c) Yes, ISRO has invited international proposals for scientific payloads for the Venus mission.

(d) As of now, details of payloads which would be sent aboard the satellite for the Venus mission are not available. The announcement of opportunity to international science community to study Venus, using space based experiments, has been made only on November 6, 2018. The proposal submission deadline is January 3, 2019. The internal payload selection committee from ISRO will review and select the international payloads.

(e) In the proposed Venus mission, National Research Laboratories/Institutes are invited to submit proposals. They are encouraged to involve Indian private industries in the realization of the experiment.

(f) Not applicable given the response to (e)

Training of space scientists of foreign countries

447. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to train space scientists of foreign

countries that lack satellite building capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India would not charge for this capacity building programme but play a role in shortlisting scientists for the training programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DOS), Government of India is offering capacity building programme on nanosatellite development for the participants from other countries, who are interested in developing their space programme. The 8-week programme, named as “UNNATI (UNIspace Nanosatellite Assembly and Training by ISRO), will be held at Bengaluru every year for next 3 years.

(c) and (d) India would not charge for this capacity building programme for the selected candidates. The expenses towards air travel, accommodation and food for the selected candidates during the course duration will be borne by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of Department of Space (DOS). A selection committee with members from ISRO and MEA will be selecting the candidates for this training course from applications received.

Launching of communication satellites

†448. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communication satellites launched during the last four years;

(b) the number of such satellites launched during 2004 to 2014;

(c) whether it is a fact that ISRO has received requests from many countries for launching of their satellites; and

(d) if so, the number and names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Eight communication satellites are launched during the last four years (2015-2018).

(b) Thirty two satellites have been launched from 2004 to 2014.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), has received requests from many countries for launching their nano, micro and small satellites mainly meant for earth observation, scientific and technology demonstration purposes.

(d) So far, 269 foreign satellites belonging to 33 countries have been successfully launched. The countries include Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Singapore, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA.

Annual exhibition of tribal goods

449. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up/proposes to set up annual exhibition of tribal goods across the country for their promotion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), a Multi-State Cooperative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, organizes as well as participates in exhibitions for promotion and marketing of tribal goods. It organizes a National Tribal Festival by the name of "Aadi Mahotsav" where tribal craft, culture, cuisine and commerce are exhibited in a holistic manner. It also participates in various exhibitions all over the country for marketing and promotion of tribal products and in international exhibitions through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) and India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) in various countries.

CSR funds for adopting tribal dominated districts

450. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies that have agreed to use their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds to adopt tribal dominated districts or States;

(b) whether such districts and States have been identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) This data is not maintained by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), a Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under its CSR policy, takes up CSR activities exclusively towards improving the quality of life of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and towards developmental activities in tribal dominated areas. CSR activities undertaken by them are as under:—

Year	Details of CSR activity
2016-17	Setting up of a project on Nutrition and Livelihood Generation in Purulia district (West Bengal) through Community Centric Tribal Entrepreneurship. This project essentially focuses on economic empowerment of STs through entrepreneurship and livelihood generation apart from addressing social issue of malnutrition especially among the children.
2017-18	Provided Desktop Computers, Peripherals and Furnitures to 25 schools in Bisra and Nuagaon Blocks of Sundargarh district, Odisha through SAFAL towards inclusion of School going Adivasi Children in the process of Digital India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Inclusion of tribal languages in curriculum

451. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data on the total percentage of dropouts in 2018 among tribals at primary, intermediate and secondary level;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Council of Tribal Languages and Literature societies, Manipur (CTLISM) has demanded allocation of funds to the State's Budget for tribal languages education;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce tribal languages into curriculum for inclusiveness in education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) No, Sir. However, as per

the information provided by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the average annual dropout rate among Scheduled Tribe Students for the year 2016-17 (latest available) at Primary, Upper Primary, Elementary, Secondary and Grade XI to XII was 8.54, 9.58, 8.88, 26.97 and 8.43 respectively.

(b) As informed by Government of Manipur, a proposal for allocation of funds for tribal language education has been received by them from Council of Tribal Languages and Literature Societies, Manipur (CTLISM).

(c) and (d) National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has recommended that the initial education of the child should be in the mother tongue. This includes the use of the languages of the children in tribal regions. Though, deciding the curriculum at school/college level is the prerogative of the State Governments, however, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has asked the State Governments to develop bilingual primers containing text both in regional and local tribal languages through Tribal Research Institutes, which would help to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods to empower tribal students. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to State Governments under the scheme "Support to Tribal Research Institutes" based on their proposals in this regard.

Sex ratio at birth under BBBP

452. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when was Beti Bachao Beti Padhao launched;

(b) what was the sex ratio at birth at that time *vis-a-vis* the current rate, district-wise; and

(c) the total budget of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme was launched on 22nd January, 2015.

(b) 405 districts (as per Census 2011) have been selected under BBBP for multi-sectoral intervention activities in phase-wise manner. The details of the selected district under BBBP and their Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) as per available latest reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The budget for the scheme for Twelfth Five Year Plan period from the date of launch was ₹ 199.99 crore *i.e.* from FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17. Further, in

FY 2017-18 the scheme has been continued till Fourteenth finance period *i.e.* 2019-2020 with a total budget ₹ 1132.5 crore for 3 years *i.e.* FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-2020.

Statement

Details of the selected district under BBBP and their Sex Ratio at Birth as per available latest reports of the HMIS data

(A) In Phase-I, 100 districts have been selected for multi sectoral intervention under BBBP during 2014-15. The SRB as per HIMS data, MoH&FW for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 of these districts are as under:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	2014-15 (April-March)	2015-16 (April-March)	2016-17 (April-March)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat (5)	Surat	879	886	872
2.		Mahesana	900	919	910
3.		Gandhinagar	885	883	902
4.		Ahmedabad	873	903	915
5.		Rajkot	886	906	872
6.	Haryana (12)	Mahendragarh	791	809	859
7.		Jhajjar	838	872	897
8.		Rewari	803	845	851
9.		Sonipat	864	869	898
10.		Ambala	870	877	915
11.		Kurukshetra	843	864	881
12.		Rohtak	915	881	893
13.		Karnal	758	883	854
14.		Yamunanagar	887	896	912
15.		Kaithal	887	868	899
16.		Bhiwani	822	859	860
17.		Panipat	901	898	941
18.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Una	857	904	931
19.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Jammu	911	886	908
20.		Pulwama	983	949	1018
21.		Kathua	862	873	852
22.		Badgam	972	988	968

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.		Anantnag	985	1000	976
24.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Morena	904	909	926
25.		Gwalior	888	918	906
26.		Bhind	919	898	929
27.		Datia	887	880	895
28.	Maharashtra (10)	Bid	913	898	925
29.		Jalgaon	864	898	901
30.		Ahmadnagar	904	906	895
31.		Buldana	934	954	913
32.		Aurangabad	917	929	927
33.		Washim	974	903	910
34.		Kolhapur	889	903	881
35.		Osmanabad	883	909	912
36.		Sangli	885	889	893
37.		Jalna	901	887	900
38.	NCT of Delhi (5)	South West	878	881	875
39.		North West	898	899	911
40.		East	888	918	900
41.		West	868	881	915
42.		North	913	904	930
43.	Punjab (11)	Tarn Taran	874	880	889
44.		Gurdaspur	879	866	881
45.		Amritsar	897	909	892
46.		Muktsar	899	896	889
47.		Mansa	857	925	894
48.		Patiala	847	866	890
49.		Sangrur	864	848	879
50.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	955	936	910
51.		Fatehgarh Sahib	873	889	928
52.		Barnala	855	836	893
53.		Firozpur	876	859	871

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Rajasthan (10)	Jhunjhunu	893	903	952
55.		Sikar	939	923	963
56.		Karauli	942	927	914
57.		Ganganagar	918	934	952
58.		Dhaulpur	930	924	945
59.		Jaipur	912	904	928
60.		Dausa	930	921	932
61.		Alwar	915	912	931
62.		Bharatpur	933	922	914
63.		Sawai Madhopur	947	913	908
64.	Uttar Pradesh (10)	Baghpat	919	903	882
65.		Gautam Buddh Nagar	844	873	875
66.		Ghaziabad	899	977	908
67.		Meerut	866	878	884
68.		Bulandshahr	866	864	902
69.		Agra	876	842	905
70.		Muzaffarnagar	884	909	931
71.		Mahamaya Nagar	867	884	885
72.		Jhansi	860	900	925
73.		Mathura	900	913	876
74.	Uttarakhand (2)	Pithoragarh	881	901	873
75.		Champawat	887	959	973
76.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	985	948	839
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	944	900	974
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1073	761	1176
79.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	942	969	950
80.	Bihar	Vaishali	915	887	879
81.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	874	906	921
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	926	928	934

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	942	951	934
84.	Daman and Diu	Daman	918	919	946
85.	Goa	North Goa	916	910	951
86.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	861	890	914
87.	Karnataka	Bijapur	948	941	968
88.	Kerala	Thrissur	959	965	942
89.	Tripura	South Tripura	953	915	978
90.	Manipur	Senapati	991	974	980
91.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	949	975	940
92.	Mizoram	Saiha	915	1022	898
93.	Nagaland	Longleng	954	984	942
94.	Odisha	Nayagarh	845	883	860
95.	Puducherry	Yanam	1107	981	976
96.	Sikkim	North District	831	1009	1011
97.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	856	937	931
98.	Telangana	Hyderabad	946	938	967
99.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1000	832	955
100.	West Bengal	Kolkata	922	929	939

(B) In Phase-II, 61 districts have been selected for multi sectoral intervention under BBBP during 2015-16. The SRB as per HIMS data, MoH&FW for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 of these districts are as under:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts	2015-16 (April-March)	2016-17 (April-March)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	924	931
2.		Amreli	916	911
3.		Patan	945	936
4.		Bhavnagar	902	873
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	887	892
6.		Jind	866	913
7.		Faridabad	890	894

1	2	3	4	5
8.		Hisar	910	927
9.		Fatehabad	895	927
10.		Sirsa	941	911
11.		Panchkula	887	929
12.		Palwal	921	935
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	887	897
14.		Hamirpur	849	943
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	908	884
16.		Baramula	948	994
17.		Ganderbal	985	992
18.		Rajouri	947	937
19.		Srinagar	957	980
20.		Shupiyan	1062	959
21.		Kupwara	1027	961
22.		Kulgam	1057	1087
23.		Udhampur	880	881
24.		Bandipore	964	885
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	913	917
26.		Tikamgarh	917	917
27.	Maharastra (6)	Hingoli	953	916
28.		Solapur	878	910
29.		Pune	911	889
30.		Parbhani	941	911
31.		Nashik	922	913
32.		Latur	929	940
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	920	960
34.		South	916	899
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	899	909
36.		Bathinda	885	888
37.		Ludhiana	881	935
38.		Moga	919	928

1	2	3	4	5
39.		Rupnagar	920	927
40.		Hoshiarpur	905	914
41.		Kapurthala	884	905
42.		Jalandhar	919	892
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	918	904
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	925	914
45.		Hanumangarh	971	973
46.		Jodhpur	948	949
47.		Tonk	926	978
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	902	911
49.		Aligarh	814	854
50.		Etah	897	878
51.		Firozabad	890	940
52.		Jalaun	884	905
53.		Bijnor	894	873
54.		Mainpuri	840	871
55.		Hamirpur	818	839
56.		Saharanpur	906	909
57.		Farrukhabad	880	886
58.		Mahoba	873	921
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Haridwar	876	917
60.		Dehradun	933	923
61.		Chamoli	944	894

(C) In Phase-III, 244 districts have been selected for Multi sectoral intervention under BBBP during 2018-19. The SRB as per HIMS data, MoH&FW for the year 2016-17 of these districts are as under:-

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts	2016-17 (April-March)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (07)	Anantapur	971

1	2	3	4
2.		Chittoor	949
3.		Prakasam	936
4.		Krishna	945
5.		Kurnool	944
6.		Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	943
7.		Guntur	847
8.	Arunachal Pradesh (05)	West Siang	971
9.		Upper Siang	917
10.		Lower Dibang Valley	918
11.		Kurung Kumey	934
12.		East Kameng	805
13.	Bihar (16)	Patna	918
14.		Muzaffarpur	894
15.		Bhojpur	940
16.		Begusarai	904
17.		Lakhisarai	914
18.		Samastipur	948
19.		Saran	925
20.		Khagaria	943
21.		Rohtas	918
22.		Nalanda	896
23.		Purba Champaran	944
24.		Madhubani	922
25.		Bhagalpur	944
26.		Sheikhpura	911
27.		Banka	931
28.		Nawada	912
29.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	985
30.	Daman and Diu	Diu	917
31.	Gujarat (13)	Surendranagar	915

1	2	3	4
32.		Kheda	915
33.		Vadodara	937
34.		Banas Kantha	962
35.		Porbandar	899
36.		Sabar Kantha	1160
37.		Jamnagar	943
38.		Junagadh	912
39.		Kachchh	907
40.		Valsad	935
41.		Panch Mahals	961
42.		Narmada	911
43.		Dohad	891
44.	Haryana	Mewat	934
45.	Himachal Pradesh (05)	Solan	950
46.		Bilaspur	875
47.		Mandi	902
48.		Shimla	895
49.		Sirmaur	901
50.	Jammu and Kashmir (06)	Punch	897
51.		Reasi	936
52.		Kishtwar	879
53.		Ramban	898
54.		Doda	855
55.		Leh (Ladakh)	851
56.	Jharkhand (11)	Hazaribagh	904
57.		Giridih	1055
58.		Bokaro	959
59.		Kodarma	918
60.		Ramgarh	937
61.		Ranchi	976

1	2	3	4
62.		Purbi Singhbhum	994
63.		Palamu	927
64.		Saraikela-Kharsawan	966
65.		Deoghar	1087
66.		Jamtara	961
67.	Karnataka (04)	Bagalkot	905
68.		Haveri	910
69.		Gadag	927
70.		Dakshina Kannada	898
71.	Madhya Pradesh (36)	Shivpuri	954
72.		Sheopur	976
73.		Chhatarpur	910
74.		Indore	928
75.		Satna	948
76.		Guna	918
77.		Narsimhapur	926
78.		Sehore	924
79.		Sidhi	949
80.		Panna	964
81.		Dewas	921
82.		Hoshangabad	935
83.		Rajgarh	926
84.		Shajapur	956
85.		Bhopal	941
86.		Ashoknagar	942
87.		Singrauli	941
88.		Jabalpur	963
89.		Burhanpur	954
90.		Sagar	921
91.		Vidisha	959

1	2	3	4
92.		Mandsaur	962
93.		Neemuch	923
94.		Dhar	964
95.		Damoh	906
96.		Ujjain	919
97.		East Nimar (Khandwa)	940
98.		Raisen	951
99.		West Nimar (Khargone)	911
100.		Ratlam	917
101.		Katni	940
102.		Jhabua	931
103.		Umaria	954
104.		Barwani	926
105.		Anuppur	915
106.		Seoni	938
107.	Maharashtra (15)	Satara	925
108.		Dhule	884
109.		Nanded	942
110.		Akola	940
111.		Mumbai Suburban*	NA
112.		Mumbai City*	NA
113.		Wardha	913
114.		Sindhudurg	902
115.		Yavatmal	930
116.		Thane	938
117.		Nagpur	944
118.		Raigarh	930
119.		Amravati	964
120.		Ratnagiri	896
121.		Nandurbar	931
122.	Manipur (07)	Tamenglong	947

1	2	3	4
123.		Chandel	926
124.		Ukhrul	993
125.		Bishnupur	967
126.		Thoubal	986
127.		Imphal East	924
128.		Churachandpur	944
129.	Mizoram	Serchhip	1150
130.	Nagaland (06)	Mon	1015
131.		Phek	946
132.		Tuensang	931
133.		Peren	831
134.		Mokokchung	839
135.		Wokha	954
136.	NCT of Delhi (02)	New Delhi	920
137.		Central	882
138.	Odisha (14)	Dhenkanal	946
139.		Anugul	930
140.		Ganjam	925
141.		Cuttack	958
142.		Khordha	970
143.		Debagarh	940
144.		Sundargarh	854
145.		Sambalpur	937
146.		Kendrapara	860
147.		Jajapur	935
148.		Jharsuguda	960
149.		Bhadrak	974
150.		Baleshwar	976
151.		Kalahandi	950
152.	Rajasthan (19)	Bundi	950
153.		Jalor	950

1	2	3	4
154.		Sirohi	950
155.		Nagaur	962
156.		Pali	973
157.		Kota	1006
158.		Ajmer	952
159.		Churu	981
160.		Rajsamand	934
161.		Barmer	899
162.		Bikaner	958
163.		Jhalawar	912
164.		Chittaurgarh	915
165.		Baran	952
166.		Dungarpur	947
167.		Banswara	945
168.		Udaipur	964
169.		Bhilwara	883
170.		Pratapgarh	959
171.	Tamil Nadu (10)	Ariyalur	953
172.		Dharmapuri	939
173.		Namakkal	942
174.		Salem	973
175.		Perambalur	977
176.		Viluppuram	959
177.		Tiruvannamalai	933
178.		Thiruvallur	959
179.		Tiruchirappalli	957
180.		Chennai	939
181.	Telenagana (07)	Warangal*	NA
182.		Nalgonda	961
183.		Mahbubnagar	944
184.		Rangareddy*	NA

1	2	3	4
185.		Adilabad	950
186.		Karimnagar	940
187.		Nizamabad	943
188.	Uttar Pradesh (47)	Kanpur Nagar	878
189.		Varanasi	882
190.		Allahabad	963
191.		Kanshiram Nagar	940
192.		Auraiya	909
193.		Kanpur Dehat	930
194.		Kannauj	911
195.		Budaun	970
196.		Hardoi	955
197.		Ballia	884
198.		Mirzapur	976
199.		Banda	945
200.		Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	873
201.		Shahjahanpur	940
202.		Jyotiba Phule Nagar	914
203.		Bareilly	921
204.		Chitrakoot	936
205.		Fatehpur	824
206.		Ghazipur	961
207.		Gorakhpur	964
208.		Chandauli	901
209.		Pilibhit	988
210.		Lucknow	947
211.		Moradabad	957
212.		Lalitpur	934
213.		Pratapgarh	959
214.		Jaunpur	912

1	2	3	4
215.		Azamgarh	941
216.		Unnao	996
217.		Kheri	902
218.		Sultanpur	854
219.		Kaushambi	904
220.		Sonbhadra	914
221.		Deoria	997
222.		Gonda	926
223.		Mau	913
224.		Rae Bareli	979
225.		Shrawasti	916
226.		Kushinagar	871
227.		Basti	964
228.		Sitapur	986
229.		Mahrajganj	915
230.		Faizabad	934
231.		Ambedkar Nagar	928
232.		Bara Banki	908
233.		Bahraich	905
234.		Siddharthnagar	888
235.	Uttarakhand (08)	Tehri Garhwal	924
236.		Udham Singh Nagar	900
237.		Nainital	926
238.		Bageshwar	919
239.		Garhwal	903
240.		Rudraprayag	901
241.		Uttarkashi	936
242.		Almora	903
243.	West Bengal (02)	Cooch Behar	897
244.		Bankura	951

Note: The data for the marked districts (*) will be updated when available.

Unregistered shelter homes in Punjab

453. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some children from Jharkhand, lodged in unregistered private shelter home at Ludhiana, has been missing;

(b) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has reported that these children have been converted to Christianity; and

(c) if so, the details of action the Ministry has taken against this unregistered shelter home?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) is the primary law to deal with children in need of care and protection as well as those in conflict with law. The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments. As per the information received from Government of Punjab, the children were not missing but residing in "Packiam Mercy Cross" for shelter and education purpose. 30 children were restored to their parents by the owner of said organization. 04 (four) children were taken along by Jharkhand Police and remaining 04 children were handed over to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Bihar who were escorted by Punjab Police for the purpose of restoration. Further, CWC, Bihar handed over those children to their families. There is no information regarding conversion to Christianity.

(c) Section 41 of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these homes. The Ministry has directed all the States/UTs to close down all the unregistered Child Care Institutions (CCIs). All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been asked to regularly monitor all the (CCIs) as mandated under the JJ Act and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rule, 2016 framed thereunder.

Pension benefit to teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

454. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to resume the pension benefit to the teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details about the financial and administrative constraints, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The option to switchover to the GPF Scheme was available only to the employees of those institutions which were in existence as on 1.1.1986. Since the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) was registered as a society only on 28.2.1986, the option of switchover to GPF scheme was not applicable to the employees of NVS. The employees of NVS had been given the benefits of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme since its inception. The New Pension Scheme (NPS), which was introduced for the Central Government employees w.e.f. 1.1.2004, was made applicable to the regular employees of NVS w.e.f. 1.4.2009. Those employees who had joined NVS on regular basis before 1.4.2009 were given an option to continue with the existing CPF scheme or to join the NPS. The option was to be exercised by 3.11.2009. Those employees of NVS who have opted for and are covered under the NPS, are entitled to the benefits envisaged under this scheme. Thus, the teachers of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are already entitled to benefits of either the CPF scheme or the NPS scheme having regard to the option exercised by them.

Measures to help child victims of trafficking

455. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to combat trafficking of children for child labour, child beggary and sexual exploitation;

(b) whether Government has taken measures of rescue, rehabilitation, skill development and provision of alternative livelihood options to rescued children and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what has been the budget allocation and expenses for the aforesaid measures during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii), (viii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

(JJ Act), the Government takes steps to combat trafficking of children in any form. As per Section 54 (2) of JJ Act, inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. Further, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual abuse on such child. Central Government is managing “Child Protection Services” (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), and providing financial assistance, as Grant-in-Aid, to the States/UTs for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of CCIs. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed under JJ Act, *inter alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. Further CPS also provides for “After care” services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have jointly taken an initiative to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who may come in contact with Railway. In order to address the issue a Standard Operative Procedure (SOP) was formulated in March, 2015 and a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ministry of Railway and Ministry of Women and Child Development on 19th May, 2015. Towards implementation of above SOP, one of the operative instructions was to set up Child Help Desk at selective Railway Stations. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

The details of fund released and utilized by State Government during FY, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 of the Grant released to the States/UTs under Child Protection Services are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of fund released and utilized by State Government/UT Administrations during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 current year under CPS.

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00
3.	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53
4.	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27
6.	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44
7.	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24
8.	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62
11.	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76
12.	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04
13.	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87
15.	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75
16.	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00
17.	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45
20.	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86
21.	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43
22.	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98
23.	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08
26.	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98
28.	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40
29.	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36
31.	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90
33.	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00
34.	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
36.	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20

Scheme for destitute/neglected children

456. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the details of destitute/neglected children in the country;
- the details of schemes/programmes in existence for protection/education of such children;
- whether Government has reviewed these schemes/programmes in the recent past;
- if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and
- the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make these schemes more purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain such data. The Central Government is executing a scheme namely "Child Protection Services (CPS)" (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, for execution of the Act and with the objective to create a safe and

secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection including destitute children. These include institutional as well as non-institutional care, which is delivered through a network of statutory support units, review delivery structures and child care institutions. However, the primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State/UT Governments.

(c) to (e) The implementation of scheme is regularly reviewed through various MIS monitoring and inspection reports received from the State/UT Government. If any shortcoming is noticed during the monitoring, the same is taken up with the concerned States/UTs for taking immediate corrective measures. Besides, under the CPCR Act, 2005 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights have been mandated to monitor the implementation of JJ Act, 2012 in the country.

Crime in shelter homes for children

457. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing trend of protectors turning predators in shelter homes meant for children and in particular meant for girls and women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what strategy Government proposes to adopt to sternly deal with this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Recently some disturbing incidents of abuse of children in the shelter homes for children have come into notice of Ministry. Incidence of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar and "Ma Vindhya wasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan" shelter home in Deoria, East Uttar Pradesh have been reported.

(c) The Ministry has asked all the States/UTs to regularly monitor all the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as mandated under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Model Rule, 2016 framed thereunder. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI.

Staying away from schools by girl students

458. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a recent survey has revealed that 40 per cent girl students in the National Capital stay home during periods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) There is no official information about survey about the girl students stay home during periods.

(c) Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Samgra Shiksha, an integrated scheme for school education. The scheme is emphasizing for enhancing access, retention and quality by promoting enrolment drives, retention and motivation camps, gender sensitization modules, etc. Financial support is also provided under the State viable proposal received from the respective States and UTs. During 2018-19 under Samagra Shiksha project, installation of sanitary pad vending and incinerator machines has been approved.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls residing primarily in rural areas of the country. Adolescent girls are provided sanitary napkins at subsidized rates by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) within the community and through the platform of Government and Government aided school.

Implementation of Ujjawala Scheme in Tamil Nadu

459. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to ensure implementation of the Ujjawala Scheme to rescue, rehabilitate, re-integrate and repatriate victims in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and utilized in that State; and

(c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilization of these funds by the State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Ujjawala Scheme has been implemented by this Ministry for eradicating the menace of trafficking in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu. The scheme has been conceived primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims on the other.

(b) Under Ujjawala Scheme, this Ministry has allocated ₹ 62.41 lakh, ₹ 52.97 lakh and ₹ 31.99 lakh to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. As per the Utilization Certificate and Statement of Expenditure furnished by the State Government, State Government has fully utilized the allocated funds for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18.

(c) Ujjawala Scheme has provisions for monitoring of the projects at State Level and the Central Level as well as periodic inspection of the project by the State Government. Moreover, funds are released to the State Government only after Utilization Certificate, Statement of Expenditure and Physical Progress Report of previous released grant in proper format are received from them.

Fake registration of children with Anganwadis

460. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of fake children are registered with Anganwadis in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to curb such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The beneficiaries under the Anganwadi Services of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme are identified on the basis of Aadhaar which is used as identity document for delivery of services or benefits which brings in transparency and efficiency and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements.

The beneficiaries not possessing Aadhaar card are assisted by the field functionaries to obtain the Aadhaar card. Till such time, they are provided the Anganwadi Services on the basis of alternative identification document. This is an important tool to eliminate fake beneficiaries, if any and it is an ongoing exercise.

Report on Child Care Institutions

461. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the status of report to be submitted by respective States/Union-Territories on inspection of their Child Care Institutions;

(b) the names of the States/Union-Territories which have not submitted the aforementioned report yet;

(c) the number of Child Care Institutions shut down during the last year for reasons of non-registration or non-adherence to rules mandated under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 across all States/Union Territories; and

(d) the status on the proposed setting up of a single large facilities in every State to house children who are presently living in Child Care Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Inspection has been carried out by 34 States/UTs; 02 (two) UTs *i.e.* Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep do not have any Child Care Institutions (CCIs).

20 State Governments/UT Administrations namely, Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal have shared some detailed inspection reports. Rest of the 14 State Governments/UT Administrations namely, Tripura, Odisha, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have submitted summary reports.

(c) As reported by the State Governments/UT Administration, out of 8244 registered CCIs, 539 institutions were closed by the State Governments/UT Administrations after inspection on various grounds.

(d) Till date we have not received any such proposal from the respective State Governments/UT Administration.

Legal recourse for Me-Too victims

462. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by Government for looking into the allegations of sexual harassment made in the Me-Too movement;

(b) whether a committee has been setup for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the objectives of the committee along with its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India vide its order dated 24th October, 2018 has constituted Group of Minister (GoM) to examine and give recommendations for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent Sexual Harassment at Workplace. The composition of Group of Minister is as under:—

(i) Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister.

(ii) Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Shipping.

(iii) Shri Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Defence.

(iv) Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Judicial Panel to look into Me-Too movement cases

463. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to form a Judicial Panel to look into the cases emanating from Me-Too movement and sexual harassment cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cases registered, so far, and the action initiated for their early redressal; and

(d) by when the Judicial Panel would be formed and the reasons for the delay in its formation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No. Sir.

(b) In view of above (a), question does not arise.

(c) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) which is available upto 2016, a total number of 27,344 cases registered during 2016 under sexual harassment (Section 354 A Indian Penal Code) for crime against women. Out of which, 23416 persons were chargesheeted and 3370 person were convicted during 2016.

(d) In view of above (a) question does not arise

Plan to redress complaints of sexual harassment

464.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Group of Ministers to come up with a comprehensive plan in view of complaints of sexual harassment flooding the social media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the report is expected to be finalized; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government to effectively implement the law against sexual harassment at workplace and to strengthen legal and institutional framework?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India *vide* its order dated 24th October, 2018 has constituted Group of Minister (GoM) to examine and give recommendations for strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks to deal with and prevent sexual harassment at workplace. The composition of Group of Minister is as under:—

(i) Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister.

(ii) Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Shipping.

(iii) Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Defence.

(iv) Shrimati Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The existing law to deal with sexual harassment at work place is the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 which aims to provide safe and secure work environment to women. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and provides protection against sexual harassment at all workplaces; both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. Domestic workers are also covered under the ambit of the Act. In addition existing provisions of Indian Penal Code (IPC) are also applicable to various offences of sexual harassment.

The Ministry has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for registering complaints related to sexual harassment at workplace of all women employees in the country, including Government and private employees.

Further, all Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States/UTs have been requested to organize workshops and awareness programmes in their Departments/offices for sensitizing the employees about the provision of this Act. Besides, all States/UTs Governments have also been requested to advise the Secretary Industries/Commerce to organize similar workshops and awareness programmes each and every industry, business house, private sector entity of the States/UTs.

Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all States/UTs Government, Ministries/Departments in Government of India and leading business organisation Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Society, Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI), and National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

Apart from the above, in order to create wide spread awareness about the Act across the country, both in organized and unorganized sectors, Ministry of Women and Child Development has identified a pool of 223 resource institutions to provide capacity building programmes *i.e.* training, workshops, etc., on the issue of sexual harassment at workplace.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

465. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of women enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana so far, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of women receiving cash incentives/cash transfers and the total amount given as cash transfers under the scheme, so far, year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by Government under the scheme so far, year-wise and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries enrolled, number of beneficiaries paid cash incentives and the total amount transferred as cash incentives as on 10.12.2018 since commencement of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) .

(c) The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/released and utilised by States/UTs are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries enrolled, number of beneficiaries paid cash incentives and total amount transferred as cash incentives during the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (uploaded on PMMVY-CAS as on 10.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18			2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018)		
		No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	No. of Beneficiaries paid	Total amount transferred (₹ in lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries enrolled	No. of Beneficiaries paid	Total amount transferred (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,112	1,211	37.24	597	1,378	63.11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,97,735	1,53,099	4,148.68	2,05,462	2,69,878	11,388.78
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	836	38	0.94	2,867	2,722	91.31
4.	Assam	26,684	7,800	104.15	66,018	69,313	1,385.02
5.	Bihar	1,32,241	46,006	570.62	1,39,746	1,20,414	2,422.08
6.	Chandigarh	4,680	3,487	106.49	4,766	5,158	201.33
7.	Chhattisgarh	94,279	42,817	664.60	89,570	1,02,728	3,418.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,474	603	8.35	1,684	2,051	72.16
9.	Daman and Diu	276	1	0.12	1,538	1,256	37.65
10.	Delhi	35,755	11,478	407.89	32,527	48,353	1,715.52
11.	Goa	3,341	1,350	62.76	3,966	5,454	204.65

12. Gujarat	1,44,217	81,231	2,479.65	1,57,708	1,83,407	7,161.14
13. Haryana	91,961	43,126	1,270.74	1,20,597	1,42,814	5,861.10
14. Himachal Pradesh	41,955	15,306	442.26	36,509	52,960	2,004.56
15. Jammu and Kashmir	33,860	3,134	110.92	26,470	45,305	1,359.88
16. Jharkhand	1,07,362	47,357	700.86	85,862	1,01,714	3,724.43
17. Karnataka	1,32,572	76,143	2,070.09	2,52,878	2,68,995	10,773.08
18. Kerala	1,18,642	50,561	1,597.11	86,068	1,31,545	5,066.23
19. Lakshadweep	245	0	0	226	340	5.38
20. Madhya Pradesh	4,32,885	1,82,594	31,78.4	3,76,216	4,42,123	15,386.81
21. Maharashtra	2,38,807	1,20,326	3,885.88	2,28,450	2,58,717	10,284.30
22. Manipur	4,603	2,158	65.64	2,075	3,154	179.44
23. Meghalaya	2	0	0	1,641	1,341	47.30
24. Mizoram	3,762	650	8.0	5,510	7,770	327.06
25. Nagaland	162	0	0	2,045	1,707	61.75
26. Odisha	7	5	0.005	0	0	0.20
27. Puducherry	2,218	429	13.67	3,395	4,337	168.91
28. Punjab	68,291	37,797	786.33	84,861	1,02,104	4,408.32
29. Rajasthan	1,23,884	19,682	672.79	4,61,157	4,59,450	14,536.36
30. Sikkim	1,758	304	4.79	1,677	742	19.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	46,169	2,844	56.88
32.	Telangana	150	0	0	44	0	0
33.	Tripura	7,278	1,136	11.70	9,723	13,320	396.46
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,11,109	1,41,151	4,442.17	7,92,254	7,76,750	26,795.54
35.	Uttarakhand	27,838	16,027	416.51	31,914	36,811	1,407.55
36.	West Bengal	77,028	1,922	144.43	1,95,304	2,12,330	8,427.17
GRAND TOTAL		25,70,009	11,08,929	28,413.79	35,57,494	38,79,285	1,39,459.20

Statement-II

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/released and utilisation reported by States/UTs during the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018) under PMMVY

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18		2018-19 (as on 10.12.2018)		Utilisation Reported
		Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Utilisation Reported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163.08	37.68	6.00	NR	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,022.36	2,622.41	7,135.00	NR	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	912.83	0.95	36.00	NR	
4.	Assam	10,448.26	104.15	817.00	NR	

(₹ in lakhs)

5. Bihar	17,351.38	353.03	949.00	NR
6. Chandigarh	290.41	110.94	128.65	NR
7. Chhattisgarh	4,382.58	502.32	233.00	NR
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.62	8.95	5.00	NR
9. Daman and Diu	61.56	NR	3.00	NR
10. Delhi	2,008.90	258.80	153.00	NR
11. Goa	168.85	122.96	13.00	98.56
12. Gujarat	10,186.87	1,664.96	551.00	NR
13. Haryana	4,324.30	817.19	1,881.00	NR
14. Himachal Pradesh	1,821.64	445.44	753.48	NR
15. Jammu and Kashmir	3,137.84	100.46	171.00	NR
16. Jharkhand	5,622.70	NR	301.00	NR
17. Karnataka	10,248.81	1,413.35	557.00	NR
18. Kerala	5,536.64	NR	2,444.51	NR
19. Lakshadweep	27.82	0.00	1.00	NR
20. Madhya Pradesh	12,320.53	5,248.73	9,581.54	9,310.67
21. Maharashtra	12,821.10	3,965.69	1,025.00	NR
22. Manipur	1,474.07	NR	75.00	NR
23. Meghalaya	1,110.83	NR	77.00	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Mizoram	710.78	233.40	29.00	NR
25.	Nagaland	1,035.06	NR	52.00	NR
26.	Odisha	7,143.33	0.03	383.00	NR
27.	Puducherry	331.68	8.20	19.00	NR
28.	Punjab	4,648.73	470.69	253.00	NR
29.	Rajasthan	11,486.97	518.20	5,015.22	NR
30.	Sikkim	354.33	11.40	16.00	NR
31.	Tamil Nadu	12,087.85	NR	658.00	NR
32.	Telangana	7,196.40	NR	385.00	NR
33.	Tripura	1,845.48	60.98	96.00	177.14
34.	Uttar Pradesh	33,616.64	3002.51	1,822.00	NR
35.	Uttarakhand	2,610.99	601.65	138.00	NR
36.	West Bengal	10,245.03	154.52	1,167.42	3,411.55
GRAND TOTAL		2,04,859.25	22,839.59	36,930.82	12,997.92

NR – Not Reported.

Offences against children

466. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that the offences against children are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of offences;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring a new legislation for protection of children from sexual offences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 89,423; 94,172 and 1,06,958 cases were registered in the country under Total Crime against Children during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Crime against Children are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. However, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, contains effective provisions to curb the menace of child abuse. The Act provides mandatory reporting, child friendly provisions of recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. There are adequate penal provisions under POCSO Act, 2012 for the sexual offences against the children, as per the gravity of offences. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act 2015 is the primary law to protect the interest of children in need of care and protection and in conflict with law.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	1284	54	2459	1799	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	82	1	124	105	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
3.	Assam	1385	571	23	1487	577	23
4.	Bihar	2255	1372	60	2406	1862	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3217	613	3911	3990	780
6.	Goa	330	155	5	256	228	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	2192	38	3211	3140	54
8.	Haryana	2540	1434	220	2046	1953	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	255	31	404	368	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	97	2	190	133	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	529	144	509	659	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	1983	66	3449	2697	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2028	115	2714	2658	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	10278	1897	14122	13903	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	5487	210	8338	7391	236
16.	Manipur	137	15	0	56	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	160	7	183	165	7
18.	Mizoram	178	139	49	153	113	50
19.	Nagaland	25	12	5	45	36	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1363	29	1850	1728	31
21.	Punjab	1762	862	186	1683	1183	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2067	290	2660	2620	374
23.	Sikkim	93	66	20	83	66	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	1710	614	2711	2222	662
25.	Telangana	1930	1229	79	3277	2521	108
26.	Tripura	369	243	17	335	306	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	11769	1427	26019	19869	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	292	39	362	367	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	3238	36	5266	3787	36
TOTAL STATES		79758	54129	6277	90309	76454	8650
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	50	31	10	57	37	13

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
31.	Chandigarh	208	114	45	134	148	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	5	0	7	6	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	4	1	6	4	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2411	310	2909	2643	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	38	29	0	35	38	0
TOTAL UTs		9665	2595	366	3151	2879	433
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	1396	108	2167	1867	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	83	0	118	106	0
3.	Assam	2835	1023	27	2797	1070	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1122	70	1857	1506	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	3127	961	4194	4192	1068
6.	Goa	242	195	20	183	242	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	2494	38	3531	3511	53
8.	Haryana	3262	1551	228	2126	2015	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	286	34	411	408	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	110	4	229	178	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	249	40	363	291	43
12.	Karnataka	3961	2176	50	3269	2743	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2009	146	2532	2410	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	9267	1704	11926	12218	2161
15.	Maharashtra	13921	6345	313	10627	8416	361
16.	Manipur	110	48	1	58	45	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	138	2	186	165	2
18.	Mizoram	186	202	110	188	203	111
19.	Nagaland	61	29	7	43	52	7
20.	Odisha	2562	1786	41	2062	1992	42

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	1836	1017	306	1691	1383	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2014	232	2682	2733	302
23.	Sikkim	64	55	17	67	57	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	2025	363	3238	2711	446
25.	Telangana	2697	1964	112	2384	2392	128
26.	Tripura	255	206	22	213	251	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	8705	2185	20693	15012	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	207	131	334	316	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	4943	46	5351	5381	56
TOTAL STATES		84189	54772	7318	85520	73866	9634
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	102	75	2	94	86	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	106	34	152	134	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	20	0	25	22	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	5	1	10	9	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	2524	333	3097	3016	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	56	37	2	50	44	2
TOTAL UT(s)		9983	2767	372	3429	3311	457
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94172	57539	7690	88949	77177	10091

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1847	1405	113	1868	1790	122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	133	71	1	106	80	1
3.	Assam	3964	1338	57	4179	1439	57
4.	Bihar	3932	2898	75	4300	3338	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	4746	3365	924	4154	4100	1035
6.	Goa	230	130	18	187	165	18
7.	Gujarat	3637	2641	34	3431	3492	44

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
8.	Haryana	3099	1628	150	2421	2174	197
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	245	30	386	348	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	222	92	4	174	136	4
11.	Jharkhand	717	429	45	672	479	45
12.	Karnataka	4455	2211	76	3213	2650	88
13.	Kerala	2879	2663	85	4025	3733	91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13746	9527	1642	13519	12506	2200
15.	Maharashtra	14559	7239	399	9561	9180	462
16.	Manipur	134	68	1	88	75	1
17.	Meghalaya	240	135	30	204	147	35
18.	Mizoram	188	164	63	193	170	63
19.	Nagaland	78	31	9	62	34	12
20.	Odisha	3286	2319	43	2553	2495	54
21.	Punjab	1843	835	164	1670	1073	201
22.	Rajasthan	4034	2323	266	2900	2902	315
23.	Sikkim	110	86	9	115	98	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	2856	2144	634	3295	2718	692
25.	Telangana	2909	2167	88	3322	2706	100
26.	Tripura	274	201	29	273	223	30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	16079	9753	1529	25627	16628	2571
28.	Uttarakhand	676	267	50	365	321	57
29.	West Bengal	7004	4641	78	5311	4943	87
TOTAL STATES		98344	61016	6646	98174	80143	8726
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	86	53	4	88	73	3
31.	Chandigarh	222	87	45	114	116	52
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	2	15	19	2

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
33.	Daman and Diu	31	10	0	15	10	0
34.	Delhi UT	8178	2114	294	2894	2591	335
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	71	51	0	56	58	0
TOTAL UTs		8614	2336	345	3186	2872	392
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		106958	63352	6991	101360	83015	9118

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Crime head-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge-sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge-sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Murder	1817	1517	351	2759	2517	624
2.	Infanticide	121	33	15	79	55	29
3.	Foeticide	107	30	6	48	48	7
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	56	55	14	56	80	21
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	840	806	211	2502	2054	345
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction	37854	15082	1436	29152	22164	2357
7.	Procurement of Minor Girls	2020	1315	31	1967	1476	33
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	0	6	4	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	14	11	0	31	15	0
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	82	77	3	109	115	5

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11.	Human Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Unnatural Offences	765	612	49	868	749	58
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	983	139	11	277	197	12
14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	86	76	0	209	164	0
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	1	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	147	74	3	156	113	3
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	220	15	718	612	49
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1103	498	1489	1385	540
20.	Other Crimes Committed against Children	8484	7180	1725	11302	10932	2314
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN		89423	56724	6643	93460	79333	9083

2015

1.	Murder	1758	1423	387	2444	2326	612
2.	Infanticide	91	38	12	58	64	27
3.	Foeticide	97	30	2	58	46	2
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	51	52	2	57	62	2
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	276	263	73	422	468	86

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction	41893	15054	1691	28054	21670	2556
7.	Procuration of Minor Girls	3087	1348	37	2481	1520	56
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	1	0	3	1	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	11	10	1	15	15	2
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	111	119	9	136	157	18
11.	Human Trafficking	221	132	2	300	264	2
12.	Unnatural Offences	814	636	84	833	731	109
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	885	99	7	139	128	10
14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	58	48	6	143	160	17
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	251	152	7	257	198	7
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	293	240	15	704	656	53
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1457	1049	159	1695	1368	190
20.	Other Crimes Committed against Children	8311	6732	1387	10060	9660	1775
21.	TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	94172	57539	7690	88949	77177	10091

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
2016							
1.	Murder	1640	1493	283	2446	2285	432
2.	Infanticide	93	28	4	117	77	5
3.	Foeticide	144	55	2	141	90	4
4.	Abetment of Suicide of Child	41	31	2	46	37	2
5.	Attempt to Commit Murder	213	191	39	356	405	58
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction	52253	18242	1360	35962	25191	2188
7.	Procuration of Minor Girls	2465	1520	21	3120	2002	25
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	5	2	0	8	4	0
9.	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	7	15	2	21	25	7
10.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	122	74	0	138	114	0
11.	Human Trafficking	340	202	4	525	444	4
12.	Unnatural Offences	1247	1081	107	1386	1217	131
13.	Exposure and Abandonment	811	83	4	189	120	4
14.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	36022	30891	3226	42197	37873	3859
15.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	56	51	2	138	119	1
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	204	139	8	239	168	8
18.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	326	236	10	740	644	35
19.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	2253	1825	295	2373	2091	310
20.	Other Crimes Committed Against children	8716	7193	1622	11218	10109	2045
21.	TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN	106958	63352	6991	101360	83015	9118

Shelter homes for widows in Vrindavan and Kashi

†467. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that widows who have come from West Bengal and Odisha to Vrindavan and Kashi, are living in a pitiable state;

(b) if so, the number of widows staying there;

(c) whether shelter homes have been constructed for them;

(d) if so, the number of shelter homes constructed and the details of different facilities provided in such shelter homes;

(e) whether medical facilities are provided to them from time to time; and

(f) the details of works done by these women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, the data collected on widows has been released only upto the district level. The figures for Varanasi (Kashi) District are available whereas figures for Vrindavan are included in Mathura District.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District	Number of Female Widows
Varanasi (Kashi)	90324
Mathura	61912

(c) and (d) Two Swadhar Homes were constructed during 2005 to 2010 under Swadhar Greh Scheme for destitute widows in Vrindavan with the capacity of 250 and 320 inmates respectively. A home for widows, namely Krishna Kutir fully funded by Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development with a capacity of 1000 inmates has been constructed at Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh to provide the widows a safe and secure place of stay, nutritious food, health services, legal and counseling services.

(e) As per the scheme guidelines, doctors visit the home for treatment of inmates and financial assistance is also provided to the inmates for medicines and personal hygiene products.

(f) Vocational training is provided to the inmates under the schemes for the trades of agarbatti making and packaging, embroidery, stitching etc.

Wasting among children

468. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wasting as a phenomenon in children under five years of age has increased during the last decade and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken to bring change in the single cereal PDS which leads to nutritional deficiency;

(c) whether there is a uniform mechanism adopted by Government to identify malnourished children under five years of age; and

(d) if so, the details of its implementation and the result achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), 21% children under 5 are wasted which is an increase from 19.8% as reported in the NFHS-3 (2005-06) data.

(b) National Food Security Act, 2013, aims to provide for food and nutritional security and accordingly, under the Public Distribution System, Rice, Wheat and coarse grains are distributed at subsidized prices of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 respectively. The

coarse grains are rich in micronutrient content and include Pearl Millet, Finger Millet, Sorghum, etc.

(c) and (d) Under the Anganwadi Services of the Umbrella ICDS Scheme, children are weighed periodically and weight-for-age is used as criteria to identify underweight children. Further, the data on nutritional status of children is captured by country *vide* periodic National Family Health Surveys conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The latest round of National Family Health Survey was conducted in 2015-16, results of which have shown a reduction in the levels of malnutrition among children in the country.

Per beneficiary cost of nutritional supplement

469. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to increase the cost per beneficiary for the age group of six months to six years for providing nutritional supplement in Anganwadis from existing ₹ 8 to ₹ 15 per beneficiary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present rate *i.e.* ₹ 8 per beneficiary is sufficient in the background of ever increasing price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government of India considering the Consumer Food Price Index has in October, 2017 revised the cost norms for Supplementary Nutrition under the scheme with annual cost indexation as per the details given below:—

Sl. No.	Categories	Old Rates (in ₹ per day per beneficiary)	Revised Rates (in ₹ per day per beneficiary)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	6.00	8.00
2.	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers	7.00	9.50
3.	Severely Malnourished Children (6-72 months)	9.00	12.00

Implementation of POCSO Act

470. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rapid increase in crime against children remain unnoticed as majority of cases go unregistered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has issued directions to all the States for stringent implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 89,423; 94,172 and 1,06,958 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. A total of 34,449, 34,505 and 36,022 cases registered under Sexual Abuse/Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. Further, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012

Recent changes in remuneration for Anganwadi workers

471. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current remuneration structure for Anganwadi workers, State-wise;

(b) whether workers have been demanding substantial changes in remuneration and other benefits;

(c) whether Government has changed the remuneration for Anganwadi workers recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain whether the revised remunerations are adequate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The current remuneration of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), Anganwadi Workers of Mini Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) are ₹ 4500/- per month, ₹ 3500/- per month and ₹ 2250/- per month respectively; and performance linked incentive of ₹ 250/- per month to AWHs effective from 1st October, 2018. Details of additional honorarium paid by the respective States/UTs from their budget to the AWWs and AWHs given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers have been demanding substantial changes in remuneration and other demands from time to time, *i.e.*, regularization of their services, career progression, payment of gratuity and pension.

The enhanced remunerations have been given in para (a) above. As regards, regularization of their services, payment of gratuity and pension, AWWs/AWHs being honorary workers, these functionaries cannot be declared as “Government employees/regular employees” or extended the benefits as admissible to employees of the Government. Further, the Supreme Court of India in ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No. 4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors. has also held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post. So far as career progression is concerned, 50% posts of Supervisors and 25% posts for Anganwadi Workers have been reserved for AWWs and AWHs respectively.

Statement

Statement indicating additional monthly honorarium paid to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers by the States/UTs from their own resources As on 30.06.2018

(in ₹)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Anganwadi Worker (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	3000	2000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	294-306*	150
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	10500	6000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

* Depending on the qualification and/or number of years of service.

Use of Nirbhaya fund to set up Fast Track Courts

472. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to use Nirbhaya fund to set up 1,023 fast track courts to dispose off pending cases against women and children;

(b) if so, the details of financial implications and the details of States/UTs identified in the first phase of the said project; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has also proposed procurement of forensic kits for sexual assault cases and that the proposal from Konkan Railway for setting up CCTVs at 50 railway stations has been approved and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently appraised the project of setting up of 1,023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) at total financial implication of ₹ 767.25 crores, of which Central support shall stand at ₹ 474.00 crores under the Nirbhaya fund to dispose off cases pending trial under rape and POCSO Act across the country.

During the first phase, 774 FTSCs are proposed to be set up in nine States (Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh/Telangana, Gujarat and Karnataka) at a total Central support of ₹ 349.65 crores.

(c) The Government has recently appraised the proposal for procurement of forensic kits for sexual assault cases to kick start usage of such kits in States/UTs through Training of Trainers (ToTs), capacity building/training for forensics in sexual assault cases and strengthening of State FSLs under Nirbhaya fund at a cost of ₹ 107.19 crores.

In addition, the Government has recently also appraised the proposal of Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) for provision of Video Surveillance System at Konkan railway stations at a cost of ₹ 17.64 crores. The installation of these CCTV cameras at the railway stations would help *inter alia* in enhancing safety and security of women.

POSHAN Abhiyaan in Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh

473. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between POSHAN Abhiyaan launched recently and the National Nutrition Mission;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nellore is one of the districts in Andhra Pradesh identified under the Abhiyaan;

(c) the details of important components of Abhiyaan and how they are being implemented in that district; and

(d) the physical targets set and achieved in that district under the Abhiyaan during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) There is no difference between POSHAN Abhiyaan and the National Nutrition Mission. The National Nutrition Mission has been named as POSHAN Abhiyaan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The important components of POSHAN Abhiyaan are implementation of ICDS-Common Application Software, Community Mobilization and Behavioral Change Communication, Jan Andolan, Convergence, Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, etc. These components are implemented by the States/UTs through AWCs.

(d) The implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan in Nellore District has been started from Septemeber, 2018. Procurement and distribution of smartphone for AWWs and lady supervisors has been completed. Two modules of Incremental Learning Approach training have been completed. A total of 6,963 community based events have been organized.

Nutritious food items in Anganwadi Centres

†474. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of Anganwadi Centres being run by Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Bihar; and

(c) the details of arrangements made to ensure nutritious food items in the meal of children at Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Scheme of Anganwadi Services was launched in 1975 with 33 Projects and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and was gradually expanded to 5652 Projects and 6 lakh sanctioned AWCs in the country, by the end of IX Plan. The coverage of Anganwadi Services Scheme, till IX Plan, was thus not universal as it covered only about 42% of the 14 lakh habitations.

The Anganwadi Services of Umbrella Integrated Child Development Service Scheme has been expanded in three phases during the years 2005-06 to 2008-09 to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and Minority, across the country. A total of 14 lakh AWCs have been approved in the country out of which 13.63 lakh AWCs are functional as on 01.06.2018.

(b) State/UT-wise details containing number of Anganwadi Centres across the country (including Bihar) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Supplementary Nutrition, one of the six services under the Anganwadi Services, is now a legal entitlement under the National Food Security Act, 2013. Sections - 4, 5 and 6 of the said Act pertain to entitlements regarding nutritional support to pregnant and lactating mothers and children under the Anganwadi Services. Nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years, age group of 3 to 6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers as per Schedule II of the said Act are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Category	Type of meal	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
1.	Children (6 months to 3 years)	Take Home Ration	500	12-15
2.	Children (3 to 6 years)	Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meal	500	12-15
3.	Children (6 months to 6 years) who are malnourished	Take Home Ration	800	20-25
4.	Pregnant women and lactating mothers	Take Home Ration	600	18-20

Provision of supplementary nutrition under the Anganwadi Services is primarily made to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI) of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. State Governments/UT Administrations have been directed to provide 300 days of supplementary food to the beneficiaries in a year. The Supplementary Nutrition programme is implemented by the States/UTs and it is served to the beneficiaries through the Anganwadi Centres.

Statement

*Anganwadi Centres sanctioned and operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme
quarter ending June, 2018 (as on 16-11-2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55606
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	50596
7.	Goa	11	11	1262	1258
8.	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029
9.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432
13.	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911
14.	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97132
16.	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	109779
17.	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510
18.	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896
19.	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980
21.	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587
22.	Punjab	155	155	27314	26988
23.	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974
24.	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308
25.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439
26.	Tripura	56	56	10145	10145
27.	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997
28.	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067
29.	West Bengal	576	576	119481	115515
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	720
31.	Chandigarh	3	3	500	450
32.	Delhi	95	95	10897	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107
35.	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107
36.	Puducherry	5	5	855	855
ALL INDIA		7075	7075	1399697 (- 253 *) (1400000 earlier Sanctioned)	1363300

* 253 AWCs surrendered by NCT of Delhi accepted in MWCD vide Order No. 11/33/2015-CD-I dated 16 Nov., 2018.

Women and children suffering from malnutrition

475. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to improve the condition of women and children suffering from malnutrition in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of schemes implemented for improving the conditions of such women and children and the status of their implementation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of malnourished women and children particularly in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS-3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. Further, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) which is a decline from the previous NFHS-3 levels which reported 35.5% women having chronic energy deficiency. The State-wise details as per NFHS-4 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) This Ministry is implementing several schemes and programmes like Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. Government has also set up POSHAN Abhiyaan, which aims to prevent and reduce prevalence of stunting, underweight and anaemia among children (0-6 years), prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years) and reduction in prevalence of low birth weight in the country in a time bound manner.

(c) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, Anganwadi Services, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Atal Bihari Vajpai Bal Aarogya evam Poshan Mission, Lalima Scheme, Udita Scheme, Mangal Diwas are being implemented for the improvement of nutritional status of children up to 5 years, anaemia control and menstrual hygiene of women. Additionally, State Government has provisioned special support to some of the primitive vulnerable tribal groups such as cash support of ₹ 1000 per family per month, supply of subsidized pulses at the rate of ₹ 10/kg. per person per month, day care centres for children of working women, supply of sanitary kits, etc.

Statement

*Prevalence of malnutrition among women and
children as per NFHS-4 (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State	Children under 5 years		Women (15-49 years)
		Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)	Chronic Energy Deficiency (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.6	23.3	13.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.9	31.4	17.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.5	29.4	8.5
4.	Assam	29.8	36.4	25.7
5.	Bihar	43.9	48.3	30.4
6.	Chandigarh	24.5	28.7	13.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	37.7	37.6	26.7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.9	41.7	28.5
9.	Daman and Diu	26.7	23.4	12.9
10.	Delhi	27	32.3	12.8
11.	Goa	23.8	20.1	14.7
12.	Gujarat	39.3	38.5	27.2
13.	Haryana	29.4	34	15.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21.2	26.3	16.2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	27.4	12.1
16.	Jharkhand	47.8	45.3	31.5
17.	Karnataka	35.2	36.2	20.7
18.	Kerala	16.1	19.7	9.7
19.	Lakshadweep	23.4	27	12.5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42	28.3
21.	Maharashtra	36	34.4	23.5
22.	Manipur	13.8	28.9	8.8
23.	Meghalaya	29	43.8	12.1
24.	Mizoram	11.9	28	8.3
25.	Nagaland	16.8	28.6	12.2

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	34.4	34.1	26.4
27.	Puducherry	22	23.7	11.3
28.	Punjab	21.6	25.7	11.7
29.	Rajasthan	36.7	39.1	27
30.	Sikkim	14.2	29.6	6.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	27.1	14.6
32.	Telangana	28.5	28.1	23.1
33.	Tripura	24.1	24.3	18.9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39.5	46.3	25.3
35.	Uttarakhand	26.6	33.5	18.4
36.	West Bengal	31.5	32.5	21.3
INDIA		35.7	38.4	22.9

Amendment in NCW Act

476. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the draft Bill approved to amend the National Commission for Women (NCW) Act in 2015;

(b) the reasons for its pendency;

(c) by when the Bill would be introduced in Parliament;

(d) the details of inter-ministerial consultations that have been undertaken on the Bill;

(e) the details of all other stakeholders who have been consulted during the drafting of the Bill and if no stakeholders have been consulted, the reasons therefor; and

(f) when the public consultations on the draft Bill would take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (f) The National Commission for Women Bill, 2015 to re-enact the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to vest NCW with additional powers, after due consultations with the concerned stakeholder Ministries/Departments was moved on 2nd July, 2015 for soliciting approval

of the Government for introducing the proposed Bill in the Parliament. Subsequent to this, the proposals including that of repealing NCW Act, 1990 was considered by the Committee of Secretaries under the Chairpersonship of the Cabinet Secretary on 29.07.2016 and 05.08.2016 whereupon the same was returned back for reconsideration *inter alia* with the observation as to the purpose can be achieved under the existing law. Pursuant to above, the repealing of NCW Act, 1990 was considered in a meeting held on 21.03.2017 under the Chairpersonship of then Secretary, WCD wherein the then Chairperson, NCW was also present, it was viewed that NCW has adequate powers under the NCW Act, 1990 to examine and investigate matters relating to the safeguards provided for women and as such viewed not to move ahead with the proposed amendments to NCW Act, 1990.

Vacant position in National Commission for Women

477. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all five position of members of the National Commission for Women (NCW) excluding the Chairperson are vacant;

(b) position-wise details on last occupancy, date of vacancy of last occupant and latest date of appointment on positions filled, so far;

(c) the reasons for not making timely appointment and the steps taken to streamline it;

(d) who discharges the functions of NCW during the vacancy of members; and

(e) whether the Ministry has analyzed the impact of vacancies on functioning of NCW and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per Section 3 of National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Commission consists of a Chairperson and five Members. As on date, the Chairperson and 3 Members are in position in the National Commission for Women (NCW). Position-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per the Section 7 of NCW Act, 1990 no act or proceeding of the Commission shall be questioned or shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission. As per the procedure, concerted efforts have been made for timely appointment of Members in

NCW for smooth functioning of the Commission. During the vacancy of Members, the mandate is carried out by Chairperson, existing Members and Member Secretary in terms of NCW (Procedure) Regulation, 2005.

Statement

Position-wise detail of Accupancy in NCW

Latest occupancy

Name and Designation	Date of Charge
Shrimati Rekha Sharma, Chairperson	07.08.2018
Shrimati Kamlesh Gautam, Member	19.11.2018
Shrimati Soso Shaiza, Member	19.11.2018
Shrimati Chandramukhi Devi, Member	26.11.2018

Last occupancy

Name and Designation	Date of Charge/Relinquishment
Shrimati Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson	29.09.2014 - 28.09.2017
Shrimati Rekha Sharma, Member*	06.08.2015 - 05.08.2018
Shrimati Sushma Sahu, Member	17.08.2015 - 16.08.2018
Shri Alok Rawat, Member	20.10.2015 (AN) - 20.10.2018

* Subsequent to relinquishment of charge of the post of Chairperson, NCW on completion of tenure by the then Chairperson, NCW w.e.f. 28.09.2017 Shrimati Rekha Sharma, Member, NCW held the additional charge of the post of Chairperson, NCW w.e.f. 29.09.2017 to 05.08.2018.

Impact assessment study of PMMVY

478. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any impact assessment study of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana since its inception;

(b) if so, when it was undertaken and what have been the results of this exercise and whether there were any modifications in the scheme thereafter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme, on 17.05.2017 for implementation across the country with effect from 01.01.2017. The scheme is implemented through web based Management and Information System (MIS) Software, viz. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana-Common Application Software (PMMVY-CAS) which was launched on 01.09.2017. The effective implementation of the scheme has just completed one year and hence, no impact assessment study of the scheme has been undertaken so far.

POSHAN Abhiyaan in Tamil Nadu

479. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts of Tamil Nadu in which POSHAN Abhiyaan is being impemented and is proposed to be implemented in the coming years; and

(b) the details of other steps being taken and target groups identified under the Abhiyaan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) POSHAN Abhiyaan is being implemented in all districts of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The goal of POSHAN Abhiyaan is to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the next three years beginning 2017-18 with fixed targets. The POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to reduce mal-nourishment from the country in a phased manner, through the life cycle concept, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. It consists of mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The target of the Abhiyaan is to reduce stunting in children in age group 0-6 @ 2% p.a., reduce anaemia among women and adolscent girls in the age group 15-49 years @ 3% p.a and reduce low birth weight @ 2% p.a.

One Stop Centre

†480. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of One Stop Centres proposed to be opened in view of women safety, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of budget released for opening such centres along with the amount spent out of the same; and

(c) the number of women who have been provided help by such centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April, 2015 to support women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in phased manner. The details of funds released/spent are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
11.02	40.29	29.96	53.35

The State-wise details of OSC approved, number of OSCs functional and number of women offered support are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of One Stop Centres approved, number of functional OSCs and number of women supported under One Stop Centre Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total Approved OSCs	Number of Functional OSCs	Offered support to women
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	472
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	26,884
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	2	308
4.	Assam	33	5	720
5.	Bihar	38	8	3,755
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	326
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	27	10,868
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	40
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1	25
10.	Goa	2	1	977

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Gujarat	23	10	894
12.	Haryana	22	7	3,878
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	1	68
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	2	63
15.	Jharkhand	24	3	319
16.	Karnataka	30	7	517
17.	Kerala	14	4	393
18.	Madhya Pradesh	51	50	3,217
19.	Maharashtra	36	11	1,504
20.	Manipur	16	1	10
21.	Meghalaya	11	2	981
22.	Mizoram	9	1	65
23.	Nagaland	11	2	103
24.	Odisha	30	4	857
25.	Puducherry	1	1	51
26.	Punjab	22	7	293
27.	Rajasthan	16	16	4,964
28.	Sikkim	4	1	115
29.	Tamil Nadu	32	6	197
30.	Telangana	31	9	7807
31.	Tripura	8	1	30
32.	Uttar Pradesh	75	24	1,18,833
33.	Uttarakhand	13	4	993
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL		654	234	1,90,527

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Monday, the 17th December, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past
eleven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 17th December, 2018.*

